

Men of progress. Wisconsin. A selected list of biographical sketches and portraits of the leaders in business, professional and official life. Together with short notes on the history and character of Wisconsin

Men of Progress. WISCONSIN. A SELECTED LIST OF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF THE LEADERS IN BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL AND OFFICIAL LIFE. TOGETHER WITH SHORT NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND CHARACTER OF WISCONSIN.

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PREFACE.

The Publishers of "Men of Progress" have endeavored to supply a biography of the men who are active at the present time in the affairs of the state, and who are conspicuous for the part they play in the progress of the day. It has been a laborious and difficult task to interest some men of this character in the work. In such cases the publishers have supplied the data from sources accessible to them. If omissions are found of persons entitled to appear in this work, either on account of inefficient canvass or indifference of such persons, further editions may be printed with the omissions supplied, if there appears to be any demand for such.

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

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HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

The history of Wisconsin's existence as a state, which will be formally celebrated in 1898, compasses a period of only fifty years; yet there are aspects in which Wisconsin is not new. Geologists teach that the Laurentian formation, comprising the northern portion of her domain, is the oldest land in the world. Jean Nicolet, Champlain's explorer and ambassador to the Winnebagoes, came within the borders of Wisconsin in 1634. This was the fourteenth year after the Mayflower discharged her cargo of Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Beginning thus almost coevally with New England to be a theater of operations for the white man, Wisconsin had a long and picturesque career as a part of New France, then as a part of English province of Quebec, and then as a part of the expansive domain nominally attached to Virginia, which, when ceded to the United States by the Old Dominion, was erected into the Northwest Territory. But for the brilliant victory of Gen. George Rogers Clark and Vincennes in 1778, the tactical importance of which has until lately been generally overlooked, the vast tract of country from Lake Huron to the Mississippi might not have been conceded to the United States by the treaty of Versailles and Paris in 1783. Under the American flag, Wisconsin was successively attached to the territories of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, prior to the year 1836, at which time she entered upon the independent territorial existence that culminated when she was admitted to statehood in 1848.

The people of the young republic did not at first appreciate her richness of their heritage in these parts, and were slow to take possession. England gave up her hold reluctantly, prolonging her influence through adroit dealings with the Indian tribes for some time after she had equitably lost her rights. She held military occupation of the Fox and Wisconsin waterway—the great commercial highway between the lakes and the Mississippi—as late as 1815. It was in the following year that garrisons of United States troops were

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established at Fort Howard and Fort Crawford, and that Wisconsin began to be exploited in the interest of Astor's American Fur company. Meantime, in the southern part of the territory, miners were making their way into the lead region.

The physical characteristics of Wisconsin peculiarly fit it to support in comfort and wealth a large population. It is a land rich in varied natural resources, situated in the heart of a continent, and yet in two directions a gateway to the sea. Three hundred miles in length from north to south, and 250 miles in width, its area, exclusive of water surface, is estimated at 54,450 square miles. Geologists describe it as a swell of land between three notable depressions—the basins of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and the Mississippi. Its lake-shore line exceeds 500 miles. Its highest summits rise little more than 1,200 feet above its lowest surfaces. The waters of Lake Michigan lap its eastern boundary at an altitude of about 578 feet above the level of the sea. There are few abrupt elevations. The highest general level is within 30 miles of Lake Superior. A remarkable diagonal valley, occupied by Green bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, traverses the state from east to west, not far from the center. The ice of the glacial period, which invaded the eastern and northern portions of the state, eroded the basin of Lake Winnebago and the valley of the Rock river, besides forming the depressions now occupied by 2,000 or more minor lakes in the northern and eastern portions of the state, and piling up the chain of drift hills extending obliquely from Kewaunee county to the Illinois line, known as the Kettle range. In the order of their dominance, the characteristic geological formations of the state, in addition to the Laurentian and granitic rocks, are the Potsdam sandstone, the Niagara limestone, the copper-bearing series, the Trenton and Galena limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, the St. Peter's sandstone, the Huronian iron-bearing series, the Cincinnati shale and Hamilton cement rock, the latter cropping out in a tract reaching from the Milwaukee river to the lake shore, immediately north of Milwaukee.

The soils of Wisconsin are varied, but for the most part highly fertile and easily tilled. The greater part of the state was originally covered by forests, but the early settlers in the south and west found considerable areas of prairie, interspersed with woodland. Oaks, poplars

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and hickories were the prevalent trees of this region. Along the eastern border was an extensive tract of heavy timber—maple, elm and ash. The northern part of the state was unbroken forest—pine, hemlock, spruce and hardwoods. Many large water-powers exist in different portions of the state. The climate of Wisconsin is temperate and healthful, with summers warm and diversified by light rains and clear skies, and winters somewhat severe, but relatively dry and stimulating. The mean summer temperature varies from 70 degrees in the south to 60 in the north; the mean winter temperature from 25 degrees to 15 degrees.

Wisconsin in the days of Indian occupation was a land of plenty abounding in game. Its lakes and streams teemed with fish. It was famous for its wild rice, which the natives prized as an article of food. That its aboriginal inhabitants were above the lowest plane of savagery is indicated by the monuments of the mound builders, and the copper implements which they contain. Testimony to the same effect is borne by Jonathan Carver, the first Anglo-Saxon explorer of the region, who says, describing “the great town of the Saukies,” on the Wisconsin river, which he visited in 1766: “This is the largest and best built Indian town I ever saw. It contains about ninety houses, each large enough for several travelers. These are built of hewn plank, neatly joined, and covered with bark so completely as to keep out the most penetrating rains. Before the doors are placed comfortable sheds, in which the inhabitants sit, when the weather will permit, and smoke their pipes. The streets are regular and spacious, so that it appears more like a civilized town than the abode of savages. The land near the town is very good. In their plantations, which lie adjacent to their houses, and which are neatly laid out, they raise great quantities of Indian corn, beans, melons, etc.”

Two hardy voyageurs. Radisson and Groseilliers, following in the footsteps of Nicolet, spent the winter of 1654 with the Pottawatomies in the vicinity of Green Bay, and subsequently made extensive explorations in Wisconsin, the result of which they communicated to King Charles II., in the interest of the English fur trade. Père René Ménard. The first of the Jesuit missionaries to enter Wisconsin, perished in the wilderness

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of the Lake Superior region, in 1660. Père Claude Allouez, another of the followers of Loyola, five years later founded the mission of La Point du Saint Esprit on Chequamegon bay, and afterward the mission of St. Francis Xavier on Green bay. In 1673 Père Marquette and Louis Toilet traversed the Fox and Wisconsin waterway and discovered the Mississippi. La Salle, du L'Hut, Hennepin and Le Sueur were in Wisconsin between 1679 and 1683. Nicholas Perrot, the interpreter and coureur du bois, passed through the Wisconsin waterway in 1685, building forts, so called, and establishing trading posts near the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi and at other points, and testing the lead mines opposite 11 Dubuque. As a consequence of his investigations, miners from France began to work in the lead region in 1699. Hostilities between the French and the Fox and Sac Indians began soon after the opening of the eighteenth century, and several bloody battles were fought on Wisconsin soil, in which the Indians were generally defeated with great slaughter. Charles de Langlade, who after Pontiac's war permanently established himself at Green Bay, becoming the first white settler of Wisconsin led a force of Wisconsin Indians against the English and the American colonists on the occasion of Braddock's defeat. English troops garrisoned the fort at Green Bay in 1761. Jacques Vieau, as agent of the Northwest company, established trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan and Milwaukee in 1795. Milwaukee had at this time been a seat of trade between the whites and the Indians for more than thirty years. In 1807, Gen. William Henry Harrison, as governor of Indiana, made a treaty at St. Louis with the Sacs and Foxes by which the Indian title to the lands in the Wisconsin lead region was abandoned. A new treaty, confirming that of 1804, was made in 1816, and the United States began the erection of Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, and Fort Howard at Green Bay. In 1828 Fort Winnebago was constructed at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin. In 1832 came the Black Hawk war, in which 1,000 Indians, under the Sac chief of the name, who had refused to move across the Mississippi in accordance with a treaty stipulation, were pursued by a force of about twice as many whites—militia and regulars—under Gen Atkinson, and, after two general engagements, dispersed with heavy loss. Black Hawk sought refuge among the Winnebagoes, but was surrendered for a reward. Abraham

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Lincoln served as a militia captain in this war. Col. Dodge performed energetic work in the campaign which gave him great prestige among the settlers. Heretofore the people who come to Wisconsin had been fur-traders and lead-miners. The Black Hawk war disclosed the agricultural possibilities of the region, and attracted farmers, lumbermen and land speculators.

In April, 1836, when President Andrew Jackson appointed Henry Dodge as the first governor of the territory of Wisconsin, the number of inhabitants within what now constitute the limits of the state was 11,683. There are few wards in the city of Milwaukee which do not contain a larger population than that to-day. Half of the people in the territory were in Iowa county, engaged principally in lead-mining. In all Milwaukee county, which at that time reached from Lake Michigan to where Madison now stands, and from the Illinois border to what is now the north line of Washington county, the number of inhabitants was only 2,893. Immigration had until that time come chiefly from the south, entering the territory by way of the Mississippi river. The tidal wave of humanity from Ohio, New York and New England, which approached by way of the great lakes, had just begun to move. In 1840 the population of the territory had increased to 30,000, and seven years later, when the convention assembled which framed the state constitution, it was 210,546. Nearly 100,000 more poured in during the following two years. Such an influx of people into a new country—not due to the feverish excitement of gold-mining, but to the sober desire to found homes and engage in the steady pursuits of farming, lumbering and ordinary business—is without a parallel in modern history. The early immigrants had been Americans, but in 1840 Irish and Germans came in numbers, and not long subsequent to that time Scandinavians began to appear, forecasting the composite character which was thereafter to distinguish the population of Wisconsin.

The energy of the first comers showed itself in various enterprises of internal improvement, which held forth promise of the early development of the great natural resources of the state and of opportunities of wealth for all who should cast their lot in Wisconsin. As early as 1829 there were efforts to secure government aid for the improvement of

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the fox and Wisconsin waterway. The Milwaukee and Rock river canal, was projected with a view of affording slack-water navigation between Milwaukee and the Mississippi, was planned in 1836, and begun in 1842 by the construction of a dam and water-power which laid the foundation of Milwaukee's manufactures. The work was undertaken by a company chartered by the legislature and aided by a valuable grant of land from congress. When the enterprise was finally abandoned, a large part of the proceeds of the land was used to pay the expenses of the convention which framed the constitution of the state. Later state and federal aid were obtained for the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, and millions were expended upon the work, without adequate results, it must be admitted, though both of these unsuccessful enterprises attracted attention to the state helped to hasten its settlement. Harbor improvements were pushed with great spirit at Milwaukee and other ports, and an important lake carrying trade was early established. Railroad projects were numerous as early as 1836, but means for their consummation were unattainable prior to the era of statehood. The Milwaukee & Waukesha Railway company, the name of which was changed to the Milwaukee & Mississippi, secured a charter from the legislative assembly in 1847, and broke ground for the first railway in Wisconsin in the fall of 1849. The first railway train over its road carried an excursion party from Milwaukee to Waukesha in February, 1851. This road is now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. The beginning of railroad building in Wisconsin illustrated the magnificent public spirit of the people of the state. All classes of the community, in the sections in which the lines were built, subscribed for stock, and, cash being scarce, stock subscriptions were paid in many cases by service and by furnishing supplies. "For one entire year," says a chronicler who was prominent in the building of the pioneer railway referred to above, "the grading was paid for the orders drawn upon the merchants, payable in goods—by carts from wagon-makers by harness from harness-makers, by cattle, horses, beef, pork oats, corn, potatoes and flour from the farmers—all received on account of stock subscriptions, and turned over to the contractors in payment for work done upon the road," When cash was needed to buy rails, farmers volunteered to mortgage their farms to procure it. At first these mortgages were difficult to negotiate.

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The emergency was met by the city of Milwaukee, which issued municipal bonds to the amount of \$234,000, that were sold at par, enabling the rails to be purchased for the ironing of the road from Milwaukee to Whitewater. By 1856 the road was completed to the Mississippi river. Subsequently there were disagreeable experiences growing out of the willingness of farmers to burden their homes, and of cities to incur debt in aid of railway enterprises managed by unscrupulous or incompetent men. But had it not been for the noble enthusiasm which prompted these sacrifices in the first place. Wisconsin's development would have been a plant of slower growth. The most shameful legislative scandal in the history of the state grew out of the struggle between rival corporations to secure valuable grants of land made by congress in 1856 to encourage the building of railways in the northern part of Wisconsin. Wholesale bribery of members of the legislature and other influential persons was resorted to in the effort to secure the grants, and a special joint committee appointed two years later to investigate the affair reported that "the managers of the Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad company have been guilty of numerous and unparalleled acts of mismanagement. gross violations of duty, fraud and plunder." There are to-day 6,300 miles of railroad in operation in Wisconsin.

The first banks in Wisconsin, as in other parts of the west, were swindling enterprises which directed public suspicion and resentment against the banking business in general. So inimical was the feelings that at several sessions of the territorial legislature there was appended to every bill granting a charter a proviso that "nothing in this bill shall be construed as authorizing the corporation to transact the business of banking." The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, organized in the spring of 1839, with its office at Milwaukee, and managed by Alexander Mitchell, evaded the restriction in its charter, issuing certificates of deposit redeemable on demand for sums of \$1 and upward, which passed into circulation as currency, and which for many years, backed by the well-known integrity and business capacity of Mr. Mitchell, supplied the community with a reliable circulating medium. The first constitutional convention submitted a draft of a constitution containing an article making banking unlawful in Wisconsin,

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and expressly providing that the legislature should not have power to confer upon any person or institution any banking privilege. The proposed constitution was rejected at the polls, and the constitution under which the state was subsequently admitted to the Union conferred upon the legislature the power to pass banking laws which, however, could not become operative without the sanction of a popular vote. In 1852 the legislature passed a general banking law which received the approval of a majority of the people at the polls and became operative in the following year.

Wisconsin's strenuous opposition to the enforcement of the fugitive slave law was one of the factors in straining the tension between the north and the south, that culminated in the civil war. Wisconsin clothed the negro with suffrage in 1849. Wisconsin men performed a conspicuous part in organizing the Republican party. Wisconsin men also bore a leading part in the granger movement, so called, in 1873, and passed the first law upheld by the supreme court of the united States under which, with certain limitations, the rates charged by railway corporations were held to be subject to control by the states to whose laws such corporations owe their existence.

Wisconsin furnished to the Federal army during the war of the rebellion upward of 90,000 men, and her list of dead in that war reached nearly 11,000. The amount expended by the state authorities and the people of the several counties and towns to support the government in carrying on the war was nearly \$12,000,000.

The period since the war has witnessed marvelous progress in the development of Wisconsin, one indication of which is furnished by the expansion of her cities. Milwaukee from a place of 50,000 inhabitants, has grown to be a metropolis of 265,000. There are fifteen cities of 10,000 or upward, with six of 20,000 or upward, including Milwaukee. The tide of immigration has not yet ceased to flow, and in now rapidly developing the northern part of the state. In 1840 the density of population in Wisconsin was represented by the fraction of half a man for each square mile; in 1850 there were 5.61 inhabitants for each square mile; in 1860, 14.25; in 1870, 19.37; in 1880, 24.16; in 1890, 30.98, and in 1895,

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35.59. The population of Wisconsin according to the official enumeration of 1895 was 1,937,195.

Wisconsin's output of manufactured lumber for 1895, the last year for which official statistics are available, was valued at \$34,500,000. Her output of other great staple manufactures in the same year was as follows: Flour, \$23,700,000; iron, \$22,900,000; wood, \$19,200,000; leather, \$18,700,000; beer, \$17,000,000; paper, \$6,200,000; wagons, carriages and sleighs, \$5,300,00; cigars and other manufactured tobacco, \$3,900,000; woolen fabrics, \$2,550,000. The aggregate value of her manufacturing establishments and their products listed in the state census of that year was \$370,000,000, and the number of men to which they gave employment was 118,117, indicating a growth of nearly 100 per cent, in 14 Wisconsin's manufacture during the decade beginning with 1885.

The number of farms in Wisconsin was 136,108 in 1885, and 150,801 in 1895. The total value of the farms in 1895 was \$488,754,000, exclusive of farm implements valued at \$12,000,000. Here are significant statistics showing the amount and value of Wisconsin's leading farm products for the year 1895: Rutter, 74,600,000 pounds, valued at \$12,310,000; cheese, 52,400,000 pounds, valued at \$4,000,000; hay, 2,500,000 tons, valued at \$15,800,000; oats, 61,900,000 bushels, valued at \$16,783,000; corn, 26,600,000 bushels, valued at \$10,000,000; barley, 13,700,000 bushels, valued at \$6,600,000; potatoes, 10,700,000 bushels, valued at \$5,000,000; wheat, 8,500,000 bushels, valued at \$4,223,000. Ten years earlier the wheat production of Wisconsin was 21,000,000 bushels, valued at \$4,200,000. The butter product of 1885 was less than half in quantity and value what it was in 1895. Wisconsin agriculturists have found it profitable to go out of the primitive occupation of grain-raising, to some extent, and to devote their energies to the more remunerative industry of dairy farming. The number of cattle and calves owned in Wisconsin in 1895 was 1,500,000; the number slaughtered in that year was 366,000, valued at \$5,000,000. The hog crop of 1895 in Wisconsin amounted to 1,182,000 head, valued at \$10,900,000. The sheep and lambs on hand at the close of the year numbered 1,500,000, of the value of \$2,200,000; the number slaughtered, 490,000, valued

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at \$979,000. There were 525,600 horses and mules, valued at \$21,600,000. The farmers of Wisconsin were leaders in the use of agricultural machinery, which has done so much to lighten human toil and lower the price of bread. The lumber industry, which has long occupied a position in the foreground of Wisconsin's sources of wealth, will dwindle in relative importance, and a time must come when her forests of pine will be exhausted, but a new industry of illimitable possibilities has developed in the northern part of the state. As a producer of iron ore, Wisconsin, in the census of 1890, stood fifth among the states, her output being nearly 1,000,000 tons, valued at \$2,000,000. The aggregate value of her mineral products in that year was \$10,000,000, and in that respect she ranked thirteenth of all the states of the Union. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in Wisconsin is \$600,000,000, being equal to upward of \$300 per capita. The real valuation is probably twice as large.

The figures thus arrayed illustrate the material side of Wisconsin's growth. They may well be supplemented with statistics illustrative of the intellectual and moral side. Congress by law set apart the sixteenth section of every township in the state for the support of the common schools. The school sections comprised nearly 1,00,000 acres, including some of the best lands in the state, and the proceeds of the sales of these lands constitute a permanent fund, the income of which is annually devoted to the purpose of the grant. The state by constitutional provisions and subsequent legislation added generously to this magnificent foundation. There are 6,000 free common schools in Wisconsin, and 150 free high schools, to say nothing of numerous private and denominational schools and of the thirty-six private institutions of higher learning. The public school system gives employment to 12,000 teachers, and is crowned by a system of state normal schools and a state university of the first rank, with 1,600 students. The state normal schools, seven in number, have had enrolled during the past year adult professional students to the number of 2,894. No other state has a system of normal schools equal in all respects to that of Wisconsin. The state institutions for the education of the blind and the deaf, and for the care of the insane and other dependent and defective classes, and the Wisconsin

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Veteran's Home, are among the evidence of an enlightened benevolence beyond what was known in Greece or Rome. There are forty-four 15 free circulating libraries in Wisconsin, headed by the Milwaukee public library, which contains 90,000 volumes. There is also a system of free district school libraries throughout the state. The library of the Wisconsin State Historical society, an institution supported by state patronage, contains 184,000 books and pamphlets, and is one of the most important collections of its kind in the United States. Since 1895 the state has maintained a commission to furnish encouragement and information to communities establishing free libraries. A free public museum is maintained by the city of Milwaukee, which also contains a free art gallery erected and supported by the munificence of a private citizen, Mr. Frederick Layton. The newspaper press of Wisconsin affords by its extent and character another index to the intelligence of the people. The first Wisconsin newspaper was The Green Bay Intelligencer, started in 1833. The Milwaukee Advertiser, the nucleus of The Evening Wisconsin, was the first newspaper in Milwaukee and the third in the state, beginning its career in June, 1836. To-day the newspaper press of Wisconsin comprises 64 dailies and 475 weeklies. No other community in the Union is better served with current news and comment than the people of Wisconsin. There are 3,722 religious organizations in Wisconsin, and 3,286 houses of worship. The value of the church property is \$14,500,000.

Wisconsin is to-day is a state of 2,000,000 inhabitants. There was a time when the major portion of its settlers were people from foreign lands. Never on such a scale and so satisfactorily has the doctrine of the brotherhood of man been more grandly vindicated than in this great and flourishing and happy state. Wisconsin's population is rapidly becoming American, by reason of the increase of the native-born inhabitants as compared with the number of residents of foreign birth. The American-born are now to the foreign-born in the ratio of 7 to 3, the total of foreign-born, according to the census of 1895, being 523,877, while the total of American-born residents of the state in the same year was 1,414,038.

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There are represented in this book of five hundred biographical sketches of Wisconsin's Men of Progress, natives of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Washington D. C., Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi, Canada, New Brunswick, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Prussia, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Saxony, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and Germany.

In the panoramic vista of Wisconsin's past, during the periods of Indian and French occupation, there is much that is worthy of contemplation; yet it is a striking fact that the social, political and commercial institutions of the existing commonwealth of Wisconsin have no roots in the history of the territory west of the great lakes when it was a part of New France. Wisconsin's civilization is not French, but Anglo-Saxon. The tide of immigration which followed the Black Hawk war of 1832, and which has not yet ceased to flow, brought here people who were to begin a new era and make the vital history of the state. There are still living, in hale and cheerful age, some of the men and women who came to Wisconsin when it was a women who and who contributed by their toil and fore-thought to the conditions which have brought forth an empire. Others who have contributed in an important degree to the glowing result are later arrivals, many of them natives of the state. The experiences of such men include much that is of general interest. Biography is sublimated history, and it is a task not unworthy the historian to preserve for the information of students who shall come hereafter some record of the lives of Wisconsin's Men of Progress.

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MEN OF PROGRESS.

SCOFIELD, Edward, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 28th, 1842, and is the son of Isaac Scofield, who was a native of Virginia of English descent, and of Jane E. Collins Scofield, a native of Pennsylvania, of

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Irish ancestry. Isaac Scofield, the father, was by occupation a farmer and lumberman, and Edward during his boyhood assisted in these occupations, when not attending the district school. After leaving the district school, he was for a short time a student in Clearfield Academy. At the early age of thirteen, however, he became an apprentice to the printer's trade. This employment not only gave him a trade, but opened to him a vast field of information, and thus supplied in a measure the deficiencies in his school privileges. He served in this capacity for three years, receiving only his board and clothing. At the end of his apprenticeship he went to work on The Brookville (Pa.) Jeffersonian, at an annual salary of \$100 and board. Here he remained until April, 1861, when, in response to the president's call for troops to put down the rebellion, he enlisted, and became a private in the Eleventh regiment of the Pennsylvania infantry. This regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and served all through its campaign. Young Scofield soon showed that he was formed to command men and was rapidly promoted, "for meritorious service," to lieutenant, and then to captain, the latter for gallantry on the sanguinary field of Gettysburg. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th 1864, he was captured by the enemy, and, during ten months thereafter, he had an experience in twelve rebel prisons, which came near ending in life. When released his term of service had long before expired, and broken

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in health, he returned home to find awaiting him there a commission as major. Thus at the age of only twenty-three he had risen from private to major, and had had an experience of war such as the history of few men recounts.

At the close of the war, when he had regained his strength, he joined a party of civil engineers who were locating a railroad in the Allegheny Valley. In this employment, as in all preceding it, he demonstrated his ability to advance, and though he began as chairman he ended as transit man. In the fall of 1868 he came to Chicago, and there formed the acquaintance to Finn Hall, a lumberman of Oconto, Wisconsin, and accepted the position of foreman in his Oconto mill. This may be said to have been the beginning of his fortune.

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He filled the position of foreman in that mill 18 for eight years, and became master of every detail of the lumbering business. He had saved his salary and when he abandoned his position in the mill he had money with which to begin business for himself, which he conducted in Oconto from 1876 to 1881, when he became connected with the Marinette Saw Mill company as superintendent. This position he held until 1890, when he formed a partnership with Geo. R. Arnold, under the firm name of Edward Scofield & Co. Four years later the firm became the Scofield & Arnold Lumber company, with Major Scofield as president, Geo. I. Scofield as vice-president and Geo. R. Arnold as secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures some thirty million feet of finished lumber annually. The major is also financially interested in the lumber firm of McElwer & Co.

He is a thorough Republican, but not a partisan in the offensive sense. He was elected state senator from the First district in 1887. In 1894 he was the choice of many Republicans for governor, but the state convention gave the nomination to Major Upham, and he was elected by a large majority. In 1896, Governor Upham declined a renomination, and Major Scofield was nominated, after a spirited contest in the convention. He was elected by a vote of 264,814 to 169,253 for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Silverthorn, and was inaugurated in January, 1897.

Governor Scofield was married, in 1870, to Miss Agnes Potter of Oconto. Two sons—George I. and Paul D.—and a daughter, Julia, have been born to them. The sons have reached man's estate, and are associated with their father, but the daughter died in childhood.

Governor Scofield is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

As a soldier and a civilian he has shown abilities of a high order, both for command and for business, and a conscientious regard for the discharge of every duty laid upon him in the various offices he has held.

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SPOONER, John Colt, whose career in the United States senate has been alike creditable to himself and of exceptional service to the state, was born in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Ind., on the 6th day of January, 1843. His father, Philip Spooner, distinguished as a lawyer of profound learning and a judge whose judicial ability and integrity were recognized of all with whom he came in contact, was a native of New Bedford and of English descent, his ancestors coming from the region of Colchester, England, to Massachusetts in 1637. His mother's name was Coit, and she was descended from a Welsh family that settled in New England several generations ago, was distinguished, as most of those of that nativity are, for intellectual ability and courage of thought and action. The Spooners were actively identified with the early history of the country, entering with zeal and intelligence into all the civil and military struggles out of which came the fair fabric of civil and religious liberty, theretofore unseen of men and scarcely embodied in the visions of philosophers or poets. Philip Spooner, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and his brother were in the fight at Lexington, and both rendered distinguished and most valuable service in the revolutionary conflicts. The maternal great grandfather, Samuel Coit, was also an officer in the revolutionary army, a man of exceptional courage and prowess, who in the formation of the civil institutions of New England wielded the influence which men of positive nature always exert, especially in all formative periods. The Spooners and Coits were also prominent in the war of 1812-1814, and in then Mexican War. Benjamin Spooner, an uncle of John C., not only rendered brilliant service in the Mexican war, but recruited the first regiment that was mustered into the service from Indiana against the rebellion. He was subsequently appointed United States marshal for the district of Indiana, and had much to do with hunting out the Knights of the Golden Circle and other secret treasonable organizations against the 19 peace and integrity of the country. In this position he incurred no little personal danger and rendered his country most valuable service. His final commission as marshal was the last paper signed by President Lincoln before his cowardly assassination.

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Judge Spooner removed with his family to Madison, Wis., in June, 1859, where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession, establishing a reputation for legal acumen, which is largely inherited by his distinguished son. John C. completed his preparation for college in the schools of Madison, and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1860 at the age of seventeen, becoming at once a leader of his class and graduating with honor in 1864. Scarcely had he closed his university course, when, with the blood of a long line of patriotic ancestors tingling in his youthful veins, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Fortieth regiment of Wisconsin infantry, which was largely recruited from students and teachers of Wisconsin colleges and other institutions of learning. At the end of a hundred days' service he re-enlisted for three years, or "during the war," as captain of Company A, Fiftieth regiment, and was detailed to Fort Leavenworth and later to the far northwest to prevent outbreaks of the Indians. This was, in many respects, a disagreeable service, without the stimulus which the young men of the nation found in the marches and battles for the preservation of the Union; but the duties of this frontier service were performed with that energy and fidelity which has characterized all his public life; and, when at the close of the war he was mustered out, it was with the rank of brevet-major, and a record for faithful, efficient discharge of duty of which many older soldier might well be proud.

At the close of his military service he was appointed military and private secretary of Gov. Fairchild, and, at the same time, he began to study of law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. The following year, so thorough had been his

JOHN COIT SPOONER.

studies, so comprehensive his knowledge of the principles of the law and so mature his judgment, that he was appointed assistant attorney-general to Charles R. Gill, and subsequently to S. S. Barlow; and so faithfully and with such ability did he discharge the duties of this position that he rapidly acquired a reputation as a lawyer which soon became

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as wide as the state and gave prophecy of the distinction which he has since attained in the profession.

In 1870 he removed to Hudson, Wis., where he engaged his legal practice; speedily acquiring an extensive and varied business, and enhancing his reputation as a profound, careful and resourceful lawyer. In 1872, while still under thirty years of age, he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and in this body he, at once, took first rank as a legislator, discharging every duty of the position with that fidelity, discrimination and wisdom which had characterized him in every place to which he had been called. In 1882 he received appointment as regent of his alma mater, the state university, a position for which he was admirably fitted, and in which he rendered the cause of higher education signal and lasting service. This place he held for three years, or until other and wider duties compelled its relinquishment.

It was an evidence of the intellectual and professional growth of this young man that, as the end of the term of the Hon. Angus Cameron in the United States senate approached, March 4, 1885, the attention of many was turned to Mr. Spooner as a fitting successor to Mr. Cameron in this high and most honorable office. Other men of great ability were very properly ambitious of the Republican nomination for this position, but the contest narrowed to him and ex-Gov. Fairchild in the governor's office. The contest was a friendly one, alike honorable to both, and for some time very much in doubt as to the result; but as the time for nomination drew near it became apparent that the supporters of the younger man were in the ascendant, and he received the nomination by a handsome majority, and was duly elected January 28, 1885, receiving seventy-six votes to forty-eight for his Democratic competitor. It is greatly to the credit of the contestants for the Republican nomination that the rivalry created no personal hostility, and no one more heartily congratulated Mr. Spooner on his nomination and election than Gov. Fairchild. This fact is worthy of mention as showing that while Mr. Spooner is a man of positive views, of strong character and a worthy ambition, he can take part in a personal or political contest without personal rancor and without engendering personal animosities. Mr. Spooner entered the senate in 1885, at

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the age of forty-two, served the full term of six years, and was succeeded by Wm. F. Vilas, the Democrats having obtained control of the legislature of 1891.

In 1892 Senator Spooner received the Republican nomination for governor, and though he greatly reduced the Democratic majority of 1890, he was defeated.

Though one of the youngest men who ever attained a seat in the senate, he at once, though without unduly obtruding himself, attracted the attention of his colleagues and that of the whole country by the industry, intelligence and wisdom which he displayed in the discharge of his varied and responsible duties; and ere his term was half gone he had won for himself a position in debate and in the higher planes of legislation second to that of few, if any, in that body. His committee positions showed the estimation in which he was held by his fellow senators—he was chairman of the committee on claims and survey and a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on the District of Columbia; and some of the most effective and valuable work ever done on those committees was formulated and accomplished by his direct personal effort. But it was not alone in the committee room that his energies were expended; he was ever ready in the discussion of questions of great national importance, and few of his compeers expressed their views with more clearness and force, or brought to the consideration of those questions a greater wealth of learning or a juster view of the proper scope of legislation. Alive to the importance of all truly national questions, he was not forgetful of the immediate interest of his own state; and it is no disparagement to those who preceded or followed him in the delegation from Wisconsin, to say that none exceeded and few equaled him in the efficiency with which he guarded the local interests of his constituents, and none approached nearer to the ideal representative of a great and truly free people.

Genial and bright in social intercourse, of broad views and lofty ideals, honorable and pure in all the relations of life, eloquent and persuasive in speech, it is not surprising that at the close of his term his associates in the senate gave him the very unusual compliment of a

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parting reception, in which warm tributes to his personal worth and his official ability were uttered by senators of whose sincerity and respect there could be no question.

As the term of Senator Vilas drew toward 21 its close, public attention was drawn to the question as to who should be his successor, and with scarcely a dissenting voice the answer was "John C. Spooner." Although the Republicans had a large majority in the legislature, he received every vote in the Republican caucus and was again elected United States senator for six years from March 4th, 1897. He has been assigned to duty on the committees on relations with Canada, judiciary, privileges and elections, and rules.

Mr. Spooner was married on the 10th of September, 1868, to Miss Annie E. Main of Madison, a lady of culture and possessing great musical talent. They have had four sons, one of whom, John C., Jr., died in 1881, at the of age of six years. The eldest, Charles Philip, born in 1869, is a graduate of Princeton University and the law school of the University of Wisconsin, and is a member of his father's law firm. Willet Main, born in 1873, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in both the literary and law departments. Philip L., a young man of seventeen years, is a very promising student.

BARNEY, Samuel Stebbins, member of congress from the Fifth district and a resident of West Bend, was born in Hartford, Washington county, Wis., January 31st, 1846. His father, John Barney, was a farmer by occupation, who came to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, from Jefferson county, New York, in 1842, and in 1845 settled on a farm in Washington county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and his father was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. S. S. Barney's mother, Adeline Knox, was a native of Vermont, and a not very distant relative of the celebrated Scotch preacher, John Knox.

Mr. Barney was educated in the common schools and at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., after which he taught school at Hartford during the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, when he began the study of law in the

SAMUEL STEBBINS BARNEY.

office of the late L. F. Frisby, formerly attorney-general of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, began practice in West Bend, and has continued it there to the present time. He was elected superintendent of schools of Washington county in 1875, and held the office for four years from the first of January, 1876. He edited *The Washington County Republican*, now *The Hartford Press*, at West Bend, during the years 1872 and 1873. It was about this time that he attracted public attention outside of his county by an exceedingly able speech in the Republican state convention at Madison; and when the Republicans, in 1884, sought a candidate for congress in the old Fifth district, with whom they might hope to overcome the personal popularity of Gen. Bragg and the large Democratic majority in the district, they nominated Mr. Barney. The odds against him, however, were too great to be overcome, and he was defeated, although he made a gallant fight and polled the full strength of his party in the district. In the same year he was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for 22 president. In 1894 he was again the Republican candidate for congress, and was successful, receiving 18,681 votes to 16,851 for the Democratic and Populist candidates, or a majority over both of 1,830, and a plurality of 5,624. In 1896 he was a candidate for re-election and received 26,613 votes to 17,049, the combined vote of the Democratic and Socialist-Labor candidates—or a majority of 9,564, and a plurality of 10,121.

As may be inferred from what has already been said, Mr. Barney has always been a Republican, not “for revenue” or for honors, for he was, for years, in a district where his party was in a hopeless minority; but for principle's sake. He should, therefore, be credited with holding a political faith in which he profoundly believes. He is not a member of any clubs or of any church.

Mr. Barney was married, in 1876, to Ellen McHenry of West Bend. They have four children, namely: Sara, John, Sybil and Marian.

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Mr. Barney's career in congress has been that of a close and intelligent observer of legislation, a ready and effective debater, and one who is alive to the interests of his immediate constituents, and to the general welfare of the whole country.

OTJEN, Theobald, is the youngest son of John C. Otjen, who emigrated to this country when but eighteen years old, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, then a place of but fifteen hundred inhabitants. He married Dorothea Schriener, who came from Germany when a girl, and subsequently removed to West China, St. Claire county, Michigan, where he entered upon a prosperous career as a farmer. Here Theobald was born on the 27th of October, 1851, and here, at the age of six years, he experienced the loss of his mother, which, as in so many cases, was the premature beginning of a life of more or less privation and hardship. He found a home in the family of an uncle, a farmer, and there he was at once made acquainted with hard work. This, however, he regards as a fortunate circumstance, since it resulted, ultimately, in his abandonment of the life of a farmer, and his striking out, at the age of twelve years, in search of a life presenting more opportunities and larger possibilities. With that modest determination which has characterized all his subsequent career, he set out, at the age of twelve years, for Marine City, Michigan, where his sister, Mrs. Wening, resided at the time. Here the youthful adventurer, by his manliness and laudable ambition, attracted the notice of Miss Ward, then the owner of the Marine City academy, and familiarly known by her pupils and friends as "Aunt Emily's"—the sister of Captain E. B. Ward, noted for his many business enterprises, and especially as the founder of the great iron works at Wyandotte, Milwaukee and Chicago. Into the family of this discriminating and philanthropic woman, young Otjen was taken, and in her he found a steadfast friend and a wise counselor—one who to a large extent supplied the place of the mother he had lost. Not long afterward Miss Ward removed to Detroit, to take the position of housekeeper for her brother, and here Theobald, who had accompanied Miss Ward, made the acquaintance of the stirring man of business, and this acquaintance was not without its influence upon the character of the boy.

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His education was principally acquired at the Marine City academy and P. M. Patterson's private school in Detroit. In the summer of 1869 he came to Milwaukee, and worked for three months in the rolling mills. Returning to Detroit he spent the winter and the following summer there, but came again to Milwaukee in the fall of 1870, taking the position of yard foreman at the mills, which he retained for two years. Returning again to Detroit in the fall of 1872, he attended school in that city until the fall of 1873, when he entered the law department of Michigan university, taking at the same time special studies in other departments. He was graduated in law in 1875, and at once 23 admitted to the Michigan bar, and practiced law in the city of Detroit until 1882, when he removed to Milwaukee, and entering the law and real estate business with his brother, C. S. Otjen, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession with that industry and conscientious regard for duty which has always been one of his leading characteristics. Since his removal to Milwaukee he has been thoroughly identified with the interests of the city, holding the position of attorney for the village of Bay View before it was annexed to the city, for three years, and represented it in the council for three successive terms, after it became the Seventeenth ward. In this office he was always active in the promotion of every measure calculated to benefit and improve the city, holding important committee positions, and never failing faithfully to perform all the duties falling to him. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the city park bill, by which Milwaukee has come into possession of a park system which in time will be one of the most beautiful and notable in the whole country. Whether in official place or not, every measure to promote the prosperity of the city has found in him and ardent and wise supporter; and so thoroughly identified has he become with that hive of industry, Bay View mills, that he has the unbounded confidence and respect of his constituents, as is shown by the very large vote which he has always received when he has been a nominee for any office. He has never failed to secure the esteem of all his official associates, irrespective of party, and his usefulness as a representative of the people is everywhere acknowledged.

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He has always been identified with the Republican party, and an earnest and intelligent advocate of its policy of fostering the industries of the country. Two years ago, after a spirited but good-natured contest in the convention, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for congress in the Fourth (Milwaukee) district, and he was elected by a plurality of 5,622, although the district had for some years before been represented by a Democrat.

THEOBALD OTJEN.

Upon taking his seat in the house he was appointed to the committee on revision of laws and war claims. So satisfactory was his service that he was renominated, with little opposition, for a seat in the Fifty-fifth congress and elected by a plurality of 4,467.

Mr. Otjen has been a member of the Republican State Central committee, a member and officer of many Republican clubs, and has rendered his party very efficient service therein. He is also a member of Ivanhoe Commandery of Milwaukee, the Iroquois club and the Royal Arcanum. He has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church both of Detroit and Milwaukee.

In 1879 Mr. Otjen was married to Miss Louisa E. Heames, daughter of Henry Heames of Detroit, by whom he has four children, Henry Heames, Grace V., Fannie H., and Christian J. Otjen. He has three brothers, John C., residing near Toledo, Ohio; Christian C., superintendent of the Illinois Steel company's works at Milwaukee, and Rev. William Otjen, a Methodist clergyman, and two sisters, Mrs. Wening at the old homestead in Michigan, and Mrs. Richle of Milwaukee.

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MICHAEL GRIFFIN.

GRIFFIN, Michael members of congress from the Seventh district of Wisconsin, resides at Eau Claire, and was born in County Clare, Ireland, September 9, 1842. Five years thereafter his parents immigrated to America, taking up their residence in Canada. Four

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years later, or in 1851, they moved to Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, where the boy gained, in the common school, the rudiments of his education. In 1856 his parents moved to Newport, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he continued his studies in the district school. He had by this time become imbued with the principles underlying the institutions of the country, and as there was much talk of rebellion and possible war, he determined that if war should come he would tender his services to the government of his adopted country, and show his loyalty thereto and his appreciation of the blessings of free institutions. When war actually came, young Griffin, then but nineteen years of age, gave himself to his country, enlisting on the 11th of September, 1861, in Company E of the Twelfth Wisconsin volunteer infantry. The company mustered into the service November 5th, 1861, and young Griffin was at once made sergeant. The regiment left the state January 11th, 1862, and was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, thence to Fort Scott, thence to Fort Riley, whence it was ordered back to Fort Leavenworth. From this post it descended the Missouri and the Mississippi to Columbus, and thence passed by rail to Corinth, where it joined Grant's army. After marching and counter-marching through Mississippi, the army sat down before Vicksburg; and when that stronghold was captured, and the Mississippi campaign was practically completed, the regiment re-enlisted, and, crossing over the mountains, joined General Sherman's army before Atlanta and participated in all the principal engagements of that famous campaign. At Bald Hill, Georgia, on the 21st of July, 1864, young Griffin was wounded in a charge upon the enemy's works, receiving a small shot in the face, which passed downward into his jaw. But, though stunned for the time, he, like the true soldier that he was, forgot his wound for the time being in the rejoicing of his comrades over the victory that was won. While in the hospital, though suffering great pain, he made himself useful in assisting the surgeons, and waiting upon those whose wounds made them helpless. Hearing the noise of battle the next day, though suffering from his wound, he left the hospital for the front, took his place in his regiment, and bore his part in the sanguinary struggle. Having left without ceremony, and failing to answer at hospital roll call, he was reported as a deserter. His colonel, hearing of this report, said that he

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wished all the soldiers in the hospital would “desert” in all manner that Sergeant Griffin did. Following the Atlanta campaign came the march to the sea, in which he also participated.

February 11th, 1865, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and on July 5th following he received a commission as first lieutenant: but as the war was now practically closed, he did not muster as first lieutenant, to which 25 he had been promoted, but was mustered out of service with his regiment on the 16th of the same month. Returning to his home at Newport, Wisconsin, he decided to become a lawyer, and in the fall of that year he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Jonathan Bowman of Kilbourn City, and was admitted to the bar, in Portage, May 19th, 1868, entering at once upon the practice of his profession in Kilbourn City. While waiting for the coming of clients, as most young lawyers are compelled to do, he acted as cashier of the Bank of Kilbourn from 1871 to 1876, and filled the offices of town clerk and member of the county board of supervisors. Comparatively small and unimportant as were these offices, the fact that they were conferred upon him was the best evidence that he had the entire confidence of his fellow citizens, and that they saw in him the stuff of which large men are made.

He was elected to the lower house of the legislature from Columbia county in 1875, and though but thirty-three years of age, he was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee, the most important of the committees of that body. He was also member of the committee on privileges and elections, and of the special joint committee to investigate the administrations of Governors Washburn and Taylor.

At the close of 1876 he moved to Eau Claire, where he has since resided, and where he has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He held the office of city attorney of Eau Claire from 1878 to 1880, inclusive. In 1879 he was elected to the state senate from the then Thirteenth senatorial district, comprising the countries of Dunn, Eau Claire and Pierce, and was a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on federal relations. Here, as in the house, he showed himself a wise and capable legislator, reflecting credit upon his constituents and doing the state most valuable service.

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In 1889 Gov. Hoard appointed him quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; and, in this position, his knowledge of military affairs was of especial value in the purchase of land, the construction of buildings and the establishing of the militia instructional post of Camp Douglas. He has long been an active, intelligent and deeply interested member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has held almost every office of importance in the organization up to that of department commander, to which he was elected in 1887, serving for one year. He is also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum.

He has always been an active member of the Republican party, honestly and intelligently laboring for the success of its candidates and the adoption of its principles and policy; but he has not been an office-seeker, though frequently urged to accept nomination to office. Upon the death of Hon. Geo. B. Shaw, in 1894, Gen. Griffin accepted the Republican nomination as his successor in congress, and was elected by a large majority. In the fall of 1896 he was renominated without opposition and elected by a plurality of 12,296. As a congressman he has taken high rank, and in his second term he will undoubtedly prove himself one of the most intelligent and useful of the members of that body. Devoted to his profession, he has also shown himself to be a successful man of business, being an officer of several large and prosperous manufacturing and other, firms. Professionally, Gen. Griffin's practice is confined, for the most part, to civil law—he has been engaged in much of the important litigation in the northwestern part of the state, and has a standing at the bar scarcely inferior to that of any of his competitors. He is quick in perception, readily sees the strong points as well as the weak ones of those with whom he is called to contend, and is equally quick in action, and tenacious of a position when one taken. Those who saw him as presiding officer of 26 the turbulent Republican convention in Milwaukee, in August, 1896, can best judge of his mental characteristics, moral courage and executive force. He held the contending factions firmly to the legitimate work of the convention, yet

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his fairness was acknowledged by all, and thoroughly good feeling was restored at the end.

Gen Griffin was married on the 6th of September, 1871, at Kilbourn City, to Miss Emma I. Daniels. They have had but one child, Mabel M., who died when but eleven months of age.

DAVIDSON, James Henry, member of congress from the Sixth district of Wisconsin, is a resident of Oshkosh and a lawyer by profession. He is the son of James Davidson, a native of the Highlands of Scotland, where he was born in 1812. He came to this country with his parents in 1824, and settled in Delaware county, New York. He was by occupation a farmer and lumberman.

J. H. Davidson's mother was Ann Johnson, who was born at Rheinbeck on the Hudson in 1814. The ancestors on the father's side were Scotch Highlanders and poor, but with plenty of pluck, fearing nothing but dishonor. The maternal ancestors were prominent in the early history of the country, Mrs. Davidson's grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and a relative of hers having but one of the three men who intercepted May Andre at Tarrytown, on the 22nd of July, and whom nothing could tempt from their

Mr. Davidson was born on the 18th of June, 1858, in Colchester, Delaware county, New York. He attended the country school in the district where his parents resided, the last few years of his attendance being confined to the winter term of three months; the remainder of the year young Davidson spent in work upon the farm, or in lumbering. With a passion for an education, he entered Walton (New York) Academy, and attended the spring and fall terms of that institution for three years, and did the janitor work of the institution in payment for his tuition. The winter of each of those years he taught a district school, and thus secured the money to pay for his board and clothes while a student. His health failing he was obliged to leave the academy at the end of three years. He then began the study of law in the office of Fancher & Sewell of Walton, New York. In September, 1882, he

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came to Wisconsin, and was employed for one year as principal of the school at Princeton, Green Lake county, at the end of which he returned to New York, and entered the Albany law school, from which institution he graduated in 1884, holding the honorary position of president of the class.

Mr. Davidson's first earnings were from teaching in the public schools of New York. A friend, who knew of his struggles for the acquirement of a profession, offered to lend him the money to pay the expenses of his course in the law school, telling him that he could repay it when he got it; that he wanted no note or security, saying that he knew Mr. Davidson would repay the money if he lived. He came again to Wisconsin in 1884, and for three years was employed as book-keeper and buyer for Messrs. Chittenden & Morse, produce dealers at Princeton. This service was rendered by him that he might repay the money borrowed for his legal education, before attempting to establish himself in the law. At length the debt was paid, and in 1887 he opened an office in Princeton for the practice of his profession. His integrity and courteous manner as a grain dealer made him many friends among the farmers of Green Lake and Marquette counties, and this aided him in the law business. He continued in Princeton until 1892, securing a profitable business, and influence both as a lawyer and as a man; but he wished a larger field, and in January, 1892, he removed to Oshkosh, and became the third member of the firm of Thompson., Harshaw & Davidson. This partnership continued for three years, when he withdrew, and entered upon practice alone. In May, 1895, he was appointed city attorney for Oshkosh for a term of two years. January 1st, 1896, he formed a partnership with R. W. Wilde, formerly a student of the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, under the firm name of Davidson & Wilde, which partnership still continues.

Mr. Davidson's political record is that of a conscientious Republican, thoroughly believing in the principles of the party, and using all proper means for securing its ascendancy. He was elected district attorney of Green Lake county in 1888; and, in 1890, he was made chairman of the committee of the Sixth congressional district of Wisconsin, which position he held continuously for six years. In the fall of 1896 he was nominated by the Republican

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congressional convention for the Sixth district for congress and was elected by a very large majority, receiving 26,649 against 18,944 votes for W. F. Gruenewald, Democrat, and 626 for James S. Thompson, Prohibitionist.

Mr. Davidson is a member of Oshkosh Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M.; Oshkosh Lodge, No. 192, B. P. O. E., and Oshkosh Lodge, No. 25, K. P.

He was married October 8th, 1889, to Niva T. Wilde, daughter of F. A. Wilde, now of Milwaukee. They have two sons, Kenneth Wilde and James Ferdinand.

Personally Mr. Davidson is a gentleman of modest demeanor, courteous to all, the friend of those needing friendship and worthy of it; yet he is a man of pronounced views on all public questions, and does not hesitate to express them forcibly when the occasion calls for such expression. As a lawyer he is able and true to clients, but will not stoop to questionable means to win a case. He has a high standing as a thorough lawyer, an able advocate, and has a record of never having lost a case before the supreme court, where he has appeared many times. He is an eloquent and very pleasing speaker, and is one

JAMES HENRY DAVIDSON.

of the promising men in the Wisconsin delegation in congress.

SAUERHERING, Edward, member of the national house of representatives from the Second district, was born on the 24th of June, 1864, in Mayville, Dodge county, Wis., which has always been his home with the exception of two years. His father is R. Saeurhering, a druggist of Mayville, and his mother was Henrietta Hartwig before marriage. Edward was educated in the public and high schools of his native village, and, at the age of sixteen years, entered his father's store, where he served a regular apprenticeship in the drug business. After this he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, where he applied himself with energy and diligence to the study of the principles of the pharmaceutical profession, and graduated with honors in the class of 1885. Immediately after graduation, he entered the drug business in Chicago, remaining

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there three years, and then returned to Mayville, where he carries on a large and prosperous business in the same line.

Mr. Sauerhering has always been a Republican, 28

EDWARD SAUERHERING.

and though living in a county which was formerly considered the stronghold of the Democracy of Wisconsin, he adhered tenaciously to his political faith, and was the head of the Republican organization of Dodge county, being chosen chairman of the committee in 1892. In that year he was nominated for the legislative assembly, but was defeated, although, owing to his thorough organization of his party in that county, a Republican county judge was elected, the first Republican county official ever elected in its history. His personal popularity was demonstrated years ago by his having been twice elected alderman of Mayville. In 1894 he received the Republican nomination for congress in that district; and, although there had been a Democratic plurality of some five thousand at the previous election, he accepted the nomination, and it is characteristic of the man's indomitable energy and perseverance that he set to work just as if he expected to win the race. The district was thoroughly canvassed, and his manner so won upon the people, that when the votes were counted it was found that the large plurality against his party was entirely wiped out, and he was elected by 265 votes. In 1896 he was renominated, although he did not especially desire it; and was re-elected, receiving 24,011 votes against 18,505 for his Democratic and Prohibition opponents. This result was due in no small measure to his personal popularity and to his course in congress. His work for the filled cheese bill, and his earnest speech in its support made him many friends among the dairymen, of whom there are many in his district. He was also a strong advocate of sound money, and this gave him many votes among his sturdy German-American constituents. Not brilliant, but possessing a large amount of good practical sense, quick to comprehend the scope of proposed measures, and always alert in the discharge of his official duties, he

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exerts a larger influence than many more effective speakers. In the Fifty-fourth congress he introduced a bill to create a state trade mark, and it is now pending.

He is a member of "Turn-Verein Eintracht" of Mayville, and was president of it from 1889 to 1896. He is also a member of the Masonic order, Vesper Lodge, Mayville.

Mr. Sauerhering was married, in 1889, to Miss Eugenia Langenbach of Mayville. Two children, Charles and Adolph, have been born to them.

MINOR, Edward S., representative in congress from the Eighth district of Wisconsin, resides in Sturgeon Bay. His father, Martin Minor, as ship calker, and his mother was Abigail J. St. Ores. His paternal ancestors are traceable back to the leading of the Pilgrims; and the Minors have held high positions in various states, notably Connecticut, New York, Virginia and Louisiana.

Edward S. Minor was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1840, and received a good common school and academic education in Wisconsin, to which he came with his parents in 1845. The family first settled in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, subsequently living in the city of Milwaukee 29 for two years, whence they removed to a farm in Sheboygan county. In 1857 he went to Door county, and, in 1861, enlisted in Company G, Second Wisconsin volunteer calvary, and participated in all the raids, expeditions, engagements and battles in which that regiment took part during the war. He was promoted during his service to corporal, to sergeant, to second lieutenant, to first lieutenant, and was holding the last named rank when mustered out with his regiment in December, 1865. Upon his return home after the war he engaged in mercantile business in Door county, and continued in it until the spring of 1884, when he was appointed superintendent of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal. This position he held for seven years. He holds a license as a master of steam vessels, and for about ten years was interested in marine property, but after his election to congress, and before entering on his duties as a representative, he disposed of all his marine interests.

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Mr. Minor has long been a very active Republican in politics, and has held numerous local offices, among which is that of mayor of Sturgeon Bay. He was elected to the assembly of Wisconsin in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1881. He was elected to the state senate in 1883 and in 1885, and was president pro tempore of that body during the last session. He was also member of the Wisconsin fish commission for four years. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress from the Eighth district, receiving 19,902 votes, against 15,522 for Lyman E. Barnes, Democrat, 330 for A. J. Larrabee, People's party, and 949 for John Faville, Prohibition. He was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth congress, receiving 26,471 votes, against 16,845 for Geo. W. Cate, Democrat, and 580 for John W. Evans, Prohibitionist.

In 1867 he was married to Tillie E. Graham, and six children have been born to them, namely: Stanton, Byron, Sybil, Maud, Ula and Ethel.

As a member of congress, Mr. Minor has

EDWARD S. MINOR.

shown that ability, energy and good judgment in the performance of his official duties which have always characterized him in all the places of responsibility to which he has been assigned. In the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress he became interested in a measure relating to the coast pilots. He dissented from the majority report of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, and the contest was carried to the floor of the house, where Mr. Minor made a vigorous and exhaustive speech against the bill, and the measure was discussed for two days, when it was defeated by a vote of more than two to one. So pleased were the coast pilots with Mr. Minor's vigorous and effective action in their behalf that, at the meeting of their association in Charleston, South Carolina, soon after, they adopted and sent him resolutions expressing most hearty appreciation of his labors and giving him the credit for the defeat of the bill. He has been especially active in relation to other measures of various kinds, and it may be truly said that his action has always been found to be on the right side and in the interest of his constituents.

HENRY ALLEN COOPER.

COOPER, Henry Allen, member of congress from the First district of this state, is a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, the son of a physician. He attended the district school of the neighborhood, and afterward entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1873. Immediately after graduation from the university, he entered the Union College of Law, in Chicago, from which he received his diploma in 1875. Mr. Cooper resided in Chicago for six years after graduating from the college of law, and then took up his residence in Burlington, Wisconsin, and began the practice of law. In 1880 he was elected district attorney of Racine county, and became a resident of Racine. He was re-elected, without opposition, in 1882, and again in 1884. In the latter year he was chosen delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, and in 1886 was elected to the state senate. In 1892, the Republicans of the First district nominated and elected him to congress. So faithful and satisfactory had been his record in his first term that he was renominated in 1894, and elected to the Fifty-fourth congress by a majority of 5,195 over his three opponents. In 1896 he was again renominated without opposition, and was elected by a plurality of 13,512 over his Democratic competitor, and by a majority over all other candidates of 3,428.

Mr. Cooper resides in Racine and is a member of the law firm of Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker of that city.

BABCOCK, Joseph Weeks, a resident of Necedah, and representative in congress from the Third congressional district, was born in Swanton, Vt., March 6th, 1850, a descendant of the Pilgrims and inheritor of many of their sturdy characteristics. His father was Ebenezer Wright Babcock, and his mother Mahala Weeks, daughter of Hon. Joseph Weeks, who was a representative from new Hampshire in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth congresses.

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J. W. Babcock, who was the youngest of a family of four children, accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, in 1855, and there, on a farm in Butler county, he resided until 1861. He attended the local district school, acquiring a knowledge of the ordinary English branches, and upon the family's removal to Cedar Falls, he continued his studies in the public schools of that place, supplementing the instruction there received with a brief course in the neighboring college of Mount Vernon. At the expiration of his school days he entered the employ of his father, who owned and operated a lumber yard at Cedar Falls. When this business was later sold to Weston, Burch & Co. of Dubuque, young Babcock entered their service in a subordinate capacity. In May, 1872, he removed to Dubuque, where, for the ensuing six years, he was employed by the firm of Ingram, Kennedy & Day, now the Standard Lumber company. In 1878 he purchased an interest in the business of the firm of Weston, Burch & Co., his former employers, and the firm name of Burch, Babcock & Co. was then assumed. In 1881 Messrs. Burch and Babcock purchased a controlling interest in the old firm of T. Weston & Co. of Necedah, Wisconsin, thereupon incorporating the business as the Necedah Lumber company, of which Mr. Babcock was elected, and still continues, secretary. The log cut of the company averages from twenty to twenty-five million feet per annum, and the corporation is known and recognized as one of the strong lumber concerns of the northwest. Mr. Burch, whose home is in Dubuque, Iowa, left the details of the active management of the business to Mr. Babcock, to whose indomitable industry and perseverance is largely due the success of the great enterprise. Cautious and conservative, he, at the same time, possesses energy and promptness of resolution, a sagacity and patience which enable him to master the details of business; and, added to these characteristics, his conduct in all things is governed by high moral principle. With those in his employ he has ever maintained a lively sympathy, and an unmistakable regard for their feelings and rights. That this is appreciated by his employees is evidenced by the fact that during his entire business career he has never had to encounter a strike among his workmen, although having hundreds of men in his employ. Among those concerned in the great lumber industry of the northwest, he was the pioneer

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in insisting that all employes should be paid in cash, and that the wages of those in his service should be as high as those paid by any one else for similar labor.

Activity in public affairs was inevitable in a man of such characteristics, and not long after he took up his abode in Necedah, he was elected president of the village. In 1888 he was elected to the Wisconsin legislative assembly, in which he served as chairman of the committee on incorporations; and, in 1890, he was re-elected, at a time when very few of the Republican candidates were successful in the state. As a member of the legislature his strong personality made itself felt by all with whom he came in contact, and he was ever

JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK.

ready to use his influence in the support of those measures which seemed to him designed for the public good. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a number of laws which have had a lasting and most beneficial effect upon the prosperity of the state.

In 1892 Mr. Babcock was nominated by the Republicans of the Third congressional district of this state, comprising the counties of Adams, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Richland, Sauk and Vernon, as their candidate for congress. He defeated the Democratic opponent by a majority of three thousand votes. He became a member of the Fifty-third congress, in which he served on the committee on the District of Columbia. In 1894 he was renominated for congress and again elected—this time by a majority of nearly eight thousand over the candidate of the Democrats and Populists. In the Fifty-fourth congress Mr. Babcock was appointed chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, a position in which he gives eminent satisfaction. In 1896 he was re-elected by a majority of 11,523 over the fusion candidate. Though comparatively a young man, and though his life 32 prior to his entrance into congress had been almost wholly devoted to business affairs, he readily grasped the duties of legislator and almost immediately took an influential position in the house. While a member of the Fifty-third congress he was chosen vice-chairman of the national Republican congressional committee, and upon the resignation from congress of Hon. John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati, who was chairman of

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that committee, Mr. Babcock became his successor. For this position he was peculiarly fitted, by reason of his rare executive ability and systematic business habits, which he carried with him into politics, as was shown by the able manner in which he conducted the campaign of 1894, and again of 1896. In February, 1896, he was unanimously re-elected to the chairmanship of the committee.

In congress Mr. Babcock is both popular and successful. His constituents and those who call upon him regarding matters pertaining to public business find him accessible at all times, and ready to hear them and if possible give them the required aid. A thorough man of affairs, he is one of those clear-headed, constructive and able business managers whose persistent industry, comprehensive grasp of details and power to marshall them for practical results, make him invaluable in committee, where legislation is perfected and all important measures are prepared.

In the month of November, 1867, Mr. Babcock was married to Miss Mary A. Finch of Lyons, Iowa. They have one son, Charles Ebenezer, born in 1868, who is a graduate of the law school of the University of Michigan, and who is now in the office of the Necedah Lumber company. An adopted daughter, Amelia M., is now the wife of S. H. Reed of Necedah. The family are attendants of the Congregational church.

Mr. Babcock is one of that class of men who form the conservative element of society. He is the architect of his own fortunes; every advancing step therein has been the result of foresight, integrity and earnest labor.

GOODLAND, John, a resident of Appleton, and judge of the Tenth judicial circuit, is the son of William Goodland, a merchant who rose from poverty in England and acquired a competency. He was a man of great force of character, and, although self-educated, was well-read, and possessed of wide information. Judge Goodland's mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Sharman, was the daughter of a tenant farmer in fair circumstances. Both sprang for the common people of England. William Goodland held various local

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offices, such as churchwarden, member of the governing body of the town, known as "board of health," etc. Both parents are buried in Taunton, England, where a beautiful memorial window has been placed in St. James' parish church to their memory.

Judge Goodland was born in Taunton, Somersetshire, England, August 10th, 1831. He received an academic education, which was completed at Wellington Academy. After receiving his education, he served a three years' apprenticeship to a wooden draper, upon the completion of which he sailed for America, landing in New York City in 1849. Proceeding at once to Oneida county, N. Y., he was variously employed in that county and also in Brockport and Rochester until 1854, when he came to Sharon, Walworth county, Wis., where he engaged in school teaching, clerking in a store and various other labors. He became greatly interested in the debating societies which then flourished in that locality, and took part in many warm discussions in the school houses in the vicinity. In this way he not only acquired much information, but developed facility and ability as a public speaker. In 1860 he made a visit to England, and, on his return, engaged in the grocery business at Sharon Station. While residing there he held various local offices such as justice of the peace, town clerk and town treasurer. In 1864 his store was burned; and, closing up that business, he entered the employment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company in Chicago, where he remained 33 until 1867, when he went to Appleton as local agent of the company, and served in that capacity for seven years. Resigning his position with the railroad company, he went into the insurance business, at the same time giving some attention to the study of law. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar; and, later, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state and in the United States district and circuit courts. He was elected district attorney of Outagamie county in 1888, and re-elected for a second term of two years. He was a non-partisan candidate for circuit judge in 1885, but was defeated by Geo. H. Myers. He was again a candidate, both on a call and as the Democratic nominee, in 1891, and was elected, defeating Geo. H. Myers and E. J. Goodrick. In 1897 he was re-elected without opposition. Judge Myers died in August, 1891, some four months before the expiration of his term, and Judge Goodland

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was appointed, by Gov. Pcck, to fill the vacancy, he having been elected the April previous for the succeeding full term.

Judge Goodland was an abolitionist before the war and was a Republican from the organization of the party until 1868, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. In 1872, he joined the Democratic party, having always been a free-trader. In 1879 he was clerk of the judiciary committee of the assembly, but since assuming the judgeship he considers himself out of politics as far as a man of strong convictions can be.

He is a member of the Masonic maternity, being a master Mason and member of the Waverly Lodge of Appleton, having served as master of that lodge. He was brought up in the Church of England, but is not a member of any religious organization.

On September 4th, 1850, Judge Goodland was married to Caroline M. Clark of Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y. She was of English parentage, and died at Appleton, October 26th, 1893, at the age of sixty. They were both very young when married—in fact were included in the census as school children after

JOHN GOODLAND.

their marriage. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—four sons and three daughters.

BAILEY, William F., judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit, and a resident of Eau Claire, is a native of Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y., and was born on the 20th of June, 1842. His father, Benjamin Bailey, was a lawyer by profession and several times a member of the New York legislature. He was the Democratic candidate for speaker when Robinson, the know-nothing candidate, was elected after a six weeks' contest.

William F. Bailey was educated in the Claverack Academy in Columbia county, New York, and, soon after leaving school, enlisted, May, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-eighth New York volunteer infantry. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed captain of Company K, Ninety-fifth

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New York volunteers. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Rappahannock, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Manassas, second battle of Bull Run and Chantilly. After the close of the war he was identified 34

WILLIAM F. BAILEY.

with the Grand Army, and was commander of the Arthur C. Ellis post.

Mr. Bailey was married in September, 1864, at Carmel, N. Y., to Mercy S. Cole of Fremont, Ohio, but there were no children by this marriage. Mrs. Bailey died in September, 1882. Mr. Bailey was married again, in 1884, to Frances Gillette, and they have one child, William F. Bailey, Jr.

In 1867 Mr. Bailey, on the advice of his family physician, removed to Eau Claire, Wis., as a means of restoring his health, he having suffered repeatedly from hemorrhage of the lungs, which was contracted in the army. Mr. Bailey began the study of law after leaving school, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, in the supreme court in Brooklyn, New York. Entering upon practice in Wisconsin upon his location in the state, he acquired a business that steadily increased until it was probably as extensive as that of any lawyer in the state.

Mr. Bailey is a Democrat in politics, but not known as a bitter partisan. He has been three times elected mayor of Eau Claire, once district attorney of Eau Claire county, and, in 1892, was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial circuit. In April, 1897, he was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election.

Judge Bailey has been a close student of law and the general principles that underlie its practice. In 1894 he published "Bailey on the Liability of Masters for Injury to Servants." This work has had the largest sale, with probably one exception, of any book published in recent years. It has the distinction of not having had an adverse criticism. In May, 1897, he published "Bailey on Personal Injuries," a work of two volumes, upon which the author

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devoted three years of patient effort, and which is conceded to be the most complete in its arrangement and classification of subject and matter of any work published on this subject.

Judge Bailey's marked success as an author will no doubt stimulate him to further effort in this line, and thus the profession will be placed under renewed obligation to him for lucid and comprehensive expositions of the intricacies of the law.

MARSHALL, Roujet de Lisle, associate justice of the supreme court, is the son of Thomas Marshall, who was born in Bradford, N. H., in 1820, and in early life was a manufacturer of cotton goods. Losing his health, he removed to Wisconsin in 1854, settling on a farm in Delton, Sauk county, where he died in 1868. He was a direct descendant of Thomas Marshall, who came to this country from England in 1634. Joseph Marshall, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and in the fourth generation from the English ancestor, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., in 1734, where he was living at the beginning of the revolution. He took part in the battle of Lexington, the siege of Boston, and the battles of Bunker Hill and Bennington. In 1776 he removed to Ware, N. H., where he was a member of the committee of safety. He died at the age of eighty-nine. Thomas, the son of this revolutionary hero, took up his residence in Bradford, N. H., about the year 1800, 35 and there the father of Justice Marshall was born, as before stated. The maiden name of the justice's mother was Emeline Pitkin, a descendant in the eighth generation of William Pitkin, who, with his sister came to this country from England in 1659. He was the first attorney-general of the colony of Connecticut. He married Susana Stanley, and his sister married Oliver Wolcott, and from these unions sprang the Pitkins and Wolcotts of New England, who were among the most prominent in the civil and military history of the colonies. William Pitkin, the fourth from the founder of the family, Benjamin Franklin and others, at Albany, in 1754, made the first plan for the union and government of the colonies, and this furnished a basis for the articles of confederation and subsequently the constitution of the United States. The mother of the justice was born in 1820, on a farm in Vermont, and was married to Thomas Marshall in 1842. She is now in her seventy-eighth

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year, still resides at the old Marshall homestead in Sauk county, and takes a lively interest in all current events.

Justice R. de L. Marshall was born in Nashua, N. H., on the 26th of December, 1847. He was educated in the common school and academy in Delton, Wis., in an academy in Baraboo, and in Lawrence University at Appleton. His attendance at the latter institution, however, was of short duration. He began the study of law at seventeen, some time before leaving school, and, in March, 1873, was admitted to the bar at Baraboo. He immediately began practice in Chippewa Falls, in partnership with N. W. Wheeler, and some years later was associated with John J. Jenkins, now member of congress from the Tenth district. His practice largely pertained to private and public corporations and questions relating to important real estate litigations and business operations. His career at the bar was very successful in character, the amount of business and the avails therefrom.

Justice Marshall began his official career at an early age. He was a justice of the peace
ROUJET DE LISLE MARSHALL.

at the age of twenty-one, member of a school board at twenty-two, county judge of Chippewa county at twenty-nine. He was member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin from 1884 to 1889; circuit judge of the Eleventh circuit from 1889 to 1895—having been twice elected. Upon the death of Chief Justice Orton, in 1895, Judge Marshall was appointed, by Gov. Upham, to the resulting vacancy as associate justice. He entered upon the duties of the office in September, 1895, was elected to the place for the unexpired term, and, last spring, was re-elected for the full term of ten years; in both of these elections he had no opposition.

Politically, Judge Marshall is a Republican, but has not been actively interested in political affairs. In religion he is an adherent, but not a member, of the Methodist church.

Justice Marshall was married, in 1869, to Mary E. Jenkins of Baraboo, Wisconsin, a daughter of Maj. F. K. Jenkins of the Sixth regiment. Wisconsin volunteers, and a sister of Congressman John J. Jenkins. She was born in England, and came to Wisconsin in 1853.

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Possessing unflagging energy, great capacity for work, a love for his professional duties—particularly for the judicial labor in which he is now engaged—being in the prime of his mental and physical powers and having the advantage of a wide legal experience, Judge Marshall will undoubtedly fulfill the expectations of the people of the state who have twice elected him without opposition to the exalted position which he now holds. The anticipations that he will have a long and useful judicial career and prove a fitting successor of the eminent men who have preceded him, and a worthy associate of those now in service with him, will probably be fully realized.

CLEMENTSON, George, judge of the Fifth judicial circuit, and a resident of Lancaster, is the son of Joseph Clementson, who was a native of Neasham, county of Durham, England, where he was born on the 6th of July, 1816. He was a wagon-maker and a joiner by trade. After completing a seven years' apprenticeship, he took up his residence in Richmond, Yorkshire, where he married Elizabeth Peacock. In 1849, he and his wife and their two children, George and Fanny, took passage on a sailing vessel at Liverpool for New Orleans, where they arrived, after a tedious passage of nine weeks, the middle of May. Finding that cholera was epidemic in the city, they took passage on the first boat up the river. Before they reached St. Louis twenty-nine of the passengers and crew died of the disease. Among the stricken ones was Mr. Clementson. He recovered, however, and the family continued their voyage to Galena, where they disembarked and went to Hazel Green, Grant county. There Mr. Clementson made his home, and carried on the business of wagon-making until his death, April 16th, 1880. Mrs. Clementson's death preceded that of her husband by thirteen months. Mr. Clementson was one of the principal sufferers

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from the tornado which struck Hazel Green in March, 1876, having his shop and house destroyed, his leg broken and suffering internal injuries, which hastened his death.

George Clementson was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, England, March 13th, 1842. He attended the district or village of Hazel Green up to his fourteenth year, when he entered the Hazel Green Academy, where he was a student until his seventeenth year, studying Latin, Greek, algebra, geometry and the branches usual in an academy. His father being unable to keep him longer in school, he went to work in his father's shop, and continued in the employment until the fall of 1865, devoting his earnings and what spare time he had to the study of history, literature, logic, etc.; after that he took up the study of law, and acquired what knowledge he could without the aid of an instructor. With the money saved from his work for the purpose, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and remained there for the college year of 1865-6. By this time his money was exhausted, and he returned to his tools in his father's shop, remaining there until the fall of 1867, when he became a student in the office of Hon. J. Allen Barber, in Lancaster, continuing there until the following June. In March, 1868, he was admitted to the bar in the circuit court of Grant county. He then sought a subordinate position in some law office which would yield him a support, and, at the same time, an opportunity for gaining a further knowledge of the law and its practice. Failing in this he returned to his trade again, occasionally trying a case in a justice's court, and doing such other legal business as came to him. In the fall of 1868, he was elected district attorney of Grant county, and held the office two terms. January following he took up his residence in Lancaster, which has ever since been his home. November 1st, 1869, he formed a law partnership with J. Allen Barber, the firm name being Barber & Clementson, which continued until Mr. Barber's death in June, 1881. In 1870 Mr. Barber was elected to congress, 37 and re-elected in 1872. From his entrance into congress until his death, the major part of the law practice and the responsibility of it devolved upon Mr. Clementson. So, that, although he found much difficulty in getting a start in the profession, he was now almost overburdened with

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work. Although some of the cases in which he was engaged attracted much local attention, none of them warrant particular notice.

In 1882, at the earnest solicitation of prominent attorneys of the circuit, he consented, though much against his will, and his pecuniary disadvantage, to be a candidate before the Republican convention for the nomination for circuit judge, against M. M. Cothren, then the occupant of the bench; but he stipulated that he would not accept the nomination if there was any opposition. He was nominated unanimously; and, greatly to his surprise, was elected, after an exciting contest, by over two thousand majority. Of the cases tried before him only two have attracted unusual attention—that of Rose Zoldoski for the murder of Ella Malley, and the lynchers of Seibolt, who hung him to a tree at high noon opposite to the court house in Darlington; yet the men were acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity.

Judge Clementson has held but one political office, that of district attorney; and, though a pronounced Republican, he has persisted in putting aside all solicitations to enter the political field. He was tendered by Horace Rublee, when chairman of the state central committee, the nomination for attorney-general to fill a vacancy on the ticket made by the declination of W. E. Carter. As this office was in the line of his profession, he would have accepted it if his health had permitted his entering the campaign.

Judge Clementson was a non-partisian candidate for associate justice of the supreme court in 1895, and though he received a large vote he was defeated. He has the judicial qualifications in an eminent degree—thorough knowledge of the law, the industry necessary

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

for close, careful and complete investigation of all cases submitted to his judgment, and the honesty to decide as his judgment dictates, regardless of popular clamor.

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Judge Clementson does not belong to any clubs or societies, and is not a member of any church, but is a trustee of the Congregational church in Lancaster.

He was married on May 11th, 1869, to Mary Asendath Burr of Lancaster, a daughter of Adison Burr, a merchant of that city, and a niece of J. Allen Barber. She was born at Fairfield, Vermont, and on her father's side is connected with that branch of the Burr family of which Aaron Burr is the most illustrious. They have three children living. One, a daughter, Martha Lois, died at the age of fourteen years. The three living are Geo. Burr, who graduated from Cornell university in 1892, and is now of the law firm of Lowry & Clementson of Lancaster, but just at present is clerk of the house of representatives committee on the District of Columbia; Joseph Addison is a physician, also in Lancaster, and Bessie barber Clementson, the youngest, who is still at home.

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SILAS U. PINNEY.

PINNEY, Silas U, associate justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, is a native of Rockdale, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 3rd of March, 1833. On his father's side he was of English descent, though the family had been in this country since 1642, early representatives having lived in New England for several generations. Justin C. Pinney, Judge Pinney's father, was a native of Massachusetts, but removed to Pennsylvania with his parents when a boy, and there he was reared to manhood. He married Polly M. Miller, the daughter of a clergyman of German descent, who had settled in that region in 1792. In 1846 Justin Pinney removed from Pennsylvania to Dane county, Wisconsin, locating on a tract of land in Windsor township, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death in 1863. Young Pinney had received a good common school education, and when the family settled in their new home he found it necessary to abandon books, for a time, for the less congenial employment of farm work. His leisure moments, however, were given to private study. Fond of reading, and with a good supply of books, he made no little progress in mental culture, especially as he had

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a retentive memory, and easily kept what he acquired. With a practical turn of mind, his parents sought to have him become a surveyor, and did what they could to help him to the necessary education. He began teaching school when but sixteen years of age, and taught for three years. It was in his first year of teaching that he determined to become a lawyer, and after that all his spare moments were devoted to the study of the text-books of his chosen profession. In April, 1853, when twenty years of age, he entered the law office of Vilas & Remington of Madison, as a law student. So rapid was his progress in the study, that in less than a year he was admitted to practice in the circuit and supreme courts of the state, and not long after in the federal courts. His first law partnership was formed with L. B. Vilas and Samuel H. Roys, under the firm name of Vilas, Roys & Pinney. This partnership was succeeded in turn by those of Roys & Pinney; Gregory & Pinney; Abbott, Gregory & Pinney; Abbott, Gregory, Pinney — Flower; Gregory & Pinney again, and Pinney & Sanborn. The last named firm continued from 1880 to 1892, when Mr. Pinney became an associate justice of the state supreme court, having been elected thereto the previous year.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, but has never been especially active in political work. He has held the office of mayor of Madison, and that of alderman, and has been a member of the lower house of the state legislature. He has several times received the nomination of his party for important positions, but the party being in the minority he failed of election. His nomination for the supreme court was a non-partisan one. Judge E. H. Ellis was the opposing candidate. He prepared and superintended the publication of the sixteenth volume of the Wisconsin Court Reports; and, by appointment of the state supreme court, reported and published the decisions of the territorial supreme court and of 39 the first supreme court of the state, covering the period from 1836 to 1853, which fill there volumes, known as "Pinney's Wisconsin Reports."

Since his entrance into the profession, Judge Pinney has been a very busy man, and his practice has, for nearly the whole of his professional life, been very large and doubtless correspondingly lucrative. Since his first case in supreme court some eighty volumes

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of court reports have been published, and his name appears in every one of them as counsel. In the records of the United States courts his name is frequently found as counsel in cases involving commercial, corporation, real estate and constitutional law. Socially, a genial gentleman, a man of undoubted integrity in all the relations of life, and a profound lawyer, he has many friends and admirers who were greatly pleased at his elevation to the supreme bench, believing that he would capably fill that important trust.

Judge Pinney was married on the 3rd of March, 1856, to Mary M. Mulliken of Farmersville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. They had one son, Clarence, who died at the age of twenty years. An adopted daughter also died when twenty-one years old.

In religious matters he inclines to the Presbyterian faith, though he is not a member of any church.

NEWMAN, Alfred W., associate justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, was born in Durham, Greene county, New York, April 5th, 1834. His grandfather, William Newman, and his grandmother were both natives of New England, and probably of English descent. Soon after their marriage they removed to Greene county, New York, where their son, William, the father of Justice Newman, was born in 1801, and where they spent the remainder of their lives. William Newman, Jr., married Patty Rogers, a native of Broome county, N. Y., and daughter of Daniel and Rachel Loomis Rogers, natives of Connecticut. This Rogers family are said to trace

ALFRED W. NEWMAN.

their ancestry to the historic martyr, John Rogers, who suffered death at the stake for his religious principles. William Newman was a farmer, and he and his wife spent their lives in New York state. They were the parents of seven children—five girls and two boys, of the latter of whom, Judge Alfred W. Newman was the older. He received an academic education in Ithaca, New York, and in the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, Delaware county. His academic course was followed by a course in Hamilton College, Clinton,

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New York, from which he graduated in 1857. While in Hamilton he received instruction in law from Theodore W. Dwight, who was afterward, for many years, at the head of the Columbia law school. For a few months after graduation he was in the law office of John Olney at Windham Center, from which he was admitted to the bar in December, 1857, at the general term at Albany. In March, 1858, he took up his residence in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, although he was for a few weeks at the beginning of the year at Ahnapee, Kewaunee county. In 1860, only two years after his settlement in Trempealeau, he was 40 elected county judge and held the office for seven years. He held the office of district attorney from 1867 to 1876, with an interval of two years. In 1863 he was a member of the state assembly, and was state senator for the term of 1868 and 1869. He was elected judge of the Sixth judicial circuit in 1876, and was re-elected for the two succeeding terms, without opposition.

In response to a call signed by lawyers and business men, irrespective of party, he became a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Lyon, who had declined re-election. Judge Newman was elected by a majority of nearly 50,000 over his opponent, Charles M. Webb

Among the important cases tried by Judge Newman while on the bench of the circuit court were the "treasury suits"—the *State vs. McFetridge*, and the *State vs. Harshaw*. His decision was against each of the defendants and against a strong popular sentiment. The judgments, however, were sustained by the supreme court on the same general grounds assigned by Judge Newman.

On political the judge has always been a Republican, having voted for Fremont in 1856, and for every Republican presidential candidate since.

He was married August 15th, 1860, to Miss Celia E. Humphrey of Chenango county, New York, and they have had seven children born to them. Four sons died in infancy. Two daughters and a son survive.

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As lawyer, as legal representative of his county, as legislator, as circuit and supreme judge, Justice Newman has maintained a character for ability and integrity which has never been questioned; and he has proved equal to every duty imposed upon him. That his decisions have been and will continue to be dictated solely by what he believes to be the law and substantial justice, none entertain a doubt. Progressive in the best sense of the word, he is one in whose professional and judicial judgment the public may unhesitatingly repose its confidence.

WALLBER, Emil, lawyer, ex-mayor and judge, has long been a citizen of Milwaukee; and, although a comparatively young man, has filled many official positions, and been as prominently identified with the progress of the city as almost any man in it. He is the son of Julius and Henrietta Krohn Wallber, both of whom were natives of Berlin, Germany, where they resided until they came to this country in 1850. Judge Wallber was born in Berlin, April 1st, 1841, and was consequently nine years of age when he made his home in America. Upon their arrival in this country the family took up their residence in New York City, where the elder boys attended the public schools, Emil shaping his studies so as to prepare him for entering upon the study of law, upon which he had already decided as his profession. Coming to this state in 1855, he entered the office of Charles F. Bode, a justice of the peace, and afterwards of Winfield Smith and Edward Salomon, who were then in partnership as lawyers, and began the study of law, which, with slight interruptions, he has followed, in one form or another, ever since he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Salomon was elected lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin for the two years of 1862-3, but Governor Harvey dying in the April following his inauguration, Mr. Salomon became governor, and Mr. Wallber was made chief clerk in the executive office, and served in that position until the end of Gov. Salomon's term. Meantime he continued his legal studies as opportunity offered, and in 1864, was admitted to the bar, and the same year was appointed, by Winfield Smith, his former preceptor, who had become attorney-general, his assistant in that office. In this position of assistant attorney-general he served two years, and then returned to Milwaukee, where he opened an office and commenced

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the practice of his profession. From 1870 to 1873 he served as school commissioner, two of these years as president of the board; and, in 1872, he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature. In 1873 he was nominated and 41 elected to the office of city attorney, retaining the office by successive re-elections until 1878, when he declined a renomination. He returned to the practice of law better fitted for the profession by reason of the experience which he had had as legal representative of the city, and was steadily gaining clients and friends, when, in 1884, he was elected mayor of Milwaukee, and re-elected in 1886, thus serving four years in this responsible office. From 1883 to 1890 he was a member of the board of regents of the state normal schools. In 1889 he was elected judge of the municipal court of Milwaukee, and re-elected in 1895. Meantime the law establishing the court had been so changed as to take away from the court the petty police cases, which it had tried for many years, and assigned them to a police justice for trial, thus elevating the municipal court to the jurisdiction of a criminal court.

It is but justice to him to say that in all the official positions which he has held, he has had the confidence of the people in a large measure, and has seldom, if ever, failed of election to any office for which he has been a candidate. As a lawyer he has given close attention and his best thought to the cases confided to him; as city attorney, he was careful of the interests of the city; as mayor, no imputation of corrupt conduct is known to have been made against him—the only criticism was as to the wisdom of his policy in certain cases; as judge, he is generally considered to have held the scales of justice with an even hand, and to have treated counsel and litigants with courtesy and fairness. In other positions that may be termed honorary, he has rendered the public much valuable service which it will not forget, and which will live for many years in its influence upon the institutions to which it related, and upon those whose characters were shaping.

Judge Wallber is a Mason, member of Aurora Lodge, No. 30, and belongs to the Sons of Herman. He has been prominent in the Turnverein Milwaukee, the Milwaukee

EMIL WALLBER.

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Musical society, Kindergarten Verein, and other societies of a social character or relating to the educational progress of the community.

JENKINS, James G., judge of the United States circuit court of the Seventh judicial circuit, was born at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 18th, 1834, the son of Edgar Jenkins, a businessman of New York City, well known in his time, and, on the maternal side, a grandson of Reuben H. Walworth, who was the last to hold the office of chancellor of that state. He received a liberal education in his native state, read law in New York City and was there admitted to the bar in 1855. In 1857 he came to Milwaukee and at once began the practice of his profession, in which he was steadily engaged until 1888, when he received and accepted the appointment of judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin. This position he filled with dignity and ability until 1893, when he was promoted to the position of judge of the United States circuit court for the Seventh judicial circuit to fill the vacancy caused by 42

JAMES G. JENKINS.

the resignation of Judge Gresham to enter the cabinet of President Cleveland. In politics he early became prominent as a Democrat, and for many years he was conspicuous in the councils of his party. When he came to the city he found a bar containing many lawyers of unusual ability and prominence in the profession; yet he soon took a position as the peer of most of them, and this he steadily maintained, the passing years adding to his prominence and influence as a lawyer so long as he remained in practice. Some six years after making his home in the city, he was elected city attorney, and held the office through four successive terms. Among other important cases during his term as city attorney, he successfully defended the constitutionality of the law authorizing taxation to pay soldiers' bounty. In 1879 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of the state, but was not elected; and in 1881 he received the vote of his party in the legislature for United States senator. He was not, however, a seeker after what are termed political offices or positions, and his candidacy for governor was accepted at the demand of the leaders of his party rather than secured through any efforts of his own. After leaving the

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office of city attorney he entered with new zeal into the regular practice of the law and soon had a large clientage, which he held so long as he continued in active practice. It was undoubtedly strictly true, as stated when he received his judicial appointment, that his acceptance of it would be in the nature of a great financial sacrifice. He has always been a close student of the law, of general literature and of the arts; and these studies have given him a strength and a grace in all his efforts at the bar which not many of his professional associates have attained. Free from the tricks and cunning which too often disgrace the practice of a noble profession, he came to be recognized as one of the foremost and ablest of the bar of Wisconsin. As a practitioner he had his full share of notable cases in the courts, and conducted as large a percentage of them to successful conclusion as have the most prominent of his contemporaries.

In 1885 President Cleveland tendered him the position of associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but he declined it, as not in any sense more desirable than his large and increasing practice.

In 1870 Judge Jenkins married the only daughter of Judge Andrew G. Miller, who was the first judge of the United States district court of Wisconsin, and their home has been notable as a center of social culture and refinement. The University of Wisconsin, in 1893, and Wabash College of Indiana in 1897, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., in recognition of his attainments as a lawyer and judge.

Judge Jenkins is admirably qualified for the judiciary by education, culture and natural tastes, as his career on the bench thus far has abundantly proved. The United States court of appeals for the Seventh judicial circuit is composed of Associate Justice Brown of the supreme court, Judge Woods of Indiana, Judge Showalter of Illinois and Judge Jenkins of Wisconsin, and the circuit 43 comprises the three states named. He has heard many cases of importance both from the financial interests and the principles involved; but the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust company, vs. the Northern Pacific railway, et al., gave rise to a decision, which by reason of the principles announced, has given him a world-

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wide reputation. The action was to foreclose a trust mortgage for \$140,000,000; and, upon application of the plaintiff, receivers of the trust property were appointed by the court, on objection thereto being offered by the defendants. The action was commenced in 1893 at a time of great financial depression, the business of the railroads being reduced by one-half; and the receivers reported to the court that they found it necessary to reduce the salaries of the officers and employes of the company from ten to twenty per cent. This reduction was to take effect January 1st, 1894. Naturally, the employes were opposed to any such reduction of their wages, and threatened to strike if it were insisted upon. The receivers, hearing of the threats, applied to the court for an injunctive order forbidding them "from combining and conspiring to quit the service of the said receivers or doing anything to cripple the property or prevent or hinder the operation of said railroad." The order did not forbid the employes from quietly, as individuals, or in a body, quitting the service of the receivers, but from doing it as a body in such manner as to injure the operation of the property. The order was issued December 19th, 1893, and three days thereafter a supplemental injunctive order was issued embodying the provisions of the first writ, with an additional clause forbidding the employees "from combining or conspiring together or with others, either jointly or severally, or as committees, or as officers of any so-called labor organization, with the design of causing a strike upon the lines of railroad operated by said receivers." In short, it was an order forbidding the men to commit a crime against property which was in possession of the court or its agents.

A motion to dissolve the injunctive orders was denied by the court in an exhaustive opinion (reported 60 Fed. Rep. 803) which will stand as a monument to the learning, judicial ability and fearlessness of Judge Jenkins. He defined a strike to be "a combined effort among workmen to compel the master to the concession of a certain demand by preventing the conduct of his business until compliance with the demand." On appeal from this order to the circuit court of appeals, the order was sustained in its main features, the following clause only being eliminated: "And from so quitting the services of the said receivers, with or without notice, so as to cripple the property or to prevent or hinder the

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operation of said railroad.” The appellate court, however, directed that the injunction be modified by describing therein the strike as defined by Judge Jenkins in his opinion. The essential part of the order sustained was as follows: “And from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers, with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody, or embarrassing the operations of said railroad.” In all essentials the ruling of Judge Jenkins was sustained. The leaders of the organization, however, were not content with the decision of the judge or with the opinion of the court of appeals and took steps looking to his impeachment by congress, but nothing came of it, as the judgment of all unbiased people was in favor of the stand taken by Judge Jenkins.

VINJE, Aad John, a resident of Superior and judge of the Eleventh Judicial circuit, is the son of John Vinje, a farmer in easy financial circumstances, in Norway, who died in 1859, from the effects of an accident. His ancestors for several generations belonged to the well-to-do farmerclass. The maiden name of A. J. Vinje's mother was Ingeborg Klove, who was born in Norway in 1824. On his mother's side he is a lineal descendant of A. 44

ADD JOHN VINJE.

A. Riber, bishop of Ulvik, who went from Denmark into Norway in 1654; and his maternal ancestors belonged to the nobility until distinctions of this class were abolished. His great-grandfather, Aad Klove, whose name he bears, was a member of the constitutional convention held at Eidsvold in 1814, when Norway declared her independence of Denmark, and was a signer of Norway's constitution. His grandfather, David Klove, served a number of terms in the storting, or congress, and occupied several important political positions in the county where he lived. In 1814, his mother married again, and, in 1869, the family emigrated to Marshall county, Iowa, where his parents still reside.

A. J. Vinje was born November 10th, 1857, at Voss, Norway. From 1869 to 1874 he attended the common schools of Marshall county when he could be spared from farm work. The family arrived in Iowa from Norway on a Friday afternoon, and the next Monday his mother sent him to school. She is a warm admirer of our public school system. If

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asked to what he owes whatever of success he has attained, he says that he would unhesitatingly answer: "To my mother and our free public school system—it was she who taught me the value of an education, and our free public schools that enabled me to secure one." A neighbor had asked her to take her boy out of school to herd cattle for him; and, upon her declining, he remarked: "Your boy will never be anything but a farmer, anyway." "That may be, sir," she answered, "but I want him to be an intelligent one." This ended the argument, and the boy went back to school. In 1874 he attended one term in Iowa college, at Grinnell, and in 1873-6 he was a student in the Northwestern University at Des Moines, Iowa. The next two years he taught school in Marshall county. In 1878, he entered the subfreshmen class in the University of Wisconsin, from the literary department of which he graduated with honors in 1884. His parents lost their property in the panic of 1873, and, as a consequence, he had to pay his own educational expenses, which he did chiefly by teaching school. From the time he entered the university until he graduated he was out, teaching, one year and two terms; and, during the last three years of his college course, he taught four weeks every summer vacation, in the Teachers' Institute at Marshalltown, Iowa. While at the university he was an active member of the Natural History club and the Mathematical society, and for two years was one of the managing editors of the University Press. Philosophy, languages and natural sciences were his favorite studies.

From 1884 until 1888 he was assistant to the state librarian at Madison; and, while occupying this position, he completed the law course in the university, graduating therefrom in 1887. In 1888 he was appointed assistant to the supreme court reporter, and held the position until the spring of 1891, when he resigned to enter the practice of law of Superior in partnership with Hon. L. S. Butler. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent January 1st, 1895. In August of that year the office of judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit becoming vacant through the resignation of 45 Judge Marshall, who had been appointed associate justice of the supreme court, the bar of Douglas county unanimously recommended the appointment of Mr. Vinje to the vacancy. He received the

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appointment from Gov. Upham, and the following spring was elected for the term ending the first Monday in January, 1901.

In politics Judge Vinje is a Republican and in religion a Unitarian.

Judge Vinje was married, in 1886, to Alice Idell Miller, of Oregon, Wis., and they have three children—Arthur, David and Janet.

O'NEILL, James , a resident of Neillsville and judge-elect of the Seventeenth Judicial circuit, was born at Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Sept 3d, 1847. His father, Andrew O'Neill, a farmer by occupation, is also a native of Lisbon, and resides there still. His grandfather, also Andrew O'Neill, the first settler in the town of Lisbon, was born in Shanes Castle on the banks of Lake Neag, in the north of Ireland. Andrew O'Neill, the father of the Judge, is a Republican, was collector of customs in Lisbon for sixteen years, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has a most honorable record as a good man and a public-spirited citizen. Judge O'Neill's mother, Mary Holliston, was born near Ogdensburg, N. Y., and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1852.. Her parents were both from Berwickshire, Scotland. His paternal grandfather's maiden name was Armstrong, and her nationality English.

James O'Neill had his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native town, and began teaching a district school when fifteen years of age and taught several terms. In 1863, at the age of sixteen years, he entered St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y., and was a student therein for three years in all, dropping out occasionally to teach school and earn part of the money necessary to enable him to pursue his studies. In 1868 he entered Cornell University as a sophomore, and

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graduated therefrom in June, 1871, in the full classical course. While in the university he was editor of the Cornell Era one year, and member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. From 1870 to 1871 he was principal of the Ogdensburg Academy.

Entering the Albany law school in 1872, he graduated in 1873, and came to Wisconsin in September following, on a visit to his uncle, James O'Neill, at Neillsville, who was its first settler, he having located there in 1844, represented the county in the state assembly in 1849 and 1868, and died in 1880. At the earnest solicitation of his uncle, the young man concluded to make his home in Neillsville, opened an office there from the practice of the law, and there he was remained since, steadily pursuing his professional work, first alone, then with H. W.. Sheldon from 1877 to 1879, and again alone until 1890, when Spencer M. Marsh became his partner, under the firm name of O'Neill & Marsh.

Judge O'Neill's political record has been that of a consistent and earnest Republican, and an honorable worker for what he believes to be the best public policy. He was a member 46 of the lower houses of the legislature in 1885, was appointed district attorney of Clark county, by Gov. Rusk in 1887, and elected to the same office in the following year by the largest majority received by anyone on the ticket. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and was the Republican candidate for attorney-general in 1890 and 1892, but the party was defeated in those years, and he suffered de feat with it. He was a candidate for judge of the Seventeenth circuit in 1891, but was defeated by W. F. Bailey, who had a majority of 512. He was again a candidate for the same position in April, 1897, and was elected by a plurality of 5412, one of his opponents being Win. F. Bailey, who was successful four years before in the contest for the same office. Judge O'Neil carried every county in the circuit, and the endorsement by the press of his candidacy and of his eminent fitness for the office both as regarded character and ability were unqualified and enthusiastic.

The Judge was baptized and brought up in the Episcopal church—the church of his father. He was married June 6th, 1876, to Marian Robinson of Neillsville, and two children have

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been born to them—a son, Ernest, twenty years old, now in the state university, and a daughter, Marian, fourteen years of age.

COSSADAY, John B., chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, was born in Herkimer county, New York, July 7th, 1830. His father died some three years after the birth of this boy, and his mother, with her child, removed with her parents to Tioga county, Pa. There the boy began attending the district school, working for his board, as his mother was without means to give him the full advantages which boys of his age usually receive. Before he had attained his seventeenth year he had, in addition to his attendance upon the district school, been on term at the Tioga academy and one at the academy in Wellsborough. During the next four years he was engaged in teaching and in manual labor, and in this way secured the means for the payment of his expenses during a course of study of two terms at the academy in Knoxville, Pa., and two at the Alfred (N. Y.) Academy, from which he graduated. He then spent a year in the University of Michigan, taking a select course. This was followed by a short time at the Albany law school, after which he studied law in an office in Wellsborough, Pa. In 1857 he came to Janesville, Wis., where he entered the law office of H. S. Conger, afterwards judge of that circuit, and studied law for a year or more, when he became a member of the law firm of Benneth, Cossaday & Gibbs. This partnership continued seven years, during which Mr. Cossaday, by his native ability, industry and perseverance, rapidly rose in his profession, until he came to be recognized as one of the ablest members of the Rock county bar. For two years from 1866 he was in practice alone, then in company with Willard Merrill, now of the Northwestern Life Insurance company, for five years, and after that with Ed. F. Carpenter, a half-brother of the late Senator Carpenter, until he was appointed to the supreme bench in November, 1880.

Mr. Cossaday, both as lawyer and judge, has always been a hard student, with great care for details and methods, a close reasoner, an untiring worker, and unsparing of effort in the preparation of his cases. As an advocate he had few equals, because of the clearness, directness and force with which he presented a case. He was, in addition, the master of an

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attractive style, which rose to the plane of real eloquence when he chose to indulge in that form of speech. He was successful at the bar from the beginning, and during his twenty odd years of practice was never wanting in clients.

Since the organization of the Republican party there has been no more consistent earnest and zealous adherent of it than Mr. Cossaday. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1864 that nominated Lincoln for re-election, 47 and was member of the committee on credentials. The same year he was elected to the legislative assembly, serving on the judiciary and railroad committees. The thirteenth amendment to the national constitution was presented for ratification at that session, and he took an active part in the debate on its passage. In 1876 he was again elected to the assembly, was chosen its speaker, and his ability and tact in that position resulted in one of the shortest and most effective session in the history of the state. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1880, and was chairman of the delegation. He presented to the convention the name of E. B. Washburn as a candidate for the nomination for president in a dignified, eloquent and powerful speech; but it was seen on the second day that none of the leading candidates would be nominated, and the Wisconsin delegation, which contained some of the ablest Republicans in the state, decided that at the proper moment the vote of the state should be cast for James A. Garfield, and it was left for Mr. Cossaday to determine when that time had come. On the thirty-fourth ballot he declared to his fellow-delegates that the time had come for breaking the dead-lock, and announced the vote of Wisconsin for Garfield, amid intense excitement. The second ballot thereafter Garfield received the nomination. From the time of his coming to the state Justice Cossaday had taken an active part in all important political campaigns, making able and effective speeches, devoted to the discussion of the questions at issue between the parties, but never descending to mere partisan harangues. Yet he was not an officeseeker, though frequently a delegate to state conventions, and in positions where he might have secured nomination had he so chosen. He declined all offices, however,

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when tendered, though among them were those connected with his profession, such as attorney-general and circuit judge.

Chief Justice Ryan of the supreme court died in October, 1880, creating a vacancy in
JOHN B. COSSODAY.

that court. Immediately the Rock county bar addressed a petition to Gov. Smith asking the appointment of Justice Cossaday to the vacancy, and this petition was followed up by personal letters to the governor from such prominent persons as Senator Carpenter, Willard Merrill and by most favorable notices from the public press. Justice Cole, the oldest member on the bench, was appointed chief justice, and Mr. Cossaday associate justice. In April, 1881, both were elected to the places to which they had been appointed, on calls from the bar and the members of the legislature. In 1889 Justice Cossaday was re-elected without opposition, receiving 210,899 votes. Upon the death of Chief Justice Orton, in July, 1895, Justice Cossaday became chief justice under the law, he being oldest judge in point of service. In 1881 Beloit College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., an honor most worthily bestowed. His judicial work has been most faithfully and ably done, and has given entire satisfaction to the bar and to the people generally. Since taking his place on the bench he was shown his regard for the proprieties of the position by refraining entirely 48 from all active participation in political affairs.

Since 1885 Justice Cossaday has been lecturer to the senior class in the college of law of the University of Wisconsin. His lectures on wills have been published and they form the text-book on that subject in the law school. He still lectures once a week during the college year on constitutional law. He has delivered some very able addresses on various subjects—one a memorial address on Gen. Grant—which have been published and highly commended.

Justice Cossaday was married on the 21st of February, 1860, to Miss Mary P. Spaulding of Janesville, Wis., and they have four daughters and a son. The daughters are all

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married, and are Mrs. Wm. H. Jacobs of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Geo. H. Wheelock of South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. Nathan Clark of Duluth, Minn., and Mrs. Carl Johnson of Madison, Wis. The son, Eldon J., is connected with the legal department of the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in Chicago.

Justice and Mrs. Cossaday have long been consistent and earnest members of the Congregational church, and four of their children are members of the same organization.

SUTHERLAND, George Eaton , a member of the Milwaukee bar and a lawyer of ability and thorough education, is the son of Samuel Wait Sutherland, who was a well-to-do father and a vigorous opponent of slavery in the stirring times just before the war of the rebellion. His mother was Amy Smith, a daughter of Ezra Smith, a sea captain of New London, Connecticut. Mr. Sutherland's ancestry on his father's side was a Scotch descent, and English on the mother's

He was born in Burlington, Otsego county, New York, on the 14th day of September, 1843. His early education was received in the common schools in his native state and in Wisconsin, to which state he came with his parents in 1855, settling on a farm near Waukan, Winnebago county. His experiences in making his way toward a liberal education did not differ materially from those of other boys with the same ambition. After completing the usual preparatory studies, he entered Amherst College in Massachusetts, pursued the classical course, and graduated therefrom in 1870, standing among the class honor men, and having won a number of prizes for scholarship. After leaving Amherst he took a two years' course in Columbia College Law School, completing it in one year. In September, 1871, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Ripon. Wisconsin, continuing in business with fair success until 1874, when he removed to Fond du Lac, and entered into partnership with David Taylor, later one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the state. This partnership continued until Judge Taylor took his seat upon the supreme bench, in 1878. Mr. Sutherland removed to Milwaukee in 1886, and at once began the practice of his profession in the city. His principal business is court

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work, or work in the actual trial of cases; and he is very frequently employed as counsel to assist other attorneys in important actions.

Mr. Sutherland's war record is highly creditable to him as a citizen soldier. He enlisted at Utica, New York, September 30th, 1862, in the First New York light artillery. On the 23rd of July, 1864, he was commissioned, by President Lincoln, captain in the Thirteenth United States colored heavy artillery. On the 12th of October, 1864, he was wounded and taken prisoner at Eddyville, Kentucky. After recovering from his wound and release from captivity, he was made commissary of subsistence at Smithfield, Kentucky, during the spring and early summer of 1865. The remainder of the year, until discharged on the 26th of November, he served as member of a military commission and court-martial at Camp Nelson and Lexington, Kentucky. He was recommended for promotion to the office of major, but no vacancy occurring the promotion was not made. Mr. Sutherland has been a member of the Wisconsin division of the Grand Army and Loyal Legion, and commander of the latter organization.

The political and official record of Mr. Sutherland is a worthy one, based upon substantial public service. He was city attorney of Ripon for two years, member of the county board of supervisors of Fond du Lac county one year, and member of the state senate for the term of 1880-2. In 1880 he was appointed by Gov. Smith chairman of the committee to investigate the affairs of the state hospital near Madison. He entered upon his work with energy and did it most thoroughly and conscientiously. In the prosecution of this duty he became convinced that the system of governing the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state by unpaid boards of trustees was wrong in theory and unsatisfactory in its results. At the next session of the legislature, therefore, he introduced a bill providing for the placing of all these institutions under one paid supervisory board, and abolishing all of the local boards of trustees. The scheme was a novel one, and met with some opposition at first; but the facts and arguments in its support, as presented by Mr. Sutherland, finally overcame what opposition there was, and the bill became a law with only one dissenting vote. The board of supervision, now called the board of control, was

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formed and took charge of the institutions in the summer of 1881. The system is still in operation to the very general satisfaction of those who have familiarized themselves with its results. Other states have followed the lead of Wisconsin in this matter, and adopted its plan in whole or in part, as the most efficient and satisfactory system yet found of managing state institutions of that character.

Mr. Sutherland held the position of post-master at Fond du Lac in 1883-4, and made an efficient and popular officer; but was removed in the latter year on account of "offensive partisanship." In April, 1897, he was

GEORGE EATON SUTHERLAND.

elected judge of the superior court of Milwaukee county, and entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties in May following. He is a member of the Old Settlers' club. He is also a member of Plymouth Congregational church, and has been president of its board of trustees for many years.

Mr. Sutherland was married on the 4th of May, 1871, to Adela E. Merrell, sister of Dr. Merrell, formerly president of Ripon College. They have two children, Amy Marie and Agnes Madeline Sutherland.

BUNDY, Egbert Bird, for twenty years judge of the Eight judicial circuit, is a resident of Menomonie, Dunn county. He was born in Windsor, N. Y., on the 8th of February, 1833, the son of Oliver T. and Lydia Smith Bundy, whose ancestors for several generations were natives of Connecticut. Oliver T. Bundy was a physician who practiced many years in Windsor, N. Y.

Judge Bundy received his education in the common schools of Windsor and at Windsor Academy. After leaving school he studied 50

EDBERT BIRD BUNDY.

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law in a law office at Deposit, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Cortland, N. Y., at the general term of the supreme court. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Dunn county, where he has ever since resided. He engaged in the practice of his profession in what was then a comparatively new and sparsely settled country, and continued it steadily, serving one term as county judge, until 1877, when he was elected judge of the Eighth judicial circuit to fill a vacancy, and after that was re-elected for three full terms, always as a non-partisan candidate. His last term as judge expired at the beginning of the year 1897, since which time he and his son, R. E. Bundy, have been associated in the practice of law in Menomonie. Judge Bundy, up to the time of his election as judge, was engaged in most of the important trials in his county and conducted some important tax litigations between lumbermen of the northwest and the county authorities, and was successful in some important trespass cases brought against trespassers on state lands.

Judge Bundy has always been a Democrat and free-trader in politics, and has generally voted the Democratic ticket, and in the presidential election of 1896 voted for Bryan. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Episcopal church.

In 1861 Judge Bundy was married to Miss Reubena Macaulay, and to them have been born nine children, of whom C. T. Bundy is a lawyer of Eau Claire; W. H. Bundy is with the Rice Lake Lumber company; R. E. Bundy is the partner of his father in the law business, in Menomonie; Edward W. Bundy is a lawyer in Ellsworth, Wis., and one of the daughters is the wife of A. G. Gray of Menomonie.

AUSTIN, Robert N., judge of the superior court of Milwaukee county, was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, on the 19th of August, 1822. His ancestry is traceable to immigrants who came to this country from England not long subsequent to the landing of the "Pilgrim" at Plymouth Rock. One of these ancestors, Samuel Austin, settled in Connecticut; and from him Judge Austin is descended. The judge's grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, who, after peace had been declared, removed from

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Connecticut to Westchester county, New York. Judge Austin's father was the Rev. James Nelson Austin, a Presbyterian clergyman of promise in that region, who died while still a young man, leaving his wife with her less than one-year-old boy in straitened circumstances. The boy was taken and reared by friends, and, as he developed, he showed an unusual taste for learning, which it was not easy in those times fully to gratify. He, however, made such good use of his limited educational privileges that at the age of sixteen he was teaching a country district school. This work was continued for a time, affording the ambitious student not only the means of support, but proving a source of mental improvement. He succeeded at length, in spite of obstacles and many and sore discouragements, in securing a preparation for a liberal course of study, and 51 entered Union College, Schenectady, from which he was graduated in the classical course in 1845. At the conclusion of his college course he returned to teaching, to replenish his exhausted purse, securing the principalship of an academy in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York. He is said at that time to have contemplated the study of theology, but a very serious illness absorbed his resources and left him without the means to prosecute his theological studies; he, therefore, changed his purpose, giving up theology and taking up the law as the shorter and less expensive road to establishment in a profession. Accordingly he entered the office of Jabez D. Hammond of Cherry Valley, as a law student, and so rapid was his progress in the study that he passed the examination and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

He did not attempt to establish himself in his native state, but, in May, 1848, set out for Milwaukee, where he entered at once upon the practice of his profession, which he followed without intermission until 1891, when he was elected judge of the superior court. He has had many important suits in the various courts of the city and state, and for very many years he was one of the most familiar figures at the Milwaukee bar. As an advocate he is forcible, often eloquent, handles his cases with skill, and goes directly to the heart of things. Few will question that he is one of the most learned of the Milwaukee lawyers, or that his knowledge of the law was one of the considerations which made for his elevation

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to the judgeship. He has for many years borne the reputation of being an able criminal lawyer, and has had a large share of that business. His life has been given without reserve to his profession, and in that and the study of literature he has found his chief delight.

He had a natural fondness for the study of languages, and reads German, French, Latin and Greek with facility. Within the last three years he has made and written a translation of the New Testament from the original Greek, which he preserves with great care and devotion.

ROBERT N. AUSTIN.

He has been twice married and has two living children by the first marriage, a son, who resides in Minneapolis, and is general passenger agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, and a daughter, married, and living in St. Paul, Minnesota.

BARDEEN, Charles Valdo, judge of the Sixteenth circuit, resides at Wausau, Marathon county, Wisconsin, and is the son of Rasselas Bardeen, a farmer in moderate circumstances, and of Maria Palmer Bardeen. Judge Bardeen was born in Madison county, New York, September 23rd, 1850, but came with his parents to Wisconsin when five years of age. The family settled on a farm in Albion, Dane county, and there the boy began his education in the district school, continuing it in Albion Academy and in the University of Wisconsin, which he left admission to the junior class. He helped himself to his education by teaching school, an employment which has, in many cases, paved the way to scholarship and to a prosperous, useful and distinguished career. In 1874 he 52

CHARLES VALDO BARDEEN.

entered the law department of the state university, and in June, 1875, he was admitted to the bar.

The year of his admission he went to Wausau, Wisconsin, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession, and there he has ever since resided. He was appointed district attorney in 1876, the duties of which office he discharged with an ability and fidelity

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which brought him into public notice, and marked him as a lawyer of more than the usual prominence. His interest in public education, and his efficiency in its promotion, is shown by the fact that he held the position of superintendent of the city schools for ten years.

He was elected judge of the Sixteenth circuit for the term commencing with January, 1892, and was re-elected in April, 1897, for the term beginning with the year 1898. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he is not a partisan, and was elected circuit judge without regard to politics, and because it was generally recognized that he was especially qualified for the position. His elevation to the bench was in pursuance of the policy which has generally prevailed in Wisconsin of divorcing the judiciary from everything like mere struggles of party.

Judge Bardeen was married June 17th, 1876, to Frankie H. Miller, and they have three children—a son, Charles V., Jr., and two daughters, Eleanor and Florence.

He is a Mason, being a member of Forest Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 130; Wausan Chapter, R. A. M., No. 51; St. Omer Commandery, K. T., No. 19, and was elected, in 1892, Grand High Priest, R. A. M. of Wisconsin.

RAUSCHENBERGER, W. G., mayor of the city of Milwaukee, resides at 887 Teutonia avenue, and was born in Soldin, Prussia, December 6th, 1855. His father is John Rauschenberger, a cordage manufacturer and woodenware dealer. He is also a native of Soldin, where he followed his business for some twenty years, and where he was long a member of the city council. Mrs. Rauschenberger, *nee* Amalie Schmieden, died in 1882. The family came to this country in 1860, stopping first in Milwaukee, but finding the conditions unfavorable for establishing his business, and it being difficult to obtain other employment, Mr. Rauschenberger removed with his family to New Berlin, Waukesha county, where he worked on a farm for some two years, and there the boy attended his first school. The family returning to Milwaukee in 1862, the boy continued his studies in the public schools and in the Lutheran school of St. Petrie until 1868, when he left off the study

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of books for the study of things, taking up his father's trade of cordage making, which he had established in a small way in 1864, and in which the boy had worked in vacation and in other unoccupied times. In this employment he earned his first money, and in the course of a few years he had saved some five hundred dollars, which served as the beginning of his business career. In 1880 he became a partner in his father's business, which was continued in this manner until 1893, when a corporation was formed under the firm name of John Rauschenberger company, of which the senior member of the firm became president and W. G. Rauschenberger the secretary and treasurer. The business steadily gained in volume until 1895, when it became necessary to open an office and salesroom in the business part of the city, and these rooms are now at 97 West Water street, where is carried a full line of rope, twine and all forms of goods common to this business. The factory is at 887 Teutonia avenue, where, in addition to all kinds of cordage, mats, hair tassels, etc., are made. The business reaches all over the entire western states, and some branches of it over the whole country.

In politics Mr. Rauschenberger has always been a Republican. In 1880 he was elected alderman from the Tenth ward for the term of three years, and in 1883 was re-elected for a similar term. In 1886 he was appointed school commissioner for the ward, was reappointed in 1888, and in 1889 was elected president of the board, and served for one term. In 1892 he was elected alderman from the Tenth ward, and re-elected in 1894, receiving the largest majority ever polled by a candidate for that office—over 2,000. When the new council was organized in 1894, he was made president, and held the office for the full term of two years. In the spring of 1896 he was nominated for mayor and elected by a large majority, and this office he now holds, the term being two years. He was nominated by the Republicans for register of deeds in 1882, but his opponent having the Democratic nomination and that of the Trades assembly, he was defeated—the only time in his political career when he had this experience.

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He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has held every official position in the lodge. He is also a member of the National Union and of the North Side Turnverein, of which he has been speaker and trustee for several terms.

W. G. RAUSCHENBERGER.

He was married to Ida Anger of Milwaukee on the 15th of July, 1883, and they have two children, Ida and Reinhold; a third daughter died several years since.

Mr. Rauschenberger is a typical man of business, combining the progressive spirit with that conservatism which, while it does not hamper enterprise, is a guarantee of security against sudden and unforeseen disaster.

LEWIS, James T.—Among the men who have been prominent in the state there are few, if any, who have a record that exceeds that of ex-Governor Lewis in the extent and value of the public service rendered, or the unselfish character of his public life.

James T. Lewis was born in Clarendon, New York, on the 30th of October, 1819, and is the son of Shubael Lewis. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of New England, and his father was a native of Massachusetts, where he was born on the 27th of February, 1783. He was a boy poor in purse, but rich in those qualities which command respect and insure financial success. By industry and 54

JAMES T. LEWIS.

enterprise he acquired a considerable estate in New York, and afterward greatly increased it in Wisconsin. He was thrice married; first on the 29th of January, 1815, to Eleanor Robertson, a lady of Scotch descent, who was the mother of five sons and two daughters. She died October 8th, 1834. Mr. Lewis' second marriage was to Miss Parna Nichols, who Laying no children of her own, was a real mother to those of her predecessor, and is most grateful remembered by Mr. Lewis for her pure and devoted life, and for the teachings to which he attributes no small part of his success. The third marriage of Gov. Lewis' father

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was to Miss Mary Bugbee. He died at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. One of Gov. Lewis' brothers, Shubael R., was a distinguished soldier in the Mexican war—the first to scale the walls in the assault on Chapultepec. His bravery on this occasion was rewarded by the presentation of a sword.

James t. Lewis, the third son of this family and the subject of this sketch, after passing through the common schools, took a course in English and the classics in Clarkson Academy and Clinton Seminary, New York; and, in 1842, he began the study of law with Governor Selden of Clarkson, N. Y. Declining flattering offers if he would settle in Clinton, and begin the practice of law there, he removed to Wisconsin, and took up his residence Columbus, which has ever since been his home. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar in the United States district court, and subsequently in the state supreme court. The same year he was married to Miss Orlena M. Sturgis, daughter of a prominent merchant of Clarendon, N. Y., who bore him four children, one of whom died in infancy. The three living are Seldon J., Charles R. and Annie L.

Possessed of a good education, well versed in the law, having executive ability of a rare order, Mr. Lewis was not long in impressing his individuality upon the community in which he had taken up his residence, and in demonstrating his fitness for public station. He was successively chosen district attorney, county judge and member of the second constitutional convention, which met on the 15th of December, 1847. In 1852 he was elected member of the legislative assembly, and in the following year, a member of the state senate, which became historic as the body before which a circuit judge was tried on articles of impeachment—the only trial of the kind in the history of the state. He held the office of lieutenant-governor for two years from January, 1854; was secretary of state for the years 1862-3, and governor for the two years beginning with January, 1864. In all these official positions his administration was characterized by ability and faithfulness in the discharge of duty that unfortunately is rare in official life. His popularity at home, one of the best tests of a man's real worth, was shown when he was candidate for secretary of state by his receiving every vote cast in the city of Columbus. When elected governor,

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he received a majority of 23,664, the largest ever given on that office up to the election of 1896.

Gov. Lewis' administration of the gubernatorial office covered the closing years of the 55 war, one of the most trying times in the whole history of the state government, and he set himself with all his vigor of mind and body to the discharge of the duties of his responsible position, feeling that his first obligation and that of every citizen was to do all in power to maintain the integrity and honor of the national government. The principle which governed his administration is embodied in a declaration of his at the time: "He who is not a faithful friend to the government of his country in this trying hour is no friend of mine." He was indefatigable in forwarding troops to the front, and in looking after the soldiers of Wisconsin when at the theater of war. He visited their camps and hospitals, and finally secured from the surgeon-general of the United States an order transferring sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers to hospitals within the state. By this measure many a soldier languishing in the rude hospitals at the front was placed where he could be more comfortable and where in recovery was more probable. Thus the lives of many were saved, and health fully restored. He was active in establishing a home for soldiers' orphans, by which many a child whose father sacrificed his life for his country was brought up in comfort and given a practical education. He secured the correction of an error in the states quota of soldiers by which it was reduced some four thousand, and successfully prosecuted claims against the general government to the amount of half a million of dollars. He declined the usual appropriation of a governor's contingent fund, and this was an example of the great economy which characterized all his administration. All his official acts were marked by strict justice, yet he was eminently a man of generous impulses.

As his term drew to a close he let it be understood that he would not accept a renomination, and finding that his decision in this respect was unalterable, the convention adopted resolutions expressing regret at this decision, and cordial appreciation of the very great efficiency and excellence of his administration.

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In all his career he has maintained a character above reproach. Unostentatious and faithful to the last degree in the discharge of duty, he has been an official who might well be taken as an example for those who follow him. He has taken great interest in education and has given liberally of his means for that purpose; and it was in recognition of this fact, as well as because he was worthy of the honor, that Lawrence University bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D.

HOARD, William Dempster, ex-governor of Wisconsin, a leading dairyman and able writer and speaker on subjects connected with that industry, was born in Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., October 10th, 1836, the son of Rev. William B. Hoard, a Methodist clergyman, for several years in active connection with the Oncida conference in central New York. He retired from the active ministry in 1842, settling upon a farm in Stockbridge, N. Y., where he resided until his death in 1883. He became known as one of the most skillful dairymen of his region. His father was Enos Hoard, who came from Taunton, Mass., to Stockbridge, New York, about the year 1800, and became a prosperous farmer. Gov. Hoard's mother, whose maiden name was Sarah C. White, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey Sawyer White, was born in Eaton, N. Y., in 1809. Her maternal grandfather, Captain Jesse Sawyer of Vermont, commanded a company in Col. Ethan Allen's regiment in the Revolutionary war. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812-14. Her brother, Rev. W. W. White, was a noted pulpit orator in the Oncida conference. J. S. Hoard, a paternal uncle of the governor, was lieutenant-colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment during the war of the rebellion.

Gov. Hoard's early education was obtained in the district school, but he was obliged to leave it at sixteen to work on the farm. One of the most potent influence in his education was the district school library of a hundred 56

WILLIAM DEMPSTER HOARD.

volumes, which was largely the selection of his grandfather, and contained standard works in history, biography and general literature. These books, together with such others as

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he could borrow, and the influence of his mother, who was a woman of unusual mental power, gave him a strong inclination for reading and study.

In October, 1857, he came to Wisconsin, stopping a few months with a cousin in Dodge county. The following winter he taught a singing school, and continued that occupation winters, working as a farm hand summers. In May, 1861, he enlisted in company E, Fourth regiment, in which he served as private during the summer of 1861, the regiment being engaged in the East Shore expedition in Virginia, guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and also in the expedition against New Orleans, which resulted in its capture under Gen. Butler. In July, 1862, he was discharged at New Orleans, because of disability, and returned to his native town in New York; where, recovering his health, he again enlisted, this time in Company A, First New York Light artillery. This battery saw service in the Army of the Potomac and in the Department of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Sheridan, and was mustered out of service July 4th, 1865. In the following autumn he returned to Wisconsin, took up his residence in Columbus, engaging in the nursery business and hop culture. March 17th, 1870, he commenced the publication of The Jefferson County Union, at Lake Mills, and three years later removed the paper to Fort Atkinson, which has since been home, and where the paper is still published. In the same year he also received the appointment of deputy United States marshal and took the federal census of several neighboring towns. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace, and the same year sergeant-at-arms of the state senate.

Mr. Hoard's somewhat remarkable career really had its beginning about 1871, when he commenced to devote especial attention in his paper to dairying. He had studied the subject carefully, and believed that there was a great future for it. He had a practical knowledge of dairying in all its branches, and was thoroughly prepared to be a leader in the business. He organized the Jefferson County Dairymen's association, and also the Wisconsin State Dairymen's association, in 1872, of which he was, three years, the secretary; and was chosen president of the Northwestern Dairymen's association in 1878, and continued at the head of that organization for several years. The influence of these

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associations, of which Mr. Hoard has throughout been the practical leader, has been remarkable. Before their formation, the total value of the annual milk product of the state was only about \$1,000,000, and that of an inferior quality. Within a few years thereafter the quantity and quality had vastly increased, until in 1895 the value had reached the enormous sum of \$30,000,000, or about double what it was a few years before, while in the quality of the product Wisconsin was on a par with the foremost states in the Union. At first Mr. Hoard's advocacy of the dairy interest was carried on in The Jefferson County Union as an incidental newspaper work, then a separate department was demanded by the growth and importance of the industry; but at length, it demanded a separate paper, and "Hoard's Dairyman" was launched, which was a success from the start, and has now grown into a twenty-page, four-column quarto, with the largest paid subscription list of any dairy paper in the world, and its name and fame are not confined to America. For years Mr. Hoard has been the leading lecturer on dairy matters before farmers' institutes, and has spoken forcibly and eloquently on his favorite theme all over the United States and Canada.

His prominence in this great reform in matters pertaining to agriculture, and the practical good sense displayed in his public utterances led to the suggestion of his nomination by the Republicans, in 1888, as candidate for governor. The suggestion was received with favor, his nomination followed, and he was elected by a large plurality. His administration was an excellent one, exhibiting a comprehensive grasp of public affairs and of the responsibilities of his position that inspired confidence and respect. His message showed that he had been studying the important questions relating to citizenship, and that he was not afraid to make suggestions. Among the subjects which especially engrossed his attention was that of popular education. It had been reported that hundreds of children in the state were being educated solely in a foreign language, and he did not hesitate to say that this was contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and he recommended that a law be enacted requiring that reading and writing in English be taught each child. In pursuance of this suggestion, a law was passed which required that each child between the ages of

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seven and fifteen years be instructed, somewhere and somehow, in the English language at least sixty days in each year. The law passed without objection; but soon the cry was raised that the law aimed at the destruction of the patochial schools, and through appeals to religious prejudice, Gov. Hoard was defeated in his candidacy for re-election, and a worthy man and able and efficient official was relegated to private life. He retired gracefully to the promotion of his dairy interests, which had become extensive.

He was married February 9th, 1860, to Miss Agnes E. Bragg, daughter of William Bragg of Lake Mills. They have three sons—Halbert L., Arthur R. and Frank W., all associated their father in his business.

Gov. Hoard has served as president of the village of Fort Atkinson, member of the board of supervisors of Jefferson county, and member of the Republican state central committee. He is the president of the National Dairy Union, which is composed of leading dairy societies of the states and boards of trade of cities, having for its object to secure legislation against the sale of counterfeit butter and cheese. He is a Mason—member of the Billings Lodge, Janesville commandery, and the Milwaukee consistory, member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the United Workmen.

A student of the leading industrial and political questions of the times, Gov. Hoard has risen to prominence because he has had a message for his fellow men. He was also a prominent candidate for the position of secretary of agriculture in President McKinley's cabinet.

TAYLOR, William Robert. —Wisconsin has many strong characters who stand out among their contemporaries endowed with a personality, rugged strength and vigor peculiarly their own. These qualities were the product partly of inheritance and partly of a condition of affairs which has forever ceased to exist.

When Wisconsin was invaded by the pioneer, when society was scarcely organized and there were no graded schools in which the minds of the genius and dullard could be

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brought to fill the measure of mediocrity, there was room for development of a type of men
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WILLIAM ROBERT TAYLOR.

that is, unhappily for us, fast passing away. They were strong, brainy, intense men, with whom to think was to act. Stronger men intellectually may be produced with our improved educational conditions, and, no doubt, will be; but it is doubtful if Wisconsin ever produced a class of men, of which Philetus Sawyer, William R. Taylor and Jeremiah Rusk are types, who can do the work which the times demanded better than they did the duty which was laid upon them.

Of all the various characters which have come to Wisconsin to assist in developing her matchless destiny, there is none stronger in native force, richer in solid self-acquired learning, or endowed with a greater versatility than Hon. William R. Taylor, better known from one end of Wisconsin to the other as the "Farmer Governor."

Though born in the United States, and in all his actions, sentiments and feelings a typical American and a most patriotic citizen, he, nevertheless, is of pure Scotch blood and possesses the sterling qualities of that hardy race. He was born in Connecticut, July 10, 1820. His advent into this world was particularly sad, for he was but three weeks old when his mother died. Thus, bereft of all maternal care, he reached the edge of six years, when his father, a sea captain, was lost on the ocean. Left entirely to strangers, his guardianship was entrusted to a family of pioneer farmers who moved to Jefferson county, New York, at that time a wild and sparsely inhabited section. Mr. Taylor spent his boyhood years there, under the care of unsympathetic strangers, who treated him with a degree of harshness that denoted an absence of love or sympathy.

The entire educational advantages of our subject consisted of the limited instruction obtainable in the district school, whither he daily walked during the severe winter months two miles distant. Without money, relatives or friends, his life was one of bitterness and

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cheerlessness, but the spirit which forfeited his efforts encouraged him to better his condition by leaving his unhappy surroundings and starting to make his own way in the world. Before reaching his sixteenth year he awakened to the necessity of an education, and for several years he alternated at chopping wood and working in the harvest field to obtain the requisite means to attend school. This unceasing effort resulted in his securing a certificate of admission to the third term of the sophomore class of Union College, at Schenectady, New York. But, thought he had secured a good academic education, he was not financially able to enter upon a collegiate course. On the day that the class of which he was a member left for college to complete its studies, Mr. Taylor went into the sugar bush, and, with his own hands and a team to haul the wood and sap, produced during the season eleven hundred pounds of sugar and two barrels of molasses, with which to pay tuition and board bills already contracted. Soon after he began teaching a select school, and later on an academy.

In 1840 he went to Elyria, Ohio, where he joined a class of forty-five young men who were purchasing themselves to teach school. 59 At that time the school authorities of La Porte, Ohio, offered an extra price for any teacher who could manage their public school, it having become notorious for disorder and violence. The previous winter three teachers had undertaken the task and failed, so that the school was entirely broken up. This was an opportunity young Taylor coveted. During the third winter under his management it became the premium school of the county.

We next find him running a grist mill, a saw mill and cupola furnace, and he was regarded the best moulder of the foundry. Failing health from overwork caused him to devote his spare time to reading medicine, and in the winter of 1845-6 he attended a five months' course of lectures and clinical instruction in the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio. During his residence in Ohio he was elected captain of a company of Ohio uniformed militia, receiving every vote of the company. Later he was elected colonel. In the fall of 1848 Mr.

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Taylor came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Cottage Grove, Dane county, where he still resides. His life was for many years one of great activity and incessant toil.

Not content with the ordinary labors of the farm, he resorted to the pineries during the winter months, and as a workman became identified with the hardships of that enterprising class of our population, which has contributed so much to the wealth of the state. The result of the severe experience we have narrated is manifest in the whole character of the man.

During his boyhood and early manhood he was a pupil, teacher, miller, foundryman, raftsmen and lumberman by turns, and, for nearly a third of a century a practical farmer; therefore his sympathies for the laboring classes and his interest in the prosperity of the industrial communities is intuitive and sincere.

Soon after Governor Taylor located at Cottage Grove his neighbors recognized his ability and began to bestow official favors upon him, and for forty years he has hardly been without some public duty to perform. At times he has received nearly all the votes cast, and twice all the votes for chairman of his tow. He has been superintendent of public schools; several times chairman of the county board of supervisors; for seventeen years was county superintendent of the poor until he resigned; was appointed deputy internal revenue collector, and was trustee, vice-president and a member of the executive board of the State Hospital for the Insane from the time of its reorganization in 1860 until he became governor in 1874. He has been a member of both branches of the legislature of Wisconsin. He was for seven years president of the Dane County Agricultural society; eight years chief marshal, and two years president of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society; and during the late war was the first man in Dane county to offer a bounty to volunteers for enlistment, which bounty secured four enlistments.

Although a Democrat, and but recently a member of the senate as a representative of that party, Mr. Taylor came out openly for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union

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upon the secession of the southern states, and he was appointed by Governor Randall as a special agent of the state of visit, St. Louis and confer with General Fremont, who was in command of the Department of the Missouri, with respect to raising and equipping troops to be sent from Wisconsin. His mission was entirely successful, but before the plans agreed upon were put into execution General Fremont was removed from command and a new order of management instituted by the general government.

In 1873 Governor Taylor was by acclamation placed in nomination for governor by a convention composed of "Democrats, Liberal Republicans and other electors favorable to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office and rigid economy in the administration of public affairs." The state was strongly Republican, and his opponent was C. C. Washburn, then governor. He was elected by a majority of 15,411. The popularity of Mr. Taylor as a political candidate is best demonstrated by the fact that he was the candidate of a minority party when elected chairman of the county board of supervisors, and also when elected member of the assembly, state senator and governor.

Mr. Taylor performed the duties of governor with remarkable skill and ability. He has rare qualifications for the executive function, coolness, courage and an underlying foundation of common sense and devotion to what he believes to be right. His appointments in respect to the educational-reformatory and penal institutions under the care of the state were more nearly non-partisan than it has been the good fortune of Wisconsin ever before or since to secure. His high aim was to secure men of peculiar fitness for the management of public affairs, particularly the educational institutions, and thus some of the best men in both parties, independent of pressure, importunity or attack, were commissioned by him. The appointment of the Hon. E. G. Ryan to be chief justice of the supreme court will forever redound to his credit. The action of the governor in the matter of this appointment will appear the more praise-worthy when the history of that eventful time is recalled. Then nearly every eminent lawyer in the state was under retainer for some one of the great railway corporations. This was especially true of most of the prominent attorneys whose personal and political relations to the governor caused their

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names to be generally regarded among the probable recipients of the executive favor. The great struggle for legislative control of the railways all foresaw must soon be carried upon appeal to the highest courts, state and national. Throughout the entire country all eyes were turned upon Wisconsin, under its granger governor, the conceded battlefield of the momentous conflict already begun. From the circumstances of the situation, the governor had an important, yet very delicate, duty to perform. He at once saw, however, that in his appointment of a chief justice he must find some one whose legal attainments, whose personal qualifications and whose high character would at once defy criticism. After long and mature deliberation, meanwhile keeping his own counsels, even from his most intimate friends, the appointment of Mr. Ryan was announced. The selection was universally commended in all quarters. It was hailed with expressions of general satisfaction by all parties whose interests were involved in the great legal conflict then coming on. In the subsequent opinion of the great chief justice sustaining the principle of legislative control of railroads, an opinion afterward affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, the wisdom of Governor Taylor's appointment finds fullest vindication.

As just indicated, the most important work of Governor Taylor's term was the enforcement of the so-called "Potter Law," which aimed to place the railways under state control, limiting charges for transportation of passengers and freight and the classification of freight.

At the outset the two chief railway corporations of the state served formal notice upon the governor that they would not respect the provisions of this law. Under his oath of office to support the constitution and to "take care" that the laws be faithfully executed, he promptly responded to the notification of the railroad companies by a proclamation, dated May 1, 1874, in which he enjoined compliance with the statute, declaring that all the functions of his office would be exercised in faithfully executing the laws. "The law of the land," said he, "must be respected and obeyed. While none are so humble as to be beneath its protection, none are so great or so strong as to be above its restraints." The result was an appeal to the courts, in which the governor and his advisers were forced to confront

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an array of the most formidable legal talent of the country. Upon the result in Wisconsin depended the vitality of similar legislation in other states, and Governor Taylor was thus compelled to bear the brunt of a controversy of national extent and consequence. The contention extended both to state and United States courts, the main question involved being the constitutional power of the state over corporations of its own creation. In all respects the state was fully sustained in its position, and ultimately judgments were rendered against the corporations in all the state and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States, and establishing finally the complete and absolute power of the people, through the legislature, to modify or altogether repeal the charters of corporations.

It might be stated in this connection that Governor Taylor personally induced Judge David Davis, a member of the United States supreme court, to come to Wisconsin and preside at the trial of a test case. And thus was settled by Governor Taylor and his administration a momentous issue between the people and the corporations—an issue vitally affecting all the commercial and agricultural interests of the state.

Among the creditable acts of his administration were those securing \$800,000 from the general government for the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement in the interest of commerce and navigation; dividing the state lands into districts, and making each timber agent responsible for his locality, by which he recovered largely increased sums to the trespass fund; compelling the Wisconsin Central Railway company to give substantial assurance that the promised line from Stevens Point to Portage should be constructed; and, by taking such prompt and decisive action against what he believed to be a fraudulent printing claim, that there was saved to the taxpayers of the state more than \$100,000. Furthermore, in view of the recent important litigation on behalf of the state against the ex-treasurers for the recovery of interest money received by them from the banks, the wisdom and foresight of Governor Taylor are shown in a recommendation contained in both of his annual messages to the legislature favoring either the collection of taxes semi-annually without additional cost to the people, or providing for the loaning of the surplus in the general fund, obtained by taxation, at a fair rate of interest, thereby giving some

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compensation for advancing the money so long before needed in the public business. Had Governor Taylor's suggestion respecting the investment of the public funds been followed by the treasurers of the state, much individual mortification and public scandal would have been avoided during subsequent years. He was an active promoter of the agricultural department of the state university, and an ardent advocate of farmers' institutes—the educational benefits of which cannot be estimated.

In his last annual message Governor Taylor recommended the passage of some law rendering railway companies liable for injury to their employees resulting from the negligence of co-employees. His recommendation in this regard was embodied in a bill subsequently passed and known as the “Co-employe law,” a wholesome measure designed to afford greater security to the lives of the railway employees and of the traveling public as well. He also recommended that in large cities the polls of election should be held open longer in the evening, so that working men could vote without much loss of time.

Governor Taylor instituted suit against a multi-millionaire lumber company to recover damages for its trespasses upon the public lands, and his agents secured proof which was deemed by able counsel ample and positive to recover several hundred thousand dollars; but the six years statute of limitation had already run against all but about \$250,000. This great company, with its 2,000 employees, more or less, put forth strenuous efforts to prevent his re-election; that result having been attained, the suit was so defaulted and frittered away that little or nothing was ever realized by the state from the litigation. Within this time the conflict between Wisconsin and Minnesota as to the inlet to Superior harbor reached a crisis, and under his direction the suits involving certain rights in dispute were successfully prosecuted 62 in the federal and supreme courts, but the advantages gained for the state were subsequently lost by compromise or neglect after the close of his term. All these are conspicuous examples of vigor and efficiency in the administration of public affairs during Governor Taylor's term, rarely equaled and never excelled in the history of the state.

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His administration was a reformatory one. Its members started in by paying their own inauguration expenses—a privilege not exercised before in many years, if ever, in the state. Governor Taylor set another example by accepting no railroad passes or telegraph deadheads during his term of office. During his incumbency, and at his earnest recommendation, appropriations were cut down, the rate of taxation diminished, the number of department employees lessened, the expenses of government curtailed in many ways, and the total disbursements for state purposes reduced by many thousands of dollars below what they had been in many years (by careful computation, all other conditions being equal, the legitimate amount, from the records, was about \$270,000 during his term), and yet no public interest suffered for the want of an expenditure of money.

It remains to be said that Governor Taylor devoted his undivided attention and energies to the public service, attending personally to minute details and the manifold labors of his office—he was governor in fact, not merely in name; and among the long roll of governors, none brought to the discharge of official duties a clearer integrity of purpose or more sturdy devotion to the public welfare than W. R. Taylor, the “Farmer Governor.”

In 1842, he wedded Miss Catherine Hurd, by whom he has had three daughters, one of whom died at the age of four years, and another of whom became the wife of ex-State Senator Robert M. Bashford. The third daughter, who is still living, is the wife of I. W. Kanouse. Mrs. Taylor died some years ago. July 1, 1886, Governor Taylor married Viola Titus, a native of Vermont, but then living in Madison. They are the parents of one child, William Robert, Jr.

In concluding this biography, a brief history of his election and administration is proper. The contest in which his party was victorious and the criticism to which the election was subjected properly belong to history. It was indeed one of the most remarkable victories ever won in the state. On his election the Republican press of the state was, with few exception, exceedingly fair. In conceded his ability and disposition to make his

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administration an able one. But there were here and there, in this regard, exceptions that arose entirely from partisanship or personal interest. In the midst of this criticism there was a powerful current of public opinion which found expression alike in both Democratic and Republican newspapers in able support of the governor. Colonel C. D. Robinson, former secretary of state, the able editor of *The Green Bay Advocate*, made the following remark upon the election of Governor Taylor: "No man in the state exceeds him in personal independence, in ability to determine his own line of conduct on any question and in the sturdy determination to act according to his own judgement. It has been our good fortune to be connected with him in official service for many years—that of the management of the State Hospital for Insane. At Madison—and we have learned long ago to admire him for these qualities. That board consisted of fifteen members, a majority of whom were of opposite politics, and we do know that every one will endorse what we say of him. In practical ability, thorough honesty, steadiness of character and native independence, Governor Taylor will prove the peer of any governor which Wisconsin has ever had, and that is saying a good deal; for looking along the list of our chief executives since this state has had a being, it shows a record second at least to no western state, if indeed in the Union. He loses nothing in comparison with Dodge, Dewey, Farwell, Barstow, Bashford, Randall, Harvey, Salomon, 63 Lewis, Fairchild or Washburn. Most, if not all, of these are illustrious names, remarkable, perhaps, more for their practical executive ability and sterling worth than exalted learning and brilliant attainments, and they form a record of which any state might be proud. When William R. Taylor's name shall have gone into the past with them, it takes an honorable place and second to none in the assembly." And now that the record has been made, what may we say of the emphatic prediction of Mr. Robinson? Have not all his words been more than fulfilled? and does not the name of William R. Taylor take an honorable place in the impartial history of Wisconsin? These questions may be best answered by the following editorial from *The Milwaukee Daily News*: "Parties and men of all opinions at Madison agree that Governor Taylor has made one of the best governors Wisconsin ever had. Called to the office in a great crisis in politics, at a time when a party, after being in power for more than

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fifteen years, had retired and a new party had taken its place, he was surrounded by obstacles, embarrassments, conflicting interests and novel situations from which the highest political skill and adroitness could hardly extricate him without his falling into some error or mistakes. But Governor Taylor, with a readiness, adroitness, adaptability and force hardly to be expected of one in his place, and surrounded by circumstances like his, has developed an executive of rare capacity, with an understanding of the most intricate public interests, and with grasp and comprehension of all the matters vital to the people, which shows a mind of the highest order and practical ability equal to that of the most distinguished of his predecessors.”

Such is the life of one of Wisconsin's most illustrious men. His honorable enterprise and unselfish devotion to every public and private duty have wonderfully impressed the people of Wisconsin. When his term of office expired he was accorded a unanimous renomination by acclamation from the convention of his party. Through the efforts of the combined railroad interests, the corporate powers of the state acting with the opposite party, he was defeated at the polls by a bare plurality of a few hundred votes; but no one familiar with the history of that time will deny that the strength and popularity of his name among the people were the efficient means of electing his associates upon the Democratic ticket. The governor, however, retired from office with manifold assurances of the confidence and love of the common people, for the establishment of whose rights he had bravely fought and nobly won. It is meager praise to say, that no Wisconsin governor ever accomplished more for the people than he, and this, too, amidst the most adverse circumstances. More enduring than monumental brass or marble, his complete vindication can be read in the opinions of every court, state or national, that during those eventful years passed upon the question of the people's right to control the corporations they had created.—Columbian Biographical Dictionary.

UPHAM, William H., ex-governor of Wisconsin, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, on the 3rd of May, 1841. He traces his ancestry back in direct line to John Upham of Somersetshire, England, who came to this country in 1635, and settled in Weymouth,

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Mass. W. H. Upham received his primary education in his native village, and when eleven years of age came west with his father's family to Niles, Michigan. There his father died, and the family came on to Racine. In the last named place young Upham continued his studies until the outbreak of the civil war, when he became a soldier in the Second Wisconsin infantry. He took part with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861, was shot through the lungs and left for dead on the field of battle. The report of his death reached his home, the papers published eulogies of him and an eloquent funeral sermon 64

WILLIAM H. UPHAM.

was preached in one of the Racine churches. Seven months after the battle he was discovered in Libby prison in Richmond. He had been found on the battle field, not dead, as his comrades had supposed, but seriously though not fatally wounded, and carried off to a hospital, where he recovered and was then held as a prisoner of war. After months of prison life, he was paroled, and went to Washington. President Lincoln, hearing of his wonderful experiences, sent for him in the hope of gaining important information from him concerning affairs in the south, and such information young Upham gave. The president was so pleased with the bearing of the young man that he procured for him an appointment to the West Point military academy, from which he graduated with honor, after completing the regular course of study, and was commissioned lieutenant in the regular army. At the end of ten years of service in the army. Lieutenant Upham resigned his commission, and returned home.

Almost immediately upon returning to civil life he became interested in the lumbering business at Marshfield, Wisconsin, built a saw-mill, and later established a furniture factory, opened a large general store, and was one of the organizers of the First National bank, of which he was chosen president. In addition to these he operates a large planing mill, a machine shop, and a very extensive flouring mill. June 27th, 1887, Marshfield was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the homeless inhabitants were in despair. Though the heaviest loser, Major Upham was not discouraged, but announced that the

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little city should be rebuilt; and by the first of January following sixty-two substantial brick blocks were built and occupied, and the city was again started on a career of industrial progress. His work in this dark hour in the town's history shows most clearly the courage and unconquerable spirit of the man under the most adverse circumstances.

Major Upham married Miss Mary C. Kelley, an accomplished and benevolent lady of Quaker ancestry, and they have two daughters.

He has retained a lively interest in military affairs, is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, has been commander of the latter for the Department of Wisconsin, and was once a member of the board of visitors to the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

He has been long an active and earnest Republican, and has rendered his party great service in its campaigns. He was the Republican candidate for governor in 1894, and was elected by the then unprecedented plurality of 53,869. His popularity among his neighbors was shown by the fact that although his county, Wood, gave a Democratic plurality in 1892, of 441, in 1894 it gave Major Upham a plurality of 1,123.

Toward the close of Gov. Upham's term he made public announcement that he should not be candidate for renomination, and this the nomination went to Major Scofield.

Upon the expiration of his term of office, Gov. Upham cheerfully retired from his official duties to resume again the active control of his extensive business at Marshfield.

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SAWYER, Philetus. —Of the men who have risen from comparatively humble station to the most exalted positions, and whose influence in many of the walks of life has been commensurate with official station, there are few, if any, who have been so conspicuous as the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Philetus Sawyer was born in Rutland county, Vermont, September 22nd, 1816. When this boy was only about a

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year old his father removed with his family from Vermont to Essex county, New York, locating at Crown Point, the place made historic by the exploit of Ethan Allen in 1775. The elder Sawyer was a farmer and blacksmith of very scanty means, who had become impoverished by endorsing the notes of men of small resources and less honesty. This man, however, had no inconsiderable resources in the form of five muscular boys, who became a source of revenue to their father rather than a burden. One of these, Philetus, was a vigorous, ambitious young fellow, who early made himself useful about the farm. He made the most of his meager educational opportunities, consisting of a three months' term of a primitive school in winter, but it laid the foundation for solid work in after years—work which lifted its possessor to seats beside the ablest and wisest in the councils of the nation.

When a mere youth young Sawyer worked in summer for six dollars per month. In the Adirondack woods near his home he worked at lumbering, and in the rude saw-mills of the region he got his first ideas of the business from which he afterward won his great fortune.

At the age of seventeen young Sawyer was a strong and vigorous youth, ambitious and self-reliant, and anxious to begin the making of his own way in life. So he bought his time of his father for the remaining four years of his minority, borrowing the money therefor, \$100, from an older brother. Before the time had expired he had paid the borrowed money and given himself two more terms of the district school from his savings as a mill hand. His PHILETUS SAWYER.

business tact was soon apparent in his operating the mill under contract. Ten years of industry and careful management sufficed to give him a capital of some \$2,000, no inconsiderable sum for those times. In 1841, when twenty-five years old, he was married to Melvina M. Hadley, a young lady of the vicinity, who, all through his stirring and remarkable career, was a true helpmeet to him.

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In 1847, with his family of wife and two sons, he came west, purchased a farm in Fond du Lac county, and settled upon it with the purpose of becoming a farmer. But he was not destined for a farmer; two years of short crops changed his course. He saw the promise of the great pine forests on the Wolf river, and his mind was made up for the other work. The farm was sold, and Mr. Sawyer, in 1849, took up his residence in Algoma, now in the city of Oshkosh. He plunged at once into the lumbering business, first running a mill on a contract, then purchased it, formed a partnership with Messrs, Brand & Olcott, lumbermen of Fond du Lac, and so on until he was the chief man in the business. His operations in lumber extended over all the northern part of the 66 state, and he probably owned more pine lands than any one man in the country. His business sagacity never failed him, and his energy and enterprise were unexcelled. The details of his business are too extensive to be incorporated in this sketch; suffice it to say that he never made a serious mistake in all his operations.

In 1856 his political career may be said to have begun; in that year he was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket, although prior to that he had been nominally a Democrat. In the business of legislation he at once showed the same comprehensive grasp that had characterized his business career. As a legislator he was influential and popular from the start, so much so that this constituents wished to re-elect him; but he declined the service on account of the pressure of his business. In 1860, however, he was again elected, and showed that he was possessed of first-class legislative ability and was a man for the troublous times then approaching. In 1863-4 he was mayor of Oshkosh, and was instrumental in compromising the railroad indebtedness of the city on very favorable terms, and in other ways rendered the public great service. Meanwhile he had been repeatedly talked of for representative in congress, but he refused the position until 1864, when he accepted the Republican nomination, was elected and took his seat December, 1865; and was four times re-elected. During this long service in one of the most exciting times in the history of the country he was one of the wisest and most influential representatives in congress. James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of

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Congress," speaks of him in the highest terms, and so did every one who knew of his labors and their value. At the end of his fifth term Mr. Sawyer voluntarily retired from the position which he had so long honored by close and self-sacrificing labors. In 1880 he had designed going to Europe with his family, but it became evident that he was wanted in the United States senate, and he gave up the trip, and was elected with comparatively little opposition, and re-elected in 1887 with no opposition whatever. In the senate he soon assumed the same influential position that he held in the house. Not a speaker in any sense, he came to be known as one of the best-posted men in that body on legislation, and one whose influence was unquestioned. When he made a positive statement as to the character of a bill and its effect if passed, it was conclusive, both for the men of his own party and for his political opponents.

Many anecdotes are told of his kindness to those who were long in his employ, of his generous and unselfish devotion to his friends, his readiness to yield what were his rights to congressional associates and friends, and of the great service rendered worthy applicants for legislative recognition in those channels where wearisome work is done and of which the public knows little, and for which there is no reward save an approving conscience.

Mrs. Sawyer, a true partner of her distinguished husband for forty-seven years, died, after a lingering illness, in 1888. Kind and benevolent, she was her husband's wise and ready almoner of many of his bounties, and his counselor through all his marvelous career. Of friends she had many in all the walks of life, for she was not ostentatious in any of her relations to them.

A son, Edgar P. Sawyer, long associated with his father in business, and a daughter, Mrs. W. O. Goodman of Chicago, are Mr. Sawyer's only surviving children. A son and daughter died in infancy, and a married daughter, Mrs. Howard G. White of Syracuse, New York, died a few months ago.

Mr. Sawyer has in all his relations to his fellow-men been a most useful citizen, as may be gathered from this rapid sketch. His benevolences have been almost numberless, embracing religious, educational, social industrial objects, to say nothing of those of a merely personal character. He is one of the rare men whose life work has been most useful to his fellow-men and whose deeds will live to bless long after he has passed away.

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CASWELL, Lucien Beal, for fourteen years member of the National House of Representatives, and known throughout the state as a leader among our public men in a critical time in our national history, is the son of Beal and Betsy Chapman Caswell, and was born at Swanton, Vt., November 27th, 1827. The Caswells have been more or less conspicuous in New England for generations. His father was a farmer, and died when the son was but three years old. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary army. His mother married for her second husband Augustus Churchill; and, in 1837, the family moved to Wisconsin and took up their residence in Rock county, when Indians were more numerous than white people, and Mr. Caswell, though not yet an aged man, has therefore seen the whole of the marvelous development of the state, in whose public affairs he has been so conspicuous a figure. Coming to this new country when he was but 9 years of age, the boy acquired a thorough knowledge of work, but had scanty opportunities for securing anything like a liberal education. By persistent efforts of self-culture, however, he entered Milton academy, and afterward was a student for a few terms in Beloit College, which institution has since conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. At the age of twenty-three he began the study of law with the late Senator Matt. H. Carpenter, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. In the following year he began the practice of law in Fort Atkinson, which has ever since been his home. His practice has extended to the various courts of the state, and to the district, circuit and supreme courts of the United States, embracing many and varied cases of importance.

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In 1855 and 1856 he was district attorney, and in 1863 he became a member of the lower house of the legislature, in which there was but the meager Republican majority of three, and the progress of legislation in aid of the national government in its struggle with the rebellion was slow and beset with difficulties;

LUCIEN BEAL CASWELL.

yet Mr. Caswell's efforts in behalf of the general government and the Union soldiers were patriotic, unremitting and efficient. From September, 1863, to May, 1865, he was commissioner of the Second District Board of Enrollment, and was active in the work of recruiting the army. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, where Grant was first nominated for president. In 1872 and 1874 he was again a member of the state assembly. So efficient was the discharge of his legislative duties that he began to be talked of as a suitable man for congress, and in the fall of 1874 he was nominated and elected by the Republicans of the Second district to the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, and three times re-elected in that district. In 1882, by reason of a redistricting of the state, his county was assigned to the First district, and that year he was not a candidate. He was, however, returned to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses, making fourteen years of service, with but one hiatus, the longest time that any one from Wisconsin has served in the house. With a natural aptitude for legislation, he very soon took a prominent position among the working members of the house, and came to be known as one who had a firm grasp of its business and one whose judgment could be relied upon as based on an intelligent comprehension of the scope of any proposed legislation. Although not given to brilliant rhetoric, his speeches always commanded attention and exerted an influence by reason of the clearness and force with which they presented the question at issue. Among the important bills which he supported, and which were passed largely through his influence while a member of the committees on the judiciary and appropriations, were the Centennial appropriation, the Texas Pacific railroad as a competing line to the Pacific Coast, an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, which he had in charge,

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reducing letter postage from three to two cents; also the bill creating the circuit court of appeals for the relief of the supreme court, and the bill refunding to the states \$15,500,000 of war taxes, of which he was the author, and from which Wisconsin received \$444,000. In the Fifty-first congress he was chairman of the committee on private land claims, reported and secured the enactment of the law establishing the court for adjudicating the Spanish grants in the western territory. Many other important measures of wide and varied scope received his earnest support; and, in brief, it may be said that his long service in congress was due to the fact that his constituents realized that few, if any, could serve them and the country at large so efficiently as he.

In local affairs he has been an active, enterprising and most useful citizen. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Fort Atkinson, in 1863, of which he was for twenty-five years cashier, and is now vice-president. He organized the Northwestern Manufacturing company, which now has a capital stock of \$200,000, and the Citizens' State Bank, which was opened in 1884. These institutions have been of great benefit to the citizens of Fort Atkinson and vicinity, and his active part in their creation shows his public spirit and business sagacity.

Mr. Caswell was married on the 7th of August, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth H. May of Fort Atkinson, who died January 31st, 1890. Six children survive her: Chester A., cashier of the Citizens' State Bank; Isabelle, wife of Guy L. Cole of Beloit; Lucien B., Jr., cashier of the First National Bank of Fort Atkinson; George Walter, book-keeper for the Northwestern Manufacturing company; Elizabeth May, married to Dr. F. J. Perry of Fort Atkinson, and Harlow O., recently graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago.

Mr. Caswell has traveled extensively, having made several visits to the Pacific coast, and, in 1891, in company with his sons Chester and Harlow, he visited Europe and made an extended tour of Great Britain and the Continent.

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BUCKSTAFF, George Angus, speaker of the legislative assembly, is a native of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was born December 22nd, 1861, and where he has lived all his life. His father, John Buckstaff, is a retired lumberman, in good financial circumstances, who came to Wisconsin from New Brunswick in 1849. His first winter after reaching the state was spent in making cedar shingles by hand in a swamp in what is now Washington county. His winter's work was one hundred thousand shingles, for which he received four hundred dollars. He then returned to his New Brunswick home, and, in 1851, removed to Oshkosh, where he has since resided. The Buckstaff's, or, as the name was originally spelled, Bickerstaff, are of English ancestry. John Buckstaff, Sr., grandfather of the subject of this sketch, fought on the English side in the war of 1812-14, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and carried a Yankee buckshot in his leg all the rest of his life. He was a resident of Oshkosh from 1851 to 1884, when he died at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Buckstaff's mother's maiden name was Sarah Hopkins, of the same family as Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The family is an old New England one, connected with another one of note named Bartlett.

G. A. Buckstaff was educated in the public schools of Oshkosh, the University of Wisconsin, and in the Columbia Law School of New York. He speaks of the educational influence of Dr. John Bascom, president of the university when he was there, and of Dean Theodore Dwight of the law school, as more powerful than any other which he has experienced. The former was aggressive, had no tact or policy—he hewed to the line and expected every one else to do the same. Prof. Dwight, he says, was the greatest teacher of law that this country has ever had. His fine exposition of law questions and the principles underlying all law were impressive, and had much to do with shaping the young man's views of many of the vital questions of life. Mr. Buckstaff took a two years' course in the state university. Graduating from this, he went into the law department and completed that course in 1886, and thence to Columbia Law School, where he finished the course the same year.

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Upon leaving college he became connected with the Buckstaff-Edwards company, which is engaged in the manufacture of furniture, etc., and in this business he is still engaged.

He is also interested in dairy farming.

Mr. Buckstaff is a Republican, but never held an office until he was elected to the Wisconsin legislature, in 1894, from the Third district of Winnebago county. The last reapportionment put him into the First district, from which he was returned to the assembly for the session of 1897. He received the Republican nomination for speaker over a number of other able men, and was elected, the Republicans having the largest majority ever sent to the legislature. His interest in legislation is general, but educational, municipal and the game bills have received his special attention.

GEORGE ANGUS BUCKSTAFF.

He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Hoo Hoo, Elk, and of the college society Phi Delta Theta. He was married to Florence Tyng Griswold of Columbus, Wisconsin, May 8th, 1888, and they have three children. Mrs. Buckstaff graduated from the Wisconsin University in 1886, taking the first honors. She afterward took post-graduate work at Harvard College, and was awarded the degree of M. A. by the University of Wisconsin.

ANSON, Frank Amos, one of Milwaukee's wholesale merchants, who owns and occupies a pretty residence at No. 1621 Grand avenue, was born in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., March 8th, 1844. His father, Edward Anson, a steamboat pilot in moderate circumstances, married Helen M. Hayes, and the ancestors of both families are traceable to the first settlers of the New England states, and embrace those who were valiant soldiers in the wars for securing and maintaining the liberties of the country. Young Anson received his education in the little red brick school-house, and, from the age of thirteen to sixteen was a

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FRANK AMOS ANSON.

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sailor on the lakes. After that experience he became a clerk in a general store in Montpelier, Vt. From this employment he went into the army for the preservation of the Union, enlisting, in the fall of 1863, as a private in the First artillery, Eleventh Vermont regiment, and served in the old Vermont brigade, which suffered the heaviest loss in killed and wounded of any brigade in the Union Army. It was the Second brigade, Second division of the Sixth army corps, Army of the Potomac. The brigade also served in the Shenandoah valley under Gen. Sheridan. Young Anson participated in the battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, the several battles about Petersburg, Fort Stevens and Appomattox—which witnessed the end of the war and the collapse of the Confederacy. He was promoted successively from the ranks to regimental commissary sergeant; to regimental quartermaster-sergeant; to second lieutenant, Battery C, First artillery, Eleventh Vermont regiment; to first lieutenant, Battery A, same regiment, and to adjutant of the regiment. These promotions were won and received in less than two years' service—a record which shows the ability, courage and fidelity of the young man in a very conspicuous manner. He was mustered out of service September 1st, 1865, when twenty-one years of age. Charles H. Anson, an older brother of F. A., enlisted in the same regiment with him, also as a private, and was promoted through the various grades to major and A. D.C. on a major-general's staff. Two of his commissions were given by the president and approved by the United States senate “for gallant and meritorious services.” He has also served as a member of the assembly.

During the years 1866-7, Frank A. was engaged in business in Whitehall, N.Y., but in the spring of 1868 the brothers Anson came to Milwaukee, and, July 1st following, engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Anson Brothers, and this business has been continued to the present time.

In the fall of 1894, F.A. Anson was the Republican candidate for the assembly from the Fourth district of Milwaukee county, and was elected by a large majority. He was appointed by Gov. Peck on the legislative visiting committee. Upon the organization of the assembly he was appointed chairman of the important committee on cities; and

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although many bills came before the committee, all were carefully considered, as is everything passing through his hands, and every recommendation made by the committee was approved whether it was for amendment or passage as introduced, or for indefinite postponement. He also served on other important committees—notably the appointment committee and the committee on charitable and penal institutions. Among the bills which he introduced and which he was instrumental in having passed, were those appropriating money for a new building for the Industrial School for Girls, and for current expenses, new buildings, etc., for the state charitable and penal institutions. So satisfactory was his record during his first session that he was renominated without any serious opposition and re-elected by more than two to one for 71 his opponent. His committee positions were the same as in the first session, and the duties thereof were performed with like ability and fidelity, his experience in the first adding materially to his prestige and to his influence in the second. He rendered the same service to the state institutions and to the semi-state institution, the Industrial School for Girls. He was a prominent candidate for speaker of the assembly at the session of 1897, receiving forty-three votes in the nominating caucus, or only three less than the number required to nominate.

Mr. Anson has always been a pronounced Republican, and always ready to aid the party in its campaigns. He has been chairman of the ward committee and a delegate to state conventions. He is a member of the E.B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, G.A.R., and of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in which order he has held the position of chairman of the council, treasurer and senior vice-commander.

Mr. Anson was married in June, 1874, to Mollie A. Griswold of Whitehall, N. Y.

SOMERS, Peter J., lawyer, ex-mayor of Milwaukee, and ex-congressman from the Fourth district of Wisconsin, was born in Menomonee, Waukesha county, Wisconsin on the 12th of April, 1850. His parents were both born in Ireland, but came to this country in 1837. Landing in New York City, they tarried there for a brief time, and then came on to Wisconsin and settled at Menomonee, Waukesha county, where they continued to reside

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for the remainder of their lives. Young Somers, as is the case with nearly all western farmer's boys, spend his boyhood alternately working on the farm and attending the district school. This, in most cases, is a fortunate thing for boys, since in that way they gain robust health, a strong physical frame, and, if at all observing, learn many things not found in the text books of a college course. A practical knowledge

PETER J. SOMERS.

of agriculture and its kindred employments does not fail to broaden any boy who does not make it the sole ambition and aim in life; besides he gains much information which is found useful in any every occupation.

With that quickness of mind for which the people of Irish descent are remarkable, young Somers made the most of his educational opportunities, and when he left the public school, he had a fair practical education. But he was not satisfied with this; he attended the Whitewater Normal School for three years, and also an academy in Waukesha, and with this schooling he was better prepared to begin the struggle of life than many men who have entered what are termed, with something of irony it would seem, "the learned professions." Young Somers, in 1872, began the study of law in the office of E.G. Ryan in Milwaukee. He could hardly have chosen a better preceptor, for Ryan was not only a great lawyer, but a great man besides. In addition to legal lore, he had a fine command of language, was learned in literature ancient and modern, and was one of the great orators of his time; and a young and ardent student could hardly fail of being greatly and favorably influenced by such a personality. It was so with Mr. Somers. At the end of the usual course of reading, he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He very soon assumed a very prominent position at the bar for a man of his age, and in 1882 was elected city attorney of Milwaukee, and held the office for two years. In the spring of 1890 he was elected to the common council from his ward, by a very large majority, though the ward had been represented by a Republican. Although he had not before held a position in a legislative body, he was unanimously elected president of the council. In the fall of the same year Geo. W. Peck, then mayor of the city, was

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elected governor, and to the vacancy thus created in the office of mayor, Mr. Somers was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention, and elected by one of the largest majorities ever given to a candidate for that office. Mr. Somers, with great unanimity, received a re-nomination for the mayoralty in 1892, and was re-elected by another large majority. Before the expiration of his full term, however, he was nominated and elected to congress from the Fourth district, to fill the term for which John L. Mitchell had been elected the fall before, but upon which he never entered, on account of his having been elected United States senator. As the end of his term approached, Mr. Somers announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and when his term expired, March, 4th, 1895, he retired to private life.

Mrs. Somers has many of the elements of a successful and popular public man; and, had he chosen to remain in public life, and but for the changing phases of political affairs, there is little doubt that he would have had a long lease of political power. His success in business, particularly that of real estate, in which he acquired a handsome property, doubtless rendered political life, with its uncertainties and excitement, less desirable than it otherwise would have been. However, he is still a comparatively young man, and he may yet, if he chooses, enter again the political field with fair prospects of attaining prominence and power herein.

Mr. Somers was married, in 1873, to Miss Catharine F. Murphy, a native of Milwaukee, and a most worthy woman in all the relations of life, especially those which pertain to the higher domestic and social duties. To Mr. and Mrs. Somers have been born eight children five boys and three girls. The parents are Catholics, and the children are being educated in that faith.

BURROWS, George B., long a resident of Madison, and ex-state senator and ex-speaker of the assembly, was born in Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont on the 20th of November, 1832. His ancestors were of that sturdy stock that, first in New England, and afterward throughout the northern states, left their lasting impress upon all the

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institutions of the country, and thus built them a monument "more enduring than brass." Mr. Burrows' father was the Rev. Baxter Burrows of the Baptist denomination, a native of Massachusetts, and a pioneer of Vermont in both civil and religious matters, and an ardent abolitionist who suffered persecutions as such. The maiden name of Mr. Burrows' mother was Lydia, daughter of Capt. Jewett Boynton, an honored soldier in the revolution. She was a native of Vermont. Mr. Burrows' received a thorough common school education, and, after that, by his own industrious, persevering efforts, he secured the means to pay for an academic course. After finishing his academic studies, he spent several years as a clerk in country stores; and, in 1853, embarked in business in New York City. There he remained until 1858, when he removed to Wisconsin, and engaged in banking in Sauk City. In 1865 he removed to Madison and engaged extensively in real estate business, extending over the entire northwest. In this business he has achieved marked success.

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Mr. Burrows has always taken a lively interest in political affairs, and has acted consistently and steadily with the Republican party. In 1876 he was elected a member of the state senate from the Madison district; and so satisfactory was his course in that body that he was retained seven consecutive sessions. In the last year he was chosen president pro tem. of the senate. His service was not merely perfunctory, as is that of too many of our law-makers, but characterized by an intelligent scrutiny of the measures which were presented for the consideration of the senate, and by careful, conservative action thereon. In 1894 Mr. Burrows was elected to the assembly, and was nominated, by acclamation, in the Republican caucus, for speaker, and the house promptly ratified the nomination. At the special session held in the spring of 1896 he was re-elected speaker without opposition. His service as presiding officer was very generally approved, and had he been elected for another term there is little doubt that he would have again been placed in the speaker's chair. The journals of the state have spoken in unmeasured terms of approval of his political career and to the ability which he displayed therein, both as a legislator and a speaker.

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Mr. Burrows was married on the 13th of January, 1857, to Alma Thompson, daughter of Judge D. P. Thompson of Montpelier, Vt., representative of a distinguished Massachusetts family, whose grandfather fell at the battle of Lexington. Mr. Thompson was not only a lawyer and jurist of fine attainments and wide experience, but also held several high political offices, and was a novelist of rare abilities. Among his novels may be mentioned "The Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," "The Rangers, or the Tory's Daughter," and a number of others, all of which have had a wide reading.

There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, in December, 1865, one son George Thompson Burrows, who is now first assistant in the law department of the Illinois Steel company, Chicago.

GEORGE B. BURROWS.

Mr. Burrows has for many years been a curator of the State Historical society, and is a member of the Board of State Library Building Commissioners; and in many ways he has served the public interests both of the capital city and the state.

ADAMS, Henry C., state dairy and food commissioner, and at present a resident of Madison, was born in Verona, Oneida county, New York, on the 28th of November, 1850. He came to Wisconsin before reaching his majority, and his first work here was on a farm. He had, however, a desire for an education, and all the leisure time that he could secure was devoted to study. He attended the public school near his home, when it was practicable, and afterward took a year's course in Albion Academy. This was followed by a three years' course in the state university. After completing his educational course, he engaged in the dairy and fruit business near Madison, and continued in it until 1889, when he became interested in real estate. He was a member of the state assembly in 1883, and

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HENRY C. ADAMS.

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1885, and was appointed superintendent of public property by Governor Hoard in 1889, and served for two years. Upon the accession of Governor Upham, Mr. Adams was appointed state dairy and food commissioner, and reappointed by Gov. Scofield. In this office he has done excellent work for all those interested in dairying and in pure food, among the latter of which should be classed every individual. Mr. Adams is an educated man and a practical farmer, and thus well equipped for the responsible duties which he has to discharge. His knowledge of all the departments of farm work, and his interest in them, rendered his appointment peculiarly acceptable to all those interested in any way in agricultural matters. He was engaged in farm institute work for three years, and was one of the most popular and successful conductors engaged in that work. He was secretary of the State Horticultural society for two years, president of the State Dairymen's association for three years, and member of the State Board of Agricultural for eight years. He has been efficient in enforcing the provisions of the law against food adulterations, so far especially as relate to the products of the farm and the dairy; and it was due in no small measure to his efforts that this law was enacted. He was one of the committee of the National Dairy union which went to Washington, and did effective work in behalf of the bill against filled cheese.

Mr. Adams has been a Republican since he was old enough to vote, but his active work in behalf of the party began in the campaign of 1880, and he has continued that work in every campaign of importance since. He has been a member of many state and congressional conventions, and was a delegate-at-large to the national convention in 1888. He is man of great energy, a clear, forcible and even eloquent speaker on political questions, and in the controversy over the currency question in 1896 was an effective speaker against the theory of the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Adams was married, in 1878, to Anna B. Norton of Madison, and they have four children—two boys and two girls.

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McGILLIVRAY, James John, state senator from the Thirty-first district, and a resident of Black River Falls, is the son of Donald McGillivray, who was a merchant and farmer, but was educated for the ministry. He served seven years in the British army, and his last battle was the famous one of Waterloo, where the Duke of Wellington gained one of the greatest victories of modern times. The maiden name of the senator's mother was Elizabeth Doody, the daughter of Christian parents, whose ancestors were merchants and farmers. J. J. McGillivray was born June 16th, 1848, on a farm—Mal-Baie—county of Gaspe, Canada East, and received his education in the common school. He then learned the trade of carpenter and builder and was educated for an architect, in both of which occupations he was thoroughly instructed, and has had extensive experience, having had large numbers of men under him, both in building and manufacturing. He came to 75 Black River Falls in November, 1866, and since that time has made it his home. His present business is the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and all kinds of wooden building material, and he has been successful in all his business enterprises—has been a stockholder in two banks and a director in one.

Politically he is a thorough Republican, and has been very active in the councils and campaigns of his party. He has been chairman of the county Republican committee, and its secretary for many years. His first vote was cast for General Grant for president, and since then his votes have been steadily given to the candidates of that party. He was elected to the state assembly in 1890 and re-elected in 1892. In 1894 his constituents promoted him to the state senate, and this position he still holds. As a legislator Senator McGillivray is known as alert in his following of the course of legislation, and as an indefatigable worker. While in the assembly he introduced and secured the passage of the following bills: Against trusts, exempting wide-tired wagons from taxation, reducing the interest on taxsale certificates from 25 per cent to 15. Since he has been in the senate he has secured the passage of bills as follows: Labeling prison-made goods, exempting beet sugar factories from taxation, prohibiting the giving of bonuses for the location of state institutions, against trusts, to promote the dairy interests, to compel the manufacturers

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of vaccine matter to stamp their product, and a memorial to congress for an amendment to the national constitution to allow the general government to legislate regarding trusts. Besides these the senator has had charge of many bills of minor and local importance. Few, if any, members have as many bills of a general character to their credit as he, considering the number of years of his service. He led in the matter of electing a United States senator, and made the speech in the Republican caucus nominating John C. Spooner, which was considered by many as one of the most brilliant delivered on a similar occasion in many years.

JAMES JOHN M'GILLIVRAY.

Senator McGillivray was secretary of the Agricultural society for one term and treasurer for three. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, is a Mason, and was master of a Masonic lodge for nine years. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He was married to Miss Flora Hall of Black River Falls in 1881, and two children have been born to them—William J., April 27th, 1882, and Veda H., May 14th, 1887.

MILLS, Thomas Brooks, of West Superior, who is not yet forty years of age, is a successful business man and has filled a prominent place in Wisconsin politics. His father, Hugh Brooks Mills, came to Wisconsin some fifty years ago, and was a successful lumberman. His mother's maiden name was Mary Rogers. Both parents were of Scotch descent, their ancestors coming from the northern part of Scotland near Kortwright.

T. B. Mills was born on the 12th of October, 1857, in the town of Manchester, 76

THOMAS BROOKS MILLS.

Jackson county, Wisconsin. He lived on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, receiving his primary education at the common school. He then learned telegraphy and railroad work, which he followed until he reached his majority, when he took the scientific course

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in the famous academy of Col. John G McMynn, at Racine, graduating in 1881. Since that time he has been engaged in lumbering and dealing in pine lands. He early took an active part in public affairs, was chosen chairman of the town board in 1882, and held the office for six years; was four times chairman of the county board of supervisors, and, in 1884, was elected member of the assembly from Jackson county, and re-elected in 1886, and again in 1888. For the session of 1887 he was elected speaker, though but twenty-nine years of age. He was re-elected speaker for the next session—that of 1889. Though young and with limited experience in legislative matters, he made a capable and efficient speaker, one who readily grasped the intricacies of parliamentary rules and the various phases of public business. In 1894 he was elected to the senate from the Eleventh district, composed of the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sawyer and Washburn.

Mr. Mills is a Republican in his political affiliations—says he “was born that way.” He has been a working member of the party for years, and an effective, but not an “offensive” one. He is a member of the Superior Commercial club, and the Superior Boat club. He is unmarried.

STEPHENSON, Isaac, a resident of Marinette. Wisconsin, known far and wide in business and political circles as one of the most sagacious, enterprising and successful men in the state, is a native of York county, New Brunswick, where he was born on the 18th of June, 1829. His father, Isaac Stephenson, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his mother, *nee* Watson, was a native of London. The boy attended the public school for a short time, but began work at an early age, helping his father, who was a farmer and lumberman, in the heavy work of those occupations. When sixteen years of age he accompanied Jefferson Sinclair and his family to Milwaukee, arriving in the city in November, 1845. He attended school the following winter, but in the spring went with Mr. Sinclair to an unimproved farm five miles south of Janesville. Here the boy was engaged in breaking prairie and other farm work for two summers, but the crops sowed failed; and, Mrs. Sinclair, about that time becoming interested with Daniel Wells, Jr., in pine lands in northern Michigan, sent

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young Stephenson to that region to look after his interests in the lumbering operations which were begun there. The young man was not afraid of work, no matter under what guise it came. He engaged in getting out timber and hauling it to the lake for shipment. Then he was placed in charge of lumber camps, and much of his work was of the hardest and attended with great exposure and danger, but he was not one to quail, and so he advanced in the confidence of his employers, until he began operations for himself. During the summer he sailed the lake between Escanaba and Milwaukee and Chicago, carrying freight between those points, and before he was twenty-one years old he owned the controlling interest in the schooner Cleopatra, which unfortunately was wrecked in 1853. As showing that he was born a "man of progress," he abandoned work during one summer, and attended school in Milwaukee, that he might be the better fitted for the large things before him.

His familiarity with lumbering and with the pine regions made him a good judge of pine lands, and, in 1848, he accompanied Daniel Wells, Jr., to the Sault Ste. Marie land office and assisted in purchasing large tracts of valuable timber land. The enterprises and activities of this man from that time on are too numerous, varied and extensive to be adequately enumerated here; suffice it to say that his business rapidly advanced and extended until he became one of the leading lumbermen of that region. He acquired a quarter interest in the property of N. Ludington & Co., including the great mill, and when, in 1868, that firm gave place to the N. Ludington Stock company. Mr. Stephenson owned a controlling interest in the property, and since 1883 he has been president of the company. He was one of the large stockholders in the Peshtigo company, whose factory, together with the village of Peshtigo, was destroyed by the great fire of 1871, involving a loss of nearly \$2,000,000; but the mills and village were immediately rebuilt. In 1892 he bought the Peshtigo company, and reorganized it under the name of the Peshtigo Lumber company, with Daniel Wells, Jr., and Chas. Ray of Milwaukee, equal owners with himself. He is the president and was the organizer and promoter of the Menominee River Boom company, which handles more logs than any company in the world, and which is

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capitalized for \$1,250,000. He is president of the Stephenson National bank at Marinette, and is interested in a half dozen companies relating to the lumber industry,

ISAAC STEPHENSON.

which represent millions of capital. He is owner or part owner of thousands of acres of timber in Michigan, Wisconsin and Louisiana. In addition to these vast interests he owns a farm of nine hundred acres in Kenosha county, which is fully stocked and equipped. In connection with this farm is a creamery that makes three hundred pounds of butter daily. He also owns another farm at Marinette, which is principally devoted to the raising of trotting horses. Mr. Stephenson may be properly termed the industrial pioneer of northeaster. Wisconsin and northern Michigan, because of his promotion of so many enterprises that have proved of vital importance to that region.

Mr. Stephenson has been a Republican since the organization of that party; and notwithstanding his vast business interests he has always found time to labor for the promotion of the party principles and interests, because he fully believes in them. He was twice a member of the state legislature; and, in 1882, he was elected to congress, and twice re-elected. He declined further re-election for business reasons. He was a popular and influential 78 influential member, and did his country good service, as might have been expected from one of so much energy and such wide and varied experience in business affairs. He was on terms of intimacy with many of the political leaders, and his retiring from public life was generally regretted.

Mr. Stephenson has been thrice married—first to Margaret Stephenson, in 1852. From this union there are four children living. In 1873 he married Augusta Anderson, who bore him three children, who survive their mother. His third marriage was to Elizabeth Burns, in 1884, and one son is the issue of this marriage.

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Though a man of regret wealth he is free from ostentation, and is justly proud of what he has accomplished, because it came to him as the result of unremitting industry, enterprise and the sagacity born of a study of his opportunities and their possibilities.

KIPP, Franklin John, resides in Milwaukee and is the cashier of the First National bank. He is a native of Milwaukee, and was born December 7th, 1857, the son of Jacob and Agatha Kipp, both of whom were from Germany. Young Kipp passed through the schools of his native city and entered a lottery office as errand boy at the age of thirteen, where he earned his first money. Later he was messenger for some time in the South Side Savings bank. At the age of twenty he became teller of the German Exchange bank; and when that institution absorbed the Bank of Commerce he was made teller in the combined banks. In 1888 he was made assistant cashier, and, in 1891, cashier of the Merchants' Exchange bank, in which position he remained for six years. When, in 1894, the Merchants' Exchange and the First National banks were consolidated, Mr. Kipp was made cashier of the institutions thus combined under the name of the First National bank, which now has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a business among the largest in the northwest. It will be seen that Mr. Kipp has grown up with this business, has become familiar with its every detail from the position of messenger up to that of cashier, which is the most responsible in a banking institution so far as its daily business is concerned. The knowledge of the details of such an extensive business can only be acquired by years of active connection with it and daily familiarity with its details. It is in reality a profession, differing only from the learned professions in that it does not require quite so much study of principles and methods. Such long familiarity with the business is one of the elements of security in the banking institutions. The patrons of the First National have in the experience and character of its cashier an additional guarantee, if any were needed, of its financial soundness and its approved business methods.

Mr. Kipp is a member of the Milwaukee, the Country, the Bankers, the Deutscher and the Athletic clubs, and socially one of the pleasantest of men.

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On the 28th of January, 1891, Mr. Kipp was married to Adele J. Kersting, and they have one child, Clarence F. Kipp.

BROSS, Charles Edmonston, who has, for many years, been a prominent resident of Madison, is the son of Moses Bross, who was a farmer in Pennsylvania, a justice of the peace and a first lieutenant in the war of 1812-14. He was a man of great physical vigor, and lived to be ninety-one years old. He was descended from the Huguenots who were driven out of France by the religious persecutions, many of whom subsequently came to this country, settling in New York, New Holland (New Jersey), Pennsylvania and other states. The name, in its original form, was de Brosse, but was Anglicized into Bross by the tax gatherers after New Holland was captured by the English. The maiden name of Mr. Bross' mother was Jenny Winfield, who was the mother of twelve children, eleven 79 of whom reached adult age. She was of Welsh descent, and the name, from the fighting propensities of the family, is said to have been literally Win-the-field. Mr. Bross' maternal grandfather, Abraham Winfield, was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army, who did gallant service for the cause of liberty and independence. The maternal grandmother, Margaret Quick, was a sister of the renowned Indian slayer, who is reported to have killed one hundred Indians in pursuance of an oath taken by him to avenge the inhuman murder of his father by the Delaware Indians.

Charles E. Bross was born at Shohola, Pike county, Pennsylvania, December 18th, 1838. His schooling was confined to the university of the masses, the common school, except that he was a student in the law school of the University of Wisconsin for nearly two years. He began work as a telegraph in 1856, at Deposit, New York, and Shohola, Penn. He came to Racine in March, 1861, where he was superintendent of the telegraph of the Racine & Mississippi railway, and where he remained a year, going thence to Madison as manager of the Northwestern Telegraph company's office. He was at the same time legislative and telegraph correspondent of the leading daily journals in Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul and New York, and of those in the larger interior cities of Wisconsin.

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In 1865 he was manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, and agent of the Merchants' Union and the United States Express companies; but, in 1877, he resigned the agency of these companies, retaining the managership of the Western Union Telegraph company. In February, 1878, he was elected chief clerk of the Wisconsin state senate, and re-elected at each session until 1891, when the Democrats gained control of the legislature, and a change in its offices was of course made. Since that time he has continued as manager of the telegraph company.

Mr. Bross has always been a Republican, his first vote having been cast for Abraham
CHARLES EDMONSTON BROSS.

Lincoln. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity—is a master Mason, a Royal Arch and a Knight Templar. As relates to religion he is a Christian Scientist.

He was married May 29th, 1865, to Mrs. N. P. Lathrop of Milwaukee, and they have one child—Grace Winfield Bross.

William Bross, the eldest brother of the subject of this sketch, graduated from Williams College and came to Chicago in the early fifties. He was one of the founders of The Chicago Tribune, and was president of the company from its organization until his death some five years since.

John Armstrong Bross, another brother, and also a graduate of Williams College, was a lawyer in Chicago at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. He raised a company for the war, was chosen its captain, and it was assigned to the Eighty-eighth Illinois infantry. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, raised the Twenty-ninth regiment of colored volunteers, and with it participated in the battles before Richmond, and was killed in action immediately succeeding the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, Virginia.

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DUNCAN J. M'KENZIE.

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McKENZIE, Duncan J., state railroad commissioner, is another conspicuous example of the possibilities which in this country are before every young man of ability and ambition, and who is not afraid of honest toil. In fact there is scarcely a limit, beyond physical endurance, to the heights to which such a young man may attain. Duncan J. McKenzie, as may be guessed from the name, is of Scotch descent, and was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, on the 4th of July, 1848. He received the ordinary education afforded by the common school, and then came to Wisconsin, in 1872, and first settled in Chippewa Falls. There he remained until 1875, when he removed to Buffalo county, where he has since resided. Here he began the ascent which landed him in a state office, and at the same time made him known throughout Wisconsin. He worked at lumbering, in all its departments from bottom to top, and thus became familiar with every branch of it, which twenty years ago was a very important part of a business education, and one which led to wealth in many cases, although Mr. McKenzie's is probably not one of these. But the business served to bring him into notice, and Gov. William E. Smith, who had the faculty of appointing good men, made him lumber inspector of the Ninth district in 1878; and, as an evidence that he made an efficient and trustworthy officer, he held the position eleven years, through the terms of Governors Smith and Rusk. At the same time he held local offices of importance—was trustee of the village of Alma, and one of its first board of aldermen after it was chartered, was supervisor in 1884; mayor of Alma in 1891; chairman of the Buffalo Republican county committee in 1888-9, and member of the assembly in 1892, from the counties of Buffalo and Pepin. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican state convention for railroad commissioner, and elected that fall by a plurality of 60,032 over the Democratic candidate, and a majority over all opponents of 24,100. He was a candidate before that convention for state treasurer, and was thought at first to have the best chance for the nomination of any of the aspirants; but political exigencies carried the nomination in another direction. When, however, the convention realized that a popular and capable man was, to use a slang phrase, turned down, he was promptly taken up and nominated for railroad commissioner. In the discharge of the duties of the office he has demonstrated that the convention made no mistake in his

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nomination. He has shown the same executive ability which he has always shown in meeting the official duties that have fallen to him. He was nominated for re-election by the state convention of 1896, and it is remarkable that neither in his case, nor in that of any of the state officers nominated, was there any criticism of the administration of his office. He was re-elected by a large majority, and is now administering the office for the second term.

He has always been an earnest and enthusiastic worker for his party, and is one of those in the northern part of the state who could be relied on to do the necessary party work to make success as near certain as possible. 81 This implies something more than is contained in the words—it means that the man of which it is said is one of thorough convictions, that he is willing to work for what he believes to be true, and that he has the influence which belongs to earnest men.

His parents, James McKenzie and Anna Bella (McLaren) McKenzie, were born near Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1828. They settled on a farm and engaged in manufacturing lumber on a small scale. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

The subject of this sketch was married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1875, to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of David and Cornelia (Babcock) Horton. Her parents, descendants of New England ancestry, came from Binghamton, New York, to Wisconsin, and are now residents of Chippewa County. To Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie six children have been born, the eldest of whom died in childhood.

Mr. McKenzie is a member of Alma Blue Lodge, No. 184, A. F. & M.; Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.; Chippewa Commandery, No. 8, and Wisconsin Consistory and Shrine. He is also a member of the La Crosse Lodge of United Commercial Travelers and La Crosse Lodge of Elks.

BURNHAM, John F., is the son of Jonathan L. Burnham, long a prominent resident of Milwaukee, who was born in Plattsburg, N.Y., March 13th, 1818, and came to Milwaukee

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in 1842, coming as far as Detroit by team. Soon after he reached Milwaukee he bought eighty acres of land within the present city limits, a part of which still belongs to the estate. The following spring he, in company with his brother George, began the manufacture of brick, which they carried on together until 1856, when the partnership was dissolved. J. L. Burnham continued the business on his own account until his sons, John F. and Clinton, became connected with him. Mr. Burnham

JOHN F. BURNHAM.

was a member of the legislature in 1852, was enterprising and public-spirited, a man of the highest integrity, and always regarded as one of the solid and successful business men of the city. He died September 24th, 1892. A notable instance of the esteem in which he was generally held and the confidence of business men in his integrity was that the late Alexander Mitchell, when a mob in 1861 attacked his bank, took the deposits and securities, drove hastily to Mr. Burnham's residence and delivered them into his hands for safekeeping. Mr. Burnham at once conveyed the treasure on board a steamer, which was run out into the lake, and kept there until the mob had been dispersed, and the excitement had subsided, when the money and securities were returned to Mr. Mitchell without the loss of a dollar.

John F. Burnham's mother was Lovisa McCartey before marriage, the daughter of F. D. McCartey, at one time sheriff of Fond du Lac county, and once United States marshal. She was born in Fond du Lac in 1839, and died in 1863, leaving the two sons already mentioned, and a daughter, Mrs. Annie L. Lowne.

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John F. Burnham was born in Milwaukee, July 23rd, 1856, attended the public schools of the city for his primary education and then took a course in Notre Dame University, Indiana. Having finished his education, he and his brother were taken into partnership by their father in the manufacture of brick, the firm name being J. L. Burnham & Sons. The business was most successfully conducted by the firm until the father's death, when

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the sons succeeded to it and still carry it on near the site where it was established fifty years ago. The business has always been a very extensive one, employing many men and teams, and furnishing the building material for a vast number of the new and more substantial structures erected in the city each year. The annual output of the yard is reported at over ten millions of bricks a year.

Mr. Burnham is a Republican in politics, was an unsuccessful candidate for the legislative assembly in 1884, was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county in 1888 and served the full term of two years. In the fall of 1896 he was the Republican candidate for the legislative assembly in the Eighth district of Milwaukee county, and was elected by a plurality of 734.

On June 14th, 1883, Mr. Burnham was married to miss Nellie Secore of Manistee, Michigan, and they have three children&two boys and a girl.

LAYTON, Frederick, the donor to the city of Milwaukee of the beautiful art gallery bearing his name though a native of England, has spent nearly this whole life in this county, and for fifty years has been intimately identified with the growth of Milwaukee and its industrial and commercial development. He is the son John Layton, and was born at Little Wilbraham, seven miles from Cambridge, in Cambridgeshire, England, on the 18th of May, 1827. His father was a native of the same parish; and the family of his mother, whose maiden name was Mary King, lived at Great Swaffham, in the county. His parents removed to Great Wilbraham when he was nine years old. His father was engaged in a small butcher business and when but fourteen years of age Frederick left school and learned the trade. Not succeeding very well in his business, his father, in 1842, decided to leave England and try his fortunes in America. Mr. Layton's father and himself left their home in September of the year and took passage in a sailing ship, the Ontario, from London for New York, where they arrived in due time. Thence they took passage on the Erie and canal for Buffalo, where they spent their first winter in this country. In May, 1843, they came on to Milwaukee, and took up their residence on a farm which Mr. Layton purchased in Raymond, Racine county. There they remained for two years, Mr. Layton and his son

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carrying on the farm. That business, however, was that what neither father nor son had been accustomed to, and they wisely decided to return to the business in which they had been brought up. Accordingly, in 1845, they moved into Milwaukee engaged in the butcher business, opening the "Layton Market" on East Water street. This market yet exists under the management of Robert Dawson & Co. Mr. Layton's business was a success from the start, and grew into large proportions, and finally into an extensive beef and pork packing establishment. Since the death of his father, in 1875, Mr. Layton has been the head of the well-known firm of Layton & Co., which was established in 1861, and which is still one of the leading industries of the city. Mr. Layton, at one time, was associated in the packing business with the late John Plankinton, under the firm name of Layton & Plankinton.

In 1847 Mr. Layton's mother came to this country, and died in 1884 at Layton Park, at the age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Layton was married, in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Hayman, daughter of Joel and Mary Hayman of Oak Creek, Milwaukee who came from Devonshire, England, in 1836. They have no children.

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He has been known all these years as a quiet, unostentatious citizen, looking carefully and closely after the interests of his extensive business and doing what came in his way to promote the material and social progress of the city. Though making no pretensions to scholarship, or liberal or artistic culture, he had a taste for the fine arts, and, years ago, he determined to do something for the city of his adoption, which would prove a lasting source of pleasure to this and coming generations, and a source of culture of all classes of his fellow citizens. This something he determined should be an art gallery, and so he went quietly to work, secured the site for a building, procured plans for a structure which in itself should be an object lesson in art, and ere the citizens were aware of his purpose, the building was under way. When completed, citizens found that they had indeed an art gallery, even before a picture was hung upon its walls. But Mr. Layton was not satisfied

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with giving Milwaukeeans a beautiful place for pictures, he gave many of the pictures that adorn its walls, and he is still giving—scarcely a year has passed since the gallery was opened that he has not contributed some notable painting to the collection. The gallery now contains one hundred and fifty-eight pictures, of which eighty-five are his direct gifts. When Mr. Layton began his work, he did not pretend to a connoisseur, but he had a natural taste for works of art and a discrimination that, in some measure, supplied the place of extended culture in this respect; and with the study which he has since devoted to the subject and with the experience and information which he has acquired in his visits to the art centers and galleries of Europe and to notable sales of pictures his judgements of the artistic merits of a picture is inferior to that of few other American collectors, whether amateur or professional; and happily, the gallery likely to have the benefit of his judgement and taste for years to come. The commercial value of a number of the pictures in the gallery and the

FREDERICK LAYTON.

public appreciation of them in an artistic sense has greatly increased since they were procured.

In making this gift too the city, Mr. Layton has done that which will be a source of unmeasured pleasure and improvement to many coming generations; and, in so doing, modest though he be and indifferent too popular applause, he has builded himself a monument more enduring than marble and of infinitely greater value.

PETERSON, Sewell A., state treasure, is one of those men who, in spite of adverse circumstances, often come to the front in the political struggles of this country and obtain recognition by reason of their mental vigor, their innate honesty, their natural adaptability for the efficient discharge of the duties of public position, and the force of considerations which always seem to be necessary part of their personality. This is peculiarly true of many of our foreign-born citizens. Mr. Peterson is a native of Norway, as might be guessed from his name, and was born in Soloer, in that 84

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SEWELL A. PETERSON.

county, on the 28th of February, 1850. He attended school in his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Dunn county. Here he attended the public school in the district where he resided, and soon mastered the English language. Afterward he took a course in a commercial college at La Crosse, and thus fitted himself for a commercial or official life, should the way thereto open to him. The accomplishment of his ambition, however, was no easy task, as many another boy has found, but not daunted by difficulties, he worked on at anything which would bring him honest money—he worked on the farm, in the lumbering districts, on the log drive, and at school teaching, the while devoting what leisure he could command to study and substantial reading. In this way he made slow, but steady progress toward the responsible position to which he was elected to years ago. How much of wearing toil this young Norwegian endured, how much of courage he exercised, and how much of perseverance his course required only those who have had a like experience. It is the story over again of the rugged path through which not a few of America's conspicuous men have climbed to greatness. Such stories cannot be read by the youth of our country without receiving an impulse to nobler endeavor, and a clearer knowledge of the possibilities which the human will may control.

Mr. Peterson continued to reside in Dunn county until 1887. His energy and ability came to early recognition among those who knew him best. He was elected treasurer of the town of Sand Creek in 1874, when but twenty-four years of age. He was register of deeds of Dunn county from January 1st, 1876, to January, 1882; alderman of Menomonie for the years 1886-87; clerk of Rice Lake, Barron county, to which he removed in 1887, for the years 1888-90; city treasurer in 1891, and mayor, 1892-4. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature from Barron county in 1893. his readiness to assume any duty which might be in accordance with or demanded by good citizenship, is shown in the fact

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that while a resident of Menomonie he was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard, being first lieutenant of Company H, Third infantry.

As a member of the legislature Mr. Peterson made many friends, by his popular manner and his prompt and intelligent discharge of his legislative duties. Like nearly all of his countrymen who become citizens of the United States, he is in thorough sympathy with American institutions, and rejoices in the individual liberty and independence which it is their purpose to guarantee to each individual.

Mr. Peterson, early in the summer of 1894, began to be very prominently talked of for candidate for a place on the Republican state ticket, principally for that of state treasurer. When the convention met it did not take long to discover that he was sure of some place, and that he had a host of friends both in and out of the convention. When nominations came to be made, he was named for the place which he wanted, that of state treasurer. He made a strong candidate, receiving 197,742 votes, next to the highest number received by anyone on the ticket, the largest vote being that cast for Emil Baench, the candidate for lieutenant-governor, 198,181.

Mr. Peterson has been engaged in mercantile business for the last fifteen years, and has met with unusual success. He also owns and carries on a farm of 240 acres in Dunn county, where he resided the greater portion of the time since coming to this country, and where he received many honors at the hands of the people.

On the 4th of September, 1884, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Helen Sophia Gabriel of Madison, Wisconsin, and they have three children—Raymond Victor, Hazel Victoria and Ruth Marguerite.

CASSON, Henry, secretary of state, one of the strong men of the present state administration, and for many years the intimate friend and adviser of the late Gov. Rusk, is the son of Henry and Mary Cocks Casson, and a native of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 13th of December, 1843. He received a common

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school education in Illinois, which was sufficiently thorough, with subsequent private study, to fit him for entering upon the official duties that for many years he has been called upon to discharge, and to enable him to make such a record for faithfulness and ability as few men in like station can boast. He came west with his parents when but five years of age, and his first western home was in Illinois, where he early learned the trade of printer, which he followed with slight intervals for some eighteen years, or until 1873, when he came to Wisconsin, settling at Viroqua, Vernon county, which has ever since been his legal home, though much of his life has been spent in Madison and Washington, whither his official duties have called him. In 1875 he purchased The Vernon County Censor, and for ten years was its editor and publisher.

HENRY CASSON.

Governor Rusk, in 1885, appointed him his private secretary, and this position he held through the remainder of the governor's service. So thorough a knowledge did he acquire of the executive office and of the routine of its duties and of executive affairs generally, that his services had become almost indispensable to any occupant of the executive office. Gov. Hoard, therefore, upon his assuming the duties of the position, wisely retained Mr. Casson in the position with the duties of which he had become so familiar. He served Gov. Hoard through his term; when the political complexion of the administration having changed, he retired from the office with the good will of all who ever had any official relations with the executive department during his connection with it.

Gov. Rusk, upon receiving the appointment of secretary of agriculture in President Harrison's cabinet, remembering Mr. Casson's efficiency and fidelity in the discharge of his official duties, appointed him his private secretary, and this position he held for a year, when he was made chief clerk of the department. In this place he remained until the expiration of President Harrison's term, March 4th, 1893, when he retired. In August, 1893, he became private secretary to Congressman J. W. Babcock, and held the place for a year, when he was nominated by the Republican convention of Wisconsin for secretary of state, and elected by a plurality of 60,125, and a majority over his three opponents

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of 24,704. When his term was drawing to a close there was no suggestion of a change, and he was renominated by the convention by acclamation. He is a man of clear and rapid judgment in the formation of opinions, conscientiously accurate in all he does, and holds his subordinates to a like discharge of their duties. Genial in manner to all, yet never forgetful of his official obligations, he commands the confidence of those with whom he has business. He has, therefore, many of the qualifications of the ideal official.

Mr. Casson was married, in 1874, to Miss Ethel Haughton of Vernon county, Wisconsin, and they have one son, who is the third to bear the name of Henry.

KENNAN, Thomas Lathrop, an accomplished lawyer and a citizen of high character, traces his lineage to immigrants from Scotland, who left their native land about the year 1670, because of religious persecution. One branch of the family settled in Massachusetts, and the other in Virginia. Of this latter branch Gen. Richard Kennan was appointed first governor of Louisiana, and Commodore Beverly Kennan, who married a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, was killed by the bursting of a gun on the frigate Princeton in 1844.

Col. George Kennan, great-grandfather of T. L. Kennan, was an officer in the revolutionary army, and a prominent citizen of Massachusetts, and subsequently of Vermont, where he was repeatedly elected to the legislature. One of his sons, Jairus Kennan, graduated in the first class of the University of Vermont, in 1804, and became professor in that institution. His early death in 1813 cut short a career that was full of promise in learning and literature.

The eldest son of Col. George Kennan was Rev. Thomas Kennan, a Presbyterian clergyman of prominence, who was the father of three sons, one of whom was John Kennan, who was the father of George Kennan, the distinguished traveler and author. The eldest son of Rev. Thomas Kennan, George Kennan, was the father of the subject of this sketch. This George Kennan, in 1816, married Mary, daughter of Captain Chester Tullar, and took up his residence in Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York. He was

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one of those hardy pioneers, who, with unflinching integrity and far-reaching foresight, have always been among the founders of free institutions. This man had four sons and six daughters, the oldest of whom was Thomas Lathrop Kennan, who was born in Morristown, New York, February 22nd, 1827. His vigorous work on the farm developed him physically, and laid the foundation of that independence and self-reliance which have characterized him all through life.

After exhausting the facilities of the country school, he, with a few other farmer boys, employed a private instructor, and in this way fitted himself for teaching; and, at the age of eighteen, he left home to make his own way in the world. In 1847 he came to Norwalk, Ohio, and began the study of law with his uncle, Jairus Kennan, a leading lawyer in that region. Having completed his legal studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1851; and, coming to Wisconsin, he began the practice of his profession in Oshkosh. Two years later he formed a partnership with Judge Wheeler, previously of Neenah. This partnership continued for two years, when, in 1855, Mr. Kennan removed to Portage, which was then thought to be one of the rising towns of the state. Here he practiced successfully for some years, gaining at one time a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer; but this kind of practice he did not covet, and ultimately abandoned it, and confined himself to civil business.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war he promptly tendered his services to the government, and was commissioned by the governor to recruit a company. In the fall of 1861 he was mustered into service in the Tenth Wisconsin regiment, and received a commission as first lieutenant of Company D. Afterward he was elected captain to fill a vacancy, but declined it in favor of an officer of more military experience. He served with the regiment until 1862, when he was assigned to duty on the staff of the commanding general and served in this capacity until July, 1862, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. As a soldier he was prompt and faithful in the discharge of duty and popular with his men. Upon leaving the service he devoted his time to regaining his health, by looking after the affairs of his large stock farm in Marquette county. While in this capacity his voice and influence were given in support of a vigorous prosecution of

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the war. Upon the recovery of his health he was appointed deputy provost marshal, and served in this position until the end of the war.

He has had no ambition for official position—he declined a nomination to the assembly, and practically threw away a nomination for the senate. Some time after the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Portage, built up a large and profitable business, and rose to the front rank in the profession. In 1880 he gave up general practice to accept the position of attorney for the Wisconsin Central railroad, a laborious and important post, which he held for ten years. Upon accepting this office he removed to Milwaukee, and built him a fine residence on Prospect avenue, where he still resides.

Since severing his connection with the railroad company, he has devoted himself to private law practice and to real estate, gold mining in Colorado, and iron mining in the Gogebic range. He is a stockholder and director of a national bank, and has other large interests.

THOMAS LATHROP KENNAN.

Mr. Kennan is an active and useful member of the Immanuel Presbyterian church, and was for many years one of its board of trustees. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

He was married, in 1850, to Miss Loa Brown of Norwalk, Ohio, a lady of education and cultivated tastes, whose social and domestic accomplishments have rendered his home life exceptionally happy. Six children, three sons and three daughters, are the result of this union.

WURDEMANN, Harry Vanderbilt, M. D., born in Washington, D. C., on the 13th of June, 1865, is the son of John Vanderbilt (C. E.) and Matilda Barnard Würdemann, and grandson of William Würdemann of Washington, who was famous in his day as an inventor and manufacturer of mathematical instruments. His grandfather on his mother's side was Henry Barnard, a painter and engraver of London, England.

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Dr. Würdemann was educated in the public schools of Washington, St. Louis, Leavenworth, 88

HARRY VANDERBILT WURDEMANN.

Kansas, and in the high school of the latter city, his parents having removed from Washington to Fort Leavenworth in 1870, and subsequently to the city of Leavenworth. While in the high school he began work in the office of E. T. Carr. state architect, with whom he remained two years, until the return of the family to Washington in 1881. Here he took a course of study in the Columbian University, at the same time learning the trade of engraver with Maurice Joyce. In 1882 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Z. T. Sowers and D. K. Shute in general medicine, and Drs. F. B. Loring and Swan M. Burnett in ophthalmology and otology; and attended four courses of lectures in the medical department of the Columbian University, from which he was graduated with honors, March 15th, 1888.

From 1884 to 1886 he was employed in the United States geographical survey, being rapidly advanced from subordinate positions to that of topographer. He is skilled in the illustration of medical subjects, his own writings and a number of modern text-books being illustrated by him, among which are some atlases of the larynx and ophthalmic works. The medical illustrations in the Century Dictionary were drawn by him. All his expenses during his student days were paid by his brush and pen. After graduation Dr. Würdemann practiced medicine in Washington, meanwhile taking a post-graduate course in the school of ophthalmology. He then went abroad, and attended the lectures in clinics, both general and special, in the Poliklinik and general hospitals in Vienna, and in the Royal London Ophthalmic hospital, whence he returned in 1889.

During his four years of medical study in Washington, he was assistant of Prof. Loring and later of Prof. Burnett, was prosector of anatomy in the Columbian University, attending

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surgeon to the Washington Eye and Ear Infirmary, assistant to the ophthalmic and aural clinic of the central dispensary and emergency hospital.

He has been a resident of Milwaukee since 1890, and has been prominent in the medical work of the city for the greater portion of that time. He has been a director of the Wisconsin general hospital and secretary of the association; oculist and aurist to the children's hospital, to the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Chronic Insane, and to the Elms hospital, and was instructor in the disease of the eye, ear and throat in the training school connected with the latter institution. He is a member of the editorial staff of the *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*, in charge of the department of German literature, and associate editor of the *Ophthalmic Record*.

Dr. Würdemann is a member of the American Medical association, and was secretary of the section on ophthalmology in 1894-5; is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical society and of other prominent medical societies in the state, and of the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological society. He is a life member of the Alumni association of Columbia University, has been a delegate to the Pan-American and international congresses of physicians and surgeons, a member of the 89 Philosophical society of Washington, and all of the Masonic bodies to the thirty-second degree; of the Milwaukee Chapter of Alpha Mu Pi Omega, and the Milwaukee and Deutscher clubs.

Dr. Würdemann has invented a number of instruments, and has conducted original researches, principally in ophthalmology and otology. His medical writings embrace many articles, principally on special subjects, which have appeared in treatises or special journals. He is the translator of a number of foreign brochures, and collaborator in modern textbooks on the eye.

He served in the state militia of Kansas and in the National Rifles of Washington. In religion he is an Episcopalian, being a member St. James' church.

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In 1888 he was married in Washington to Miss Rachel Field, daughter of Gen. John C. Starkweather of Milwaukee. Their children are Converse Vanderbilt and Helen Vanderbilt.

MATHEWS, Thomas Jefferson, a resident of Merrill, and county judge of Lincoln county, is the son of Thomas P. Mathews, who was born in New York City, December 9th, 1825, and was a schoolmate of Charles O'Connor, afterward the celebrated New York lawyer. His father was Michael Mathews, who died when T. P. Mathews was but five years old, and his mother moved to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1837, where they continued to reside until 1854, when T. P. Mathews came to Wisconsin. He resided near Ripon two years, and then, in 1856, removed to Wausau, Wis., immediately engaging in the lumber business, which he followed until 1874, when he temporarily abandoned it to take the office of county treasurer of the newly organized county of Lincoln. He removed to Jenny, now Merrill, in 1859, and resided there until his death, December 29th, 1887. He was instrumental in the organization of Lincoln county, and was its first county treasurer, holding the office three terms and then declining

THOMAS JEFFERSON MATHEWS.

further re-election. He was mayor of Merrill in 1884-5, and presidential elector on the Greenback ticket when Peter Cooper ran for president. He held the offices of justice of the peace, school director, alderman and county supervisor. He was a defeated Greenback candidate for the assembly. He took a lively interest in school matters and in all things relating to the welfare of Merrill. He was a large owner in the original plat of the village and in several additions thereto, some of which bear his name. His interest in the town led him to invest heavily in the ill-fated Lincoln Lumber company, by which he lost the accumulations of a life-time of industry and economy. He was a man of wide and extensive acquaintance, and highly respected by all who knew him. T. J. Mathews' mother was Martha Ann Green, who was born in Reaver Center, Pa., May 20th, 1838, and was married to T. P. Mathews at Wausau, Wis., in 1858. She was the daughter of Jared Green and Sarah Washburn, and on her mother's side was a granddaughter of Judge

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Asa Washburn of Putney, Vermont, who was a direct descendant of John Washburn, who 90 was the first secretary of Massachusetts Bay company, and came to America in 1631. John Washburn married the granddaughter of Mary Chilton, who was the first white woman to set foot on Plymouth Rock. The Washburns were among the early settlers of Massachusetts and the Greens were natives of that state. Jared Green was a soldier in the war of 1812-14. The Mathews are of Irish ancestry, and T. J. Mathews' grandfather came to America in 1812. He was a descendant of Red Hugh McMahan, prince of Monaghan. The Mathews branch of the family was deprived of the title of McMahan during the first year of the reign of William, Prince of Orange. T. J. Mathews' grandmother on his father's side was Mary Doyle, whose father, Francis Doyle, came to America from Ireland in 1826, and was directly descended from the ancient Milesians.

Thomas J. Mathews was born in Jenny, now Merrill, Wis., June 18th, 1865. He attended the public schools in Merrill, and, after completing the course of study therein, went to work, in 1883, in the lumber woods, and continued there until April, 1887, at which time he started for Washington territory, to "grow up with the country." He worked there during the summer of 1887, locating settlers on government land and in laying out roads in and around Seattle, being a practical surveyor at that time. He returned home in December, 1887, at the time of his father's death, and soon after began work for the Land, Log and Lumber company of Milwaukee, helping to estimate the value of their immense tract of timber lands in the northern part of the state. He continued in the employ of the company until November, 1888, when he entered the law office of Bump & Hetzel of Merrill, as a student, and remained with them until September, 1890. He then entered the law college of the University of Wisconsin, passing the examination of the state board of law examiners, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1891. Continuing his law studies in the law school, he graduated with the class of 1892, with the degree of LL. B. While in the university he was a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity, the Ryan and Arion Debating clubs, was chief justice of the Sloan moot court, and historian of the court in the 1891 Badger. After graduation he returned to Merrill, opened a law office in July, and his

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receipts for the first months were seven dollars and fifty cents, of which five dollars was given him for a ten minutes' speech to some striking laboring men. The following year he was elected to the office of city attorney of Merrill, which office he held one year, during which term, with a committee appointed by the council, he revised the city charter. In the spring of 1893 he was elected county judge, and on May 21st, 1893, the office becoming vacant, Gov. Peck appointed him to fill out his predecessor's unexpired term; and he has held the office to the present time. On April 6th, 1897, he was re-elected county judge for the term expiring January 1, 1903.

Judge Mathews has always been a Democrat.

He is a member of the Chap club, a local social organization, and of the Myrtle Lodge, No. 78, K. P.—a charter member.

Judge Mathews was married to Miss Grace Peck of Neenah, Wis., October 29th, 1896.

HOLLISTER, Seymour W., well and favorably known as one of the substantial business men of Oshkosh, was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, on the 17th of August, 1845. His father was a native of Wayne county, N. Y., and his mother's ancestors were of Buckinghamshire, England. When Seymour was but a child, his parents removed from Racine county to Oshkosh, which was then but a very small village. His father preempted the land embracing the present fair grounds, now within the city limits, and devoted himself to farming. The boy acquired the rudiments of an education at the local schools, and at the age of fourteen years went to work for J. H. Weed on the river at Bay 91 Boom. He continued in this employment and in the lumber woods on the Wolf river until 1864, when he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin calvary, in which he served until the close of the war. Returning to Oshkosh in August, 1865, he made arrangements for engaging in lumbering for himself, and the following winter began logging at Red Banks on the Wolf river, and continued in the business until 1871, when he disposed of it; and, going to Iowa, engaged in farming. This occupation he followed for four years; when, concluding that lumbering

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was more remunerative than farming, he returned to Oshkosh and engaged again in lumbering, but on a larger scale than in his first essay. He found the business promising, and subsequently formed a copartnership, which, in 1882, was made to embrace the manufacturing plants of Robert McMillen & Co. Some time afterward he became interested in the manufacturing plant of Stanhilber, Amos & Co. In 1887 he withdrew from the firm of Robert McMillen & Co.; and the firm of Hollister, Jewell & Co. was formed, embracing S. W. Hollister, II. A. Jewell and Philetus Sawyer, for the manufacture of lumber at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Five years thereafter the mill was burned; but the company still does a lumbering business there. In 1894 he purchased the Stanhilber interest in the firm of Stanhilber, Amos & Co. and the firm name was changed to Hollister, Amos & Co. He is also a member of the Choate-Hollister Furniture company, and is president of the Builders and Manufacturer's Supply company, wholesale lumber dealers of Chicago.

Col. Hollister was married in 1869 to Kate G. Smith, and they have four children—Asa Ray, Winifred, Carl and Rex. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the Elks, the Hoo-Hoos and the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was an aid-de-camp on Gov. Upham's staff with the rank of colonel. He is a Republican in politics, but has never devoted much time to political affairs.

As a business man, Col. Hollister has shown good judgment, great industry and perseverance

SEYMOUR W. HOLLISTER.

in carrying forward whatever he has undertaken, and his success in life is largely, if not wholly, due to these characteristics. Col. Hollister is a striking example of what a man may accomplish who relies upon his own unaided efforts.

ROETHE, Emil L., superintendent of the public schools of Milwaukee county, outside of the city, resides at Williamsburg, and is the son of Edward and Katherine Gottfried Roethe, both of whom were born in Germany and came to Wisconsin about the year 1850,

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settling at Whitewater, Wisconsin, where their son Emil was born, January 22nd, 1871. He attended the public and high schools of that city; and after that entered the Whitewater normal school, in which he pursued the regular course, graduated in 1894, and now holds an unlimited state certificate.

He began teaching in a country school near Oakwood, Wis. After nine months' experience there, he received an appointment to a position in the public schools of Williamsburg. He taught there until January, 1897, when he entered upon the discharge of the 92

EMIL L. ROETHE.

duties of superintendent of the public schools of the county of Milwaukee, not including those, of course, within the limits of the city of Milwaukee, to which he was elected in the fall of 1896. Having had a good preparation for his work, being a graduate of one of the best normal schools of the state, and having had experience as a teacher in the kind of schools which he is to superintend, he has entered upon his work with flattering prospects of success therein.

In political matters Mr. Roethe is a Republican, and was, the Republican candidate for his present office, but has not been an "offensive partisan," and is not likely to be. The position of superintendent of the county schools is one in which a scholarly man, possessed of good judgment and well versed in the details and needs of the public school system, can do work which will make his own reputation while rendering the schools the most effective possible. That Mr. Roethe will accomplish these objects there is reason for believing.

Mr. Roethe is not a member of any clubs, and is unmarried.

McDILL, G. Edward, cashier of the Citizens' National bank of Stevens Point, Wis., is a resident of McDill, a suburb of Stevens Point, and was born in Plover, Portage county, Wis., April 16th, 1856. His father, Thomas H. McDill, was a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and was born in July, 1815. He came to Wisconsin in 1840, settling at Mill Creek, Portage county, at a time when there were only about three hundred inhabitants

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north of Portage City. He followed lumbering there for two years, then built a saw mill on the Eau Claire river near Wausau. Selling the mill in 1844, he engaged in the hotel business in Plover, was appointed sheriff of the county by Gov. Dodge in 1847, elected to the see office in the following year; and, in 1856, was chosen county treasurer. He was chairman of the town board of Plover for many years, and eight years chairman of the county board of supervisors. He was also county judge for several years, and a member of the state assembly in 1867, 1871, 1879 and 1880. From the 1850 to 1870 he carried on a general merchandise business in Plover, with his brother, A. S. McDill, who represented that district in congress in 1873. In 1864 the brothers purchased the saw mill and water power on the Plover river in what is now known as the village of McDill, and added lumbering to their business. In 1870 the store was sold, and Mr. McDill moved to the village named for him, where he continued lumbering until his death in 1889. During the civil war he held the position of quartermaster, with the rank of captain. G. E. McDill's mother's maiden name was Mary R. Harris, daughter of Jonathan Harris of Sauk county, and granddaughter of Col. John Harris of revolutionary fame. She was born in Ohio in 1826, and died in 1881.

G. E. McDill attended the common schools of Plover from 1860 to 1871, and earned his first money as messenger in the assembly of 1871, of which his father was a member and the late Gov. Smith was speaker. He made many acquaintances among the legislators, 93 the memory of whom has always been a source of pleasure to him, and often of advantage. In the fall of 1872 he entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, and was a classmate of W. S. Stroud, ex-mayor of Portage City, and Attorney-General Mylrea. Dr. Steele was president of the institution then, and it is Mr. McDill's testimony that he taught them lessons of courage and self-reliance that they have never forgotten. While there he was a member of the Phoenix society of the college. At a competitive examination at Stevens Point, in 1873, he won an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and entered there in June of that year. Love of order in all things and a desire to go to the bottom of every subject is acquired and usually practiced by all West Pointers.

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He resigned his place in the academy, in 1876, to take up a business life. After a short course in a commercial college, he was appointed, in 1877, steward and purchasing agent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Madison, which he held until 1880, when he went into the lumber business with his father, operating the saw mill at McDill. The company built a flour mill on the same site in 1885, which has run steadily ever since. In 1893, in company with other gentlemen, he organized the Citizen's National bank of Stevens Point, with a capital of \$100,000, and he was elected director and cashier, and these positions he still holds.

Politically he is a Republican, and an effective worker in the party. He has been honored with official positions, which show the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He has been chairman of the town of Plover, chairman of the county board of supervisors, is chairman of the Republican county committee and a member of the Republican state central committee. April 20th, 1897, he was appointed resident regent of the normal school board by Gov. Scofield, was confirmed by the senate under suspension of the rules, and took his seat with the board the same day. He is also a member of the

G. EDWARD M'DILL.

library board of Stevens Point, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Episcopal church of Stevens Point, and one of the members of its vestry.

Mr. McDill was married, in 1879, to Miss Alice Babcock Stilson of Galesburg, Ill., an honored graduate of Knox College, class of 1877. She is a lady widely known and highly respected; of marked artistic ability and superior mental endowments. She is a descendant on her mother's side of the Howlands, Crapos, Kirbys and Allens of New Bedford, Mass.; and a lineal descendant of Wm. White of the Mayflower (son of Bishop John White of the Church of England) and Susannah Fuller, his wife, and thus eligible to the "Society of Mayflower Descendants." Mrs. McDill represents the Eighth congressional district in the state Federation of Woman's clubs, and is a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and its chapter regent for Stevens Point

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and vicinity. She is also a member of the Woman's club of Stevens Point and one of its founders. Mrs. McDill is a member of the Episcopal church and largely associated with 94 charitable enterprises. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDill are active participants in the social life of Stevens Point, and they delight in hospitality that has as a rare charm graced by a spirit of kindliness and a desire to give rather than to receive.

They have two children, Genevieve Stilson, born in 1880, a graduate of the Oakland Grammar School of Chicago, as well as a graduate of the Stevens Point high school, and at present a student in the normal school of Stevens Point; and Allan Conover, born in 1888, and attending the model department of the normal school.

CAMP, Hoel Hinman, has long been a resident of Milwaukee, and is widely known in business circles as one of the leading bankers and financiers of the state. He was born in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, on the 27th of January, 1822, the son of David M. and Serepta (Savage) Camp. The Camps and the Savages were of English origin, and were among the colonists who settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. David M. Camp was a graduated of the University of Vermont, a lawyer of prominence and ability in his state, having long held the office of lieutenant-governor, and organized the first state senate, and established its rules, which are still in operation.

H. H. Camp received his education in the public schools of his native village; and, at the age of fifteen years, went to Montpelier, the capital of the state, where he filled the position of clerk in a prominent mercantile establishment. Here he served in this position and as book-keeper for four years, something quite unusual in these days, but by no means an unimportant part of a business education. At the conclusion of this apprenticeship, he was employed as a salesman in Boston for two years, and then opened a store of his own in Montpelier, and later in Northfield. Vt., having for partner Hon. Charles Paine, ex-governor of Vermont. His business grew and prospered, but seeing larger opportunities for business in the fast developing west, he sold his interest in the business in Northfield and came to Milwaukee in the beginning of 1853, where he established his home, and

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where he temporarily engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Disposing of this within the first year of its establishment, he became interested in the Farmers' & Millers' bank, which had been organized under the state banking law, and was at once made its cashier. This position he held up to the time the national bank act was passed, when, realizing the advantages of the national bank system over state institutions, he organized to supersede the Farmers' & Millers' banks the First National bank of Milwaukee, which was the first corporation in the state under the national banking law. Mr. Camp became first cashier of the new institution, and was its moving spirit and controlling head from the beginning up to the expiration of its charter in 1882. Upon the renewal of the charter and the reorganization of the bank. Mr. Camp was elected president, and held the office for eleven years. It is the best testimonial to his sagacity. His administrative ability and his fidelity in the discharge of his responsible duties, that the bank steadily grew from the beginning in business, and the confidence of the people, until it is now one of the leading financial institutions of the state, and none has a stronger hold upon the confidence of the business community.

Having for so many years been the responsible head of the bank, he began to feel the need of some relief from his arduous duties, and hence retired from the presidency in 1893, after forty years of unremitting and most honorable service. During all his long career, there was no one whose counsel was more sought after in financial matters than his. His papers read before financial bodies were conservative in tone, wise in suggestion, and eminently practical in detail, and few commanded more thoughtful attention. Wild schemes for swelling the bank's dividends found no favor in his eyes, and to this feature of his administration is to be attributed chiefly the bank's exceptionally prosperous career.

At the beginning of 1894 Mr. Camp organized the Milwaukee Trust company, with a capital of the hundred thousand dollars, of which he became president, and to which he has devoted a portion of his time since his retirement from the presidency of the bank.

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Mr. Camp has been a public-spirited citizen, and has done many things which were calculated to promote the public interests, and which, in a measure, have put charitable work upon a sure foundation. Among these was his organization of the Charity Relief association of Milwaukee, to which he made the generous donation of forty thousand dollars; and this has been increased by his own gifts alone, and accumulations of income therefrom, to over seventy thousand dollars, that, by the terms upon which the association was formed, is to constitute a permanent fund, a part of the interest of which is annually devoted to relieving the wants of the deserving poor. This is the kind of charity that is eminently practical, and has the very desirable feature of permanency; and, while it may not make so much noise as some other forms, it will accomplish more real good. He has also been prominently identified with other organizations, among which is the Chamber of Commerce gratuity fund, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Camp was a trustee and officer of the Milwaukee College and a liberal contributor for several years during its trying experiences, and until the present endowment fund was raised. He is now, and has been for several years, director and chairman of the finance committee of the Northwestern National Insurance company. He has also been connected with the Associated Charities since its organization, and for many years was a trustee of the Milwaukee County Insane hospital. It will be seen, therefore, that a great business has not absorbed all his thought, but he has given much attention to

HOEL HINMAN CAMP.

the demands of the poor and unfortunate and to the permanent bettering of their condition, and to the removal, in some measure, of the burden which their presence imposes upon society.

In politics Mr. Camp has been a steadfast Republican; but, while taking an active interest in the party's success, occasionally acting as a delegate to conventions, and laboring for the adoption of its principles and the election of its candidates, he has never sought office for himself, or been a politician at least not in the obnoxious sense of the term.

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He is a member of St. James' Episcopal church, of which he was senior warden for twenty years, during which time the stone edifice was built, and rebuilt after it was burned, and to which he has been a liberal contributor, and in the work of which he has taken an active and zealous interest.

He has been twice married, and has two sons and four daughters. One of the former is secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee Trust company, and the other has, for some years, been connected with the First National bank.

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WILLIAM HENRY FRENCH.

FRENCH, William Henry, a woolen manufacture of Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin, was born in the village of Holt, Wiltshire, England, January 29th, 1837. His father, Thomas French, also a woolen manufacturer, came to this country from England in 1846. With him came his wife, three sons and three daughters—a married son and daughter remained in their native land, and the eldest son had preceded the family to the United States, which was the cause of the family's migration hither instead of to Australia, whither a brother of the senior French went about the same time. Two of the brothers of Wm. H. French were also woolen manufacturers.

Young French had little opportunity for education, for he began work, at the age of thirteen years, in a woolen mill, in Rockville, Conn. Not being able to secure more than a dollar a day wages in the mill, even when nineteen years old, he left the business, was married, and bought a farm in Canada. But the venture was a failure for various reasons—neither was accustomed to farm life. The farm, therefore, was sold, and the young couple moved back to Naugatuck, Conn., where Mr. French tried his hand at work in a rubber factory. He could make good wages, but his health failed him, and, in 1861, he accepted a position as overseer of the card room in a factory in Ansonia, Conn. Here he remained until February, 1863, when he accepted the superintendency of a woolen mill at Howells, N. Y. In 1865

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he resigned to go into business for himself, but was disappointed in securing the mill that he had in view, and accepted an offer from parties in New York City to put two sets of machinery into a mill and take charge of it. Not liking city life, however, he resigned as soon as the machinery was in operation, and took a position in one of the woolen mills in Westerly, R. I., in which he was promoted to the superintendency in 1866. This position he resigned and accepted a similar one with the Ypsilanti Woolen company of Michigan, as he had a desire to see and try the west. Remaining here until 1869, he formed a company under the firm name of French, Osborne & Knill, for the manufacture of woolen goods, for a year, at Owasso, Mich. This was not a success and the partnership was not renewed at its expiration. A partnership with his brother-in-law, Geo. Gerrish, under the firm name of French & Gerrish, was more successful—they had all they could do at good profits; but the mill and all its contents were totally destroyed by fire. They were in debt for money borrowed and invested in wool, which was all burned. Upon settling their accounts Mr. French found that he owed personally \$1,400 and had not a cent with which to pay it. Depressed and disheartened at his misfortune, his career seemed at an end, until a clergyman reminded him that in yielding to his misfortune he was doing himself and his family an irreparable wrong, and spoke words of hope and encouragement to him. He set himself to the task of recovering the ground lost, but he made no progress, until Mr. Stone of Flint, Mich., offered him a working interest in his mill, which was followed in 1873 by a partnership 97 under the firm name of Stone, French & Co. This was a success, but sickness intervened; and, upon the advice of a physician, he sold out, and went to Ann Arbor, where, in 1880, he formed a partnership with the Cornwell Brothers under the firm name of Cornwell & French. This mill was also destroyed by fire, but the stock and manufactured goods being stored in another building were saved. He had not expected to embark in the business again, but in 1886 he found himself in partnership with the Reedsburg Woolen Mills Co., at Reedsburg, Wis. Mr. French took the superintendency and management of the mills, and has continued in that position to the present time, increasing its capacity from ten to thirty-two looms.

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Mr. French is conservative in politics, but has always voted the Republican ticket. He has never sought political honors, but was elected mayor of Reedsburg in 1886 and re-elected in 1887, not, however, on any political issue. He was made a Master Mason at Middletown, N. Y., in 1863; a Royal Arch Mason in 1866, a Knight Templar in 1893 and a thirty-second degree Mason in 1896. He was admitted into the Episcopal church at Naugatuck, Conn., in 1852, being confirmed by Bishop Williams, and has been more or less active in church work ever since.

Mr. French was married September 19th, 1855, to Sarah Morton, and they have five children—three daughters and two sons.

LAFLIN, John Warren, a resident of Milwaukee, secretary of the Masonic grand bodies of the state and editor and publisher of "Masonic Tidings," was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 24th, 1844, the son of John and Margaret Kinnc Laflin, who were natives of Ireland, were married there in 1833, emigrated the same year, landing in Quebec, subsequently locating in the state of New York, removing thence to Connecticut, and coming to Wisconsin in 1845. They settled near Watertown, where John Laflin, who was a cabinet-maker and worker in wood, died in April, 1847, at the age of thirty-six years.

JOHN WARREN LAFLIN.

John W. Laflin, the son, had but limited educational opportunities, and the prominent position which he now occupies he has attained almost wholly through his own unaided and persevering efforts. Upon the death of his father, the family was broken up, and he lived with different families until 1856, when he went to New Lisbon and began work in a general store, living with the family of the proprietor. The only schooling he received was at Aztalan and New Lisbon, and this was of short duration. He enjoyed no business or professional training other than that which he gathered in the severe school of experience. In 1859 he was clerk in the postoffice at New Lisbon under Richard Smith, who held the position of postmaster under appointment from President Buchanan. In 1861 he went to

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live on a farm with a brother-in-law near Fox Lake, where he remained engaged in farm work until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth regiment of Wisconsin infantry. He accompanied the regiment in all its movements in the Vicksburg campaign up 98 to April 28th, 1863, when he was left behind, in the field hospital, with typhoid fever. He remained at Young's Point and other places in the vicinity until the fall of Vicksburg, when he was, with other convalescents, taken up the Mississippi to Benton barracks, St. Louis, where he remained until the fall, when, with a company of convalescents, he was sent to Missouri to repel the Confederate raid under Price. Returning to Schofield barracks with a view to rejoining his regiment, he was, after a medical examination, transferred to the veteran reserve corps. Subsequently, he was assigned to clerical work under Col. Morrison, commandant of the recruiting and draft rendezvous for Missouri, was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of the post, whence he was afterward transferred, as clerk, to the headquarters of Gen Rosencrans, the commander of the Department of Missouri, in which position he remained, under Gen. Rosencrans, and subsequently Gen. Dodge, until mustered out of the service at the close of the war, in July, 1865.

Returning to his former home, New Lisbon, he engaged in mercantile business there, in which he continued until 1872, when he removed to Oshkosh, where he carried on the grocery, flour and feed business until 1883, when he was chosen secretary of the Masonic grand bodies of the state and changed his residence to Milwaukee. In 1886, in connection with his Masonic work, and in company with M. L. Youngs, grand lecturer of the fraternity, he began the publication of "Masonic Tidings," a monthly fraternal paper, which compares favorably with the leading Masonic periodicals of the country. Mr. Laflin became connected with the Masonic fraternity, upon attaining his majority, in the winter of 1865-6, and has since continued a zealous and active member, having attained all the degrees, including the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is not a member of any other society, except the Grand Army of the Republic. He is not a member of any church, but for twenty-five years has been a member of the congregation of the Presbyterian denomination.

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When a boy, in 1856, Mr. Laflin became imbued, in the Fremont and Dayton campaign, with the spirit of Republicanism, and has always remained a zealous advocate of the principles of that party; but he has never held or been a candidate for any political office.

Mr. Laflin was married December 3rd, 1868, to Helen M. Daniels of New Lisbon, and they have four children—one son and three daughters. Herbert N. passed through the graded schools of Oshkosh and Milwaukee, the east side Milwaukee high school, graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company. The oldest daughter, Lettie G., married W. G. Cook and resides in Oshkosh. The second daughter, Mary L., graduated from the state university in June, 1897, and the third daughter, Helen M., is a student of music and resides with the family.

STOUT, James Huff, lumberman of Menomonie, Dunn county, is the son of Henry L. Stout of Dubuque, Iowa, who has long been one of the prominent business men of that city, and known as a public-spirited and generous citizen. During the war he, with Senator Allison, was appointed to organize the Iowa troops, and has been mayor of Dubuque. He is a man of great benevolence. Among his gifts for charitable purposes and for the promotion of social and educational improvement may be mentioned his own fine homestead in Dubuque to the Young Men's Christian association, as a home for its organization, and \$25,000 to the Findlay hospital of Dubuque.

The maiden name of Senator Stout's mother was Eveline Deming, who was of English ancestry.

James H. Stout, the subject of this sketch, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, September 25th, 1848. He received his education in the public schools of Dubuque and at the Chicago University.

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For a number of years prior to his removal to Menomonie, Wisconsin, in 1889, he was actively engaged in the lumber business at Dubuque and St. Louis, as a member of the great lumber firm of Knapp, Stout & Co., whose founders began business at Menomonie in 1846, and incorporated as the Knapp, Stout & Co. company in 1878. He retains his connection with this company, and is a member of its board of directors, but takes no active part in the details of its management.

He was always shown intense interest in educational work and in public libraries, and he has devoted a large measure of time to the practical side of these subjects.

In order that he might put some of his ideas to a practical test, he built and equipped at Menomonie, in 1893, a small two-story manual training school, and conducted it in connection with the public schools. The experiment was carefully watched and the results noted, and so well satisfied was he with the success attained that he determined to enlarge its scope. He therefore, in 1894, built and equipped at his own expense the Stout Manual Training School, a large three-story building, locating it on the Central school grounds, and connecting it by passageways with the High School building.

The equipment of the school was complete in all its details. It was organized and carried on as a part of the city's public school system, its aim being to give information and instruction in "the use of materials, tools, machines, apparatus and other appliances of the several practical arts," for the purpose of intellectual and moral education and industrial training. Its course was systematic and thorough in carpentry and joining, wood turning, moulding, forging, machine shop, practice, pattern making, sewing, cooking, drawing, wood carving, modeling in clay and other branches.

The citizens of Menomonie realized the great value of Mr. Stout's gift from the first,
JAMES HUFF STOUT.

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and gave it generous support and increasing appreciation as the work grew and demonstrated its right to public favor by its successful results. Unfortunately, the building, together with the high school adjoining, was destroyed by fire in February, 1897. The school had acquired an almost world wide reputation, and educators in all parts of the country were watching its course with deep interest, as it was in several respects the pioneer institution of its kind. However, the interruption in the work will be only temporary, as Senator Stout will at once rebuild and equip the institution, enlarged and improved, and the city will continue to maintain it as a part of its public school system. He has also built and equipped three commodious kindergarten schools, which are carried on as a part of the same system.

He instituted the system of traveling libraries, designed to furnish villages and farming communities with the best in the line of reading that otherwise is accessible only to cities of considerable size. He first bought about five hundred books, carefully selected, which were divided into sixteen libraries, each in a 100 neat, strong case, and sent them out to various portions of Dunn county, where local associations had been formed to receive and care for them. The scheme proved a success from the outset, and so great has the demand been for them that he now has thirty-seven libraries, or sections, in circulation, and each library has been increased to forty volumes. The libraries are changed from station to station as they are read, and as each one remains in a station about three months, it will be seen that it will take about nine years before each station has had the full set, even without further additions to the list of books. The example set by Senator Stout has been followed by others, and the state now boasts of several free traveling libraries that are a power for good in the communities in which they circulate.

In politics Mr. Stout is a Republican, and, while he is not offensive in the promulgation of his political principles and the promotion of his party interests, he has done effective work for his chosen party. He was elected senator from the Twenty-ninth district, composed of

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the counties of Barron, Buffalo, Dunn and Pepin, in the fall of 1894, receiving 7,298 votes against 1,405 for his opponent.

This result illustrates the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He was one of the four delegates-at-large from Wisconsin to the St. Louis convention in 1896.

Mr. Stout is a member of the Unitarian society of Menomonie, and is one of the trustees of the society.

He was married, in 1889, to Angelina Wilson, daughter of the late William Wilson of Menomonie, and two children have been born to them, James H., Jr., and Eveline, with whom the senator is always ready for a romp.

Although his private business demands much of his time, he has accepted many positions of honor, responsibility and hard work, not for the glory of them, but because of the opportunities presented for promoting the public welfare. He was recently appointed regent of the state university by Governor Scofield; he is chairman of the State Historical Library Building Commission; a trustee and member of the library committee of the Mabel Tainter Memorial Free Library at Menomonie; a life member of the Dubuque library; president of the board of education of the city of Menomonie; trustee of the Dunn County Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and president of the Wisconsin Free Library commission.

FAVILLE, Alden Gage, for many years a prominent and popular musician in Milwaukee, is the son of Cornelius Faville, who was a man of note in St. Lawrence county, New York, a generation ago, and, who, at one time, was a candidate for congress on the Whig ticket, but, his party being in a hopeless minority, he suffered defeat. A. G. Faville's mother, Hannah Gage, belonged to a family of influence, some of whose members have attained distinction in the literary world. She was an own cousin of Park Benjamin, the author and lecturer, who, in his day, was very popular in both capacities. Henry Barnes, the widely known commentator on the Bible, whose works have probably had more readers among Christian people than any other author in this country, was also her cousin. Ancestors

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of Mr. Faville served with distinction in the Revolutionary army, one of them being a prominent Mason, and member of the same lodge with George Washington.

A. G. Faville was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 20th of February, 1838, and was educated in the common schools and academies of the region of his birth. He developed, however, a decided taste for music; and, after his literary education had progressed somewhat beyond the practical point, he was sent to Montreal, and, subsequently, to New York for instruction in both voice culture and instrumental music. To those who have long known his attainments in these branches, it is needless to say that he made rapid and substantial progress; and, when still a very young man, he had acquired a reputation for great abilities both as a singer and organist. He was appointed professor of music in the state normal school at Potsdam, New York, a position which he held for seven years. Coming to Milwaukee in 1869, he at once entered upon the work of his profession, and met with very general and cordial recognition. He has been leader of some of the most noted church choirs of Milwaukee, has been a successful teacher in voice culture, an accomplished organist, and always a leader in the musical circles of the city. When the subject of establishing what is now the Arion Musical society began to be agitated, Mr. Faville came at once to the front, and, by his skill as a musician, his experience as a conductor of such organizations, and his knowledge of the details of the work, was one of the efficient organizers of the society, which has become one of the established institutions of the city, and one which has already exerted a profound and wide-spread influence in the elevation of the musical taste of the community, especially as it has, in its concerts, presented only the higher class of compositions. Had Mr. Faville done nothing else for musical culture, his part in the founding of this society would entitle him to the favorable consideration of those who rejoice in the broad educational progress of the community.

Mr. Faville's political sympathies are with the Republican party, although he has never engaged actively in political struggles, save that when a little fellow he sang in the presidential campaign of 1844, some of the Whig songs in honor of Clay and

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Frelinghuysen. His first vote was cast for Lincoln for president, and doubtless he regards remembered that act as something to be most pleasantly remembered. He is an Episcopalian, but not a member of any church. He is a Free Mason and Grand Patriarch organist of the Masonic fraternity. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance upon his service as organist, Professor Faville was presented by the Wisconsin lodge with the patriarchal jewel, with the name of the lodge, his name and the years

ALDEN GAGE FAVILLE.

of his service, 1869-1894, engraved thereon. This is considered very valuable and is highly prized by the professor, as there is but one other jewel of the kind in this country.

He has never married.

O'KEEFE, Rev. John, C. S. C., president of the Sacred Heart College, Watertown, Wisconsin, was born August 14th, 1852, in Knocktopher, Kilkenny county, Ireland. His father was James O'Keefe, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and his mother before marriage was Johanna O'Gorman. Young O'Keefe studied in Knocktopher National School until 1863. He then entered the Carmelite college of his native town, and studied therein until 1872, when he became a member of the congregation of the Holy Cross, Notre Dame, Indiana. In 1875 he was appointed a professor in St. Joseph's College in Cincinnati. This position he held until 1877, when he was ordained, and, subsequently, made president of the college and prefect of discipline. Remaining in this position for a year, he was transferred to Watertown, Wisconsin, where 102

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he was made assistance pastor in St. Bernard's Catholic church. This position he also held for a year, and was then returned to Notre Dame University, where he was prefect of discipline for a year, at the end of which time he became president of the Sacred Heart college in Watertown, Wisconsin, which position he has since filled, to the great acceptance of the patrons of that institution.

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Adler, David, founder and senior member of the wholesale clothing house of the David Adler & Sons company, one of the oldest firms in Milwaukee and one of the most extensive in the northwest in its line of business, is a native of Austria, having been born in Neustadt, province of Bohemia, October 9, 1821, his parents being Isaac and Bertha Adler. His father was a small trader in his native city, where he lived fifty-eight years. His financial circumstances were limited, but he managed to have his sons fitted for some trade or profession in which they could earn a livelihood. David, after receiving schooling confined to the elementary branches, was apprenticed to a baker in his native town, with whom he remained three years. After that he traveled through Europe, as was the custom, visiting the larger cities for the purpose of observing the different methods of conducting the business in which he had served an apprenticeship. Returning to Neustadt, he remained there two years; and, on the 15th of August, 1846, left his native land for New York, where he established himself in the bakery business; but, seeing greater possibilities in the new developing west, he closed up his business in New York, after five years, and came to Milwaukee and opened a small retail clothing store. His capital was but \$1,200, and it may be guessed that the store was small and the aggregate profits in proportion. Yet with economy in expenses, care in buying and selling and with untiring effort, his business steadily increased, until he saw there was a promising field for the building up of a wholesale trade. In 1857, therefore, he commenced the business of wholesaling, having taken into partnership with him his nephew, Jacob Adler, the firm being D. & J. Adler. The first year the sales amounted to \$75,00—a very good beginning. Jacob Adler remained in the firm two years and was then succeeded by Solomon Adler, David's brother. In 1870 Solomon retired and was succeeded by David Adler's eldest son and H. M. Mendel, the firm being changed to Adler, Mendel & Co. Mr. Mendel remained with the firm eight years, when he retired, and since then the firm has been known as David Adler & Sons and the David Adler & Sons company. Three of Mr. Adler's sons are now in the firm. Nine hundred hands are regularly employed in manufacturing clothing, and the annual sales aggregate \$1,500,000, the business extending over the northwest, as far as the Pacific shore. With increasing business came the need for more room. The old building was remodeled and

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enlarged, but it was still inadequate to the business, and, in 1889, an elegant brick building was erected on the corner of East Water and Huron streets, 103 seven stories above the basement in height. It is one of the handsomest and most substantial business blocks in the city, and every portion of it is occupied by the company's business. The cutting and making department being fitted up with the latest machinery and appliances for rapid and accurate work, the whole establishment is one of the most complete to be found anywhere in the country. The house stands both financially and in the character of its goods among the best in the land, and its great success has been largely due to the wise management and high character of him who founded it, and who has, for forty years, been and still is at its head.

Mr. Adler has no military record, but he has that of a patriot who gave of his time, influence and means for the support of the government in its struggle with those who sought to overthrow it.

In politics Mr. Adler has been a Republican since the organization of the party, but has not held or sought any political position, but he has held numerous positions of honor and trust, among them vice-president of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' association, of which he has been treasurer of the past three years.

For twenty-six years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland, and for fifteen years its vice-president. He is now its president, having been unanimously elected to this office in July last by a rising vote of the trustees and directors. He is also one of the most prominent Odd Fellows of the state, having for the past twenty-five years been grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. In religion Mr. Adler is of the Jewish faith, and was president of the Congregation Emanu-el for sixteen years. He has been president of the Cemetery association since its organization, and was one of the organizers of the Wisconsin National bank, of which he has been a director since its establishment.

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Mr. Adler was married, in 1848, to Fanny Newbouer, and six sons and two daughters have been born to them, namely: Isaac D.,

DAVID ADLER.

Edward D., Emanuel D., Samuel D., Frederick D., B. Franklin, Mrs. H. M. Mendel and Alvina Deusch. Mr. Adler is known and recognized as a public-spirited man, and ready to aid every enterprise that will in any way advance the interest of the city of which he has been so long an honored citizen.

JOHNSON, Daniel H., judge of the Second judicial circuit, embracing Milwaukee county, was born in Ontario, near Kingston, July 27th, 1825. His primary education was received in the schools of Kemptville, Ont., and after his removal to Illinois, he continued his education in Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, where he spent one year. The next five years, embracing the period from 1844 to 1849, he was engaged in teaching school, employing his spare time in the study of law and English literature. He was admitted to the bar in the circuit court of Crawford county, Wisconsin, where he began the practice of the profession. For several years, while residing in Prairie du Chien, he edited and published The Prairie du Chien Courier, 104

DANIEL H. JOHNSON.

but his time was given mainly to the practice of law until 1861, when he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, to represent the counties of Crawford and Bad Axe, now Vernon. A part of the years 1861 and 1862 he served as assistant attorney-general. In the summer of 1862 he went south and was engaged for some months as clerk in the pay-master's department of the Union army. Returning to Wisconsin, he took up his residence in Milwaukee, and resumed the practice of his profession of the law.

For several years he was deeply interested in local politics and in the great questions involved in the civil war and in the reconstruction period. His sympathies were then, for the most part, with the administration and deeply absorbed in the Union cause. In 1869 and

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1870 he was again member of the assembly, representing the Seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee, as a Republican, and was an intelligent, capable and useful member. After this his views upon political questions changed somewhat and he was not again so active in that direction. He was, however, city attorney of Milwaukee from 1878 to 1880, and filled the office with credit to himself and to the advantage of the municipality. In 1887 he was elected judge of the Second judicial circuit, and re-elected in 1893, for the term expiring with the year 1899. As a judge he has been generally recognized as just and wise in his rulings and decisions, efficient in the conducting of the business of the court and courteous in his manner toward those who appear before him.

He is not only thoroughly versed in the principles of the law and a careful student of it in all its phases, but has a fine literary taste, keeps fully informed as to current literature, and is an interested reader of whatever is best in its various departments.

MYLREA, William H., attorney-general for the state of Wisconsin, was born in Rochester, New York, January 1st, 1853, but came with his parents to Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, in 1856, where he resided until 1883. He attended the village school, and, through diligent study and a natural aptitude for learning, he was prepared for college, and entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, in 1874, where he was a student until the close of the junior year, in 1877. After leaving college he became a student in the law department of the state university, at Madison, but while pursuing his studies there he received the appointment of postmaster at Kilbourn City. Discontinuing his studies in the law school, he returned home and entered upon his duties as postmaster, holding the position for three years. His leisure from his official duties, however, was devoted to his law studies, under the general direction of Hon. Jonathan Bowman of Kilbourn; and, in 1879, he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar, at the session of the Circuit court in Portage. Resigning the position of postmaster in 1881, and entering upon the practice of his profession, such was his ability and attention to the cases committed to him that he rapidly acquired a large business. In the 105 summer of 1883, he removed to Wausau, and entered into a partnership with C. V. Bardeen, now judge of the Sixteenth Judicial

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circuit. This partnership continued until 1892, when Judge Bardeen entered upon his judicial duties. He devoted himself with great energy and close application to the duties of his profession, not seeking office or position until 1886, when, without solicitation on his part, he was nominated by the Republican county convention for the office of district attorney of Marathon county, and elected by a majority of nearly 130, although on other offices the Democrats carried the county, as they have usually done since its organization. Two years later he was re-nominated. He made no canvass for himself, but spoke throughout the state for the general ticket, and although the Democrats carried the county by about 1,000 majority, on the general ticket, the majority, on the general ticket, the majority against him was but about 400. These facts show his popularity and the estimation in which his discharge of his duties of district attorney was held, in a clearer light than could any language, however forcible.

In 1894, Mr. Mylrea decided to become a candidate before the Republican state convention for the office of attorney-general. There were several other candidates of ability and experience, but he received the nomination without a serious struggle. In 1896 he was re-nominated by acclamation. He has made an able, attentive and careful official, and is popular with those having official relations with him.

He has been an earnest Republican since he was old enough to take an interest in political affairs, and as an expounder of the principles of his party he is very effective. He has spoken in all parts of the state, and in the campaign of 1896 he devoted much time and thought to the discussion of the important question of the currency, and is said to have been a very entertaining and instructive speaker.

Mr. Mylrea was married, in Milwaukee, November 12th, 1884, to Miss Minnie Ostrander, WILLIAM H. MYLREA.

eldest daughter of D. Ostrander of Chicago, and formerly of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. They have one child—John D. Mylrea.

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ZILLMER, Theodore, supervisor of the Tenth ward, Milwaukee county, is of German parentage, the son of Christian Zillmer, whose occupation is that of a carpenter, and of Helena, *nee* Weber. Theodore Zillmer was born in Milwaukee on the 21st of September, 1862, and received his education in the public schools and in the Spencerian Business College, from which he graduated in 1877. He then served as messenger in a bank one year, after which he became entry clerk and assistant book-keeper, and subsequently traveling salesman for the wholesale clothing firm of H. S. Mack & Co. of Milwaukee. In 1883, when twenty-one years of age, he began business for himself in retail clothing with a capital of only \$600. Subsequently he added a shoe department, and this business, steadily increasing in volume, he has continued, on Fond du Lac avenue, up to the present date. Besides his two stores he owns a large amount of productive 106

THEODORE ZILLMER.

real estate, including a fine residence on Sixteenth street.

In 1894 Mr. Zillmer was elected a member of the county board of supervisors from the Tenth ward, and re-elected in 1896. In September last he was elected chairman of the board, and this position he now holds. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and has been prominent and efficient in party work. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Republican state central committee, and was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis that nominated McKinley for president.

As a member of the county board of supervisors, Mr. Zillmer has always been opposed to what is termed the "ring," and has steadily and consistently advocated economy in all county affairs so far as compatible with the public good and consistent with that real enterprise which should characterize all business, whether public or private.

He is a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married September 1st, 1886, to Kunigunda Lessel, and they have three children—Raymond, Aimee and Helen.

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MEINECKE, Adolph, one of those men to be found in every considerable community, who, while building a fortune for themselves, contribute to the comfort and happiness of scores of others, and also to the public welfare, was born in Burhave, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg. He received what educational advantages the place of his nativity afforded, and in addition thereto private instruction and direction from his father, who was a physician and well qualified by his own scholarly acquirements to aid his son in his studies. When the lad had reached the age of thirteen years he was sent to the high school at Oldenburg, and then to the commercial college in Osnabruck. With this training he was well equipped to make his way in the world. But his means were meager, and naturally his thoughts turned to the "land of promise," America; and, in the spring of 1848, he took passage for New York, which he reached on the 10th of June of that year. Soon after arriving in New York he found his money gone, and to live he must find work. In this crisis in his personal affairs, he was so fortunate as to secure a position in the importing house of Edward Hen of Liberty street, where he remained for seven years, rising ultimately to a position of trust. Here he probably might have remained indefinitely, but for the fact that he was not content to remain in a subordinate position—he saw larger things before him, if only he could put his own hand upon the wheel of some enterprise. He, therefore, came to Milwaukee in 1855, and opened a store for toys and fancy goods. In 1864, when importation of foreign goods was at a low ebb, owing to the high duty on most articles and the large discount on currency, Mr. Meinecke thought it a promising time to establish a factory in Milwaukee for children's carriages, baskets, toys and the like. But this was not all; he found it necessary, or at least advisable, to begin the cultivation of osier willow for use in the factory. His willow crop soon proved insufficient for the demand of the factory, and farmers 107 in the vicinity of Milwaukee began to add the willow to their crops; and ere long they found it very profitable, the factory having grown to such proportions that it consumed all the willow offered that was suitable for the purposes of manufacture. The factory thus begun steadily grew in size and importance until it has now covered the whole block along the river front from Mason street to Oneida, and has become the most important factory of the kind in the west, the articles that it manufactures being of the

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very best in the market. Mr. Meinecke's sons now control the business under his general direction, Ferdinand having the management of the factory, which employs some two hundred and fifty persons, and Adolph Meinecke, Jr., and Carl Penshorn having in charge the toy department. The various departments of the factory are a most interesting subject of study, as showing what useful and beautiful things are made there, not only, but how great a business may grow from small beginnings.

But Mr. Meinecke is not simply a manufacturer. He is a most public-spirited and intelligent gentleman, and has been conspicuous in connection with educational measures. He was one of the commissioners from Wisconsin to the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, has been one of the trustees of the Public Museum ever since it was established, and has done a large amount of work in promotion of its interests and aims, and has made many important donations to its collections, which alone would entitle him to public gratitude. His contributions to German papers both here and in Germany are evidence that he is an accomplished man not only, but one who thinks deeply upon public questions. He is such a citizen as Milwaukee may well feel proud of, whether he be considered simply as a man of business or in the broader character of one who thinks for the welfare of the public.

Politically he is a pronounced Republican, but is not one for revenue or honors, as may
ADOLPH MEINECKE.

be readily inferred from what has already been said of him. As to religious faith, he was brought up a Lutheran. On the 25th of February, 1854, he was married to Mary Louise, daughter of George Kraft of Heilbronn, a woman of many virtues and unusual culture. Two children were born of this union. Mrs. Meinecke died three years since, to the unspeakable grief of her husband.

Mr. Meinecke's native town recently paid him the compliment of conferring upon him honorary citizenship therein.

ROSS, Frank A., prominent as a lawyer of Superior, is the son of George N. and Sarah A. Hyatt Ross, the former a farmer in moderate circumstances. The ancestors on both sides were Pennsylvania Dutch. Perin Ross, great-great-grandfather of Frank A., was killed in the battle of Wyoming, July 3rd, 1778. The Ross family and connections seem to be of fighting stock, for the mother of Frank A. had six brothers in the Union army in the struggle with the rebellion, all but one of whom suffered injuries from that service.

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FRANK A. ROSS.

Frank A. Ross was born in the town of Good Farm, Grundy county, Illinois, March 24th, 1856. A year after his birth the family moved to Pierce county, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm near Prescott, where the boy, after he was old enough to labor, alternated between farm work and school until he was fifteen years old. At eighteen he began teaching a district school, and continued it during winters until 1880, his summers being devoted to other occupations. In the year last named he entered the law office of White & Smith in Prescott, as clerk and law student, and continued there with some intermissions for teaching until December 13th, 1879, when he was admitted to the bar at Ellsworth, Wisconsin. He recognizes his obligations to J. S. White, senior member of the firm with whom he studied, for much careful training in the law. Charles Smith, the junior member of the firm, he says, was also of great service to him. Mr. White is still practicing in Prescott.

Mr. Ross opened an office in Prescott and began the practice of law in June, 1880. In November following he was elected district attorney of Pierce county, and held the office by successive re-elections until January, 1887. His immediate predecessor in the office was the late F. L. Gilson, afterward judge of the superior court of Milwaukee county. Mr. Ross removed to Superior in March, 1887, and practiced his profession there alone until October, 1888, when he formed a partnership with W. D. Dwyer, under the firm name of Ross & Dwyer. In 1890 Charles Smith, his former preceptor in the law, entered the firm, having transferred his residence to Superior, and the firm became Ross, Dwyer & Smith.

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In February, 1892, the firm was still further increased by the addition of Louis Hanitch and George J. Douglas, and the firm became Ross, Dwyer, Smith, Hanitch & Douglas, and so continued until 1893, when Mr. Smith was elected judge of the superior court of Douglas county. Mr. Douglas also retired from the firm at that time, and since then the firm has continued as Ross, Dwyer & Hanitch. The business of the firm has been chiefly that of corporations, representing some of the heaviest corporate interests at the head of Lake Superior. This business has involved much important litigation, and the firm has met with a fair measure of success.

Mr. Ross is a Republican, but has not sought political preferment; the only office he has ever held was that of district attorney. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis in 1892, representing the Tenth congressional district, and voted for James G. Blaine to the last ballot. He has also been a delegate to several state conventions, and is at present chairman of the Douglas county Republican committee.

He was married December 19th, 1878, to Hettie Viroqua Newell, daughter of L. D. Newell, who, in 1866, opened one of the first dry good stores in Minneapolis. Six children were the fruit of this marriage, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Ross died October 17th, 1894; and on June 18th, 1896, Mr. Ross was married to Carrie Blanche Newell, sister of his former wife.

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KUTH, Frederick William , oil inspector for the county of Milwaukee and a resident of the city, was born in Milwaukee on the 24th of January, 1856. His parents, John and Anna Maria Hett Kuth, are natives of Cologne, Rhenish Prussia, whence they came to Milwaukee in 1848 and have resided in the Eighth ward ever since.

John Kuth, whose occupation was that of miller, survived the cholera in 1852, and thereafter went to work for the Pfister & Vogel Leather company, in whose employ he

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remained until his retirement from active work in 1880, in the enjoyment of a fair amount of this world's goods.

Frederick Kuth attended the Eighth ward public school until he reached the age of sixteen, when he found employment in a drug store, where he worked for two years. He then went into the tannery of the Pfister & Vogel Leather company, where he learned the curriers' trade, and was afterward made assistant superintendent of the currying department, an important position for a young man, and one which would undoubtedly have led to higher and better positions if he had continued in the business.

Mr. Kuth has always taken great interest in public affairs, been a very active and intelligent Republican since he was old enough to vote, and has contributed of time and attention to the management of party machinery. He was elected alderman from the Eighth ward in 1892, and re-elected in 1894. He was chairman of the committee of railroads, and a member of the committee on viaducts, which enabled him to work with much advantage in pushing to completion the scheme for connecting the west and south sides of the city by means of a viaduct at Sixteenth street, which has proved already of immense value to those two great municipal divisions, and which is destined to prove one of the most convenient of all the street improvements.

In 1895 Mr. Kuth was appointed by Gov. Upham, deputy oil inspector, at the suggestion of Dr. H. B. Tanner, state oil inspector.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KUTH.

He was also a member of the executive committee of the semi-centennial committee of one hundred to arrange for a suitable celebration of the admission of the state into the Union.

Mr. Kuth is a member of the National Union and of the Knights of Pythias.

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He was married to Theresa M. Bongard in the year 1881, and they have three children, namely: William Henry, Elsie and Viola.

McDONALD, Alexander C., at the head of the Milwaukee business college hearing his name, is the son of Daniel McDonald, a superintendent of mines, who was born in Scotland, and came to this country in the fifties. He gained a competence in his business, and died January 5th, 1892. His wife, the mother of A. C. McDonald, was also a native of Scotland and bore the historic name of Wallace. They settled in Pennsylvania, subsequently came to Minonk, Illinois, where the mother is still living. The children are five in number, two girls and three boys, all of whom spent their early days in the present 110

ALEXANDER D. M'DONALD.

home of their mother. One brother is on the board of trade in Chicago, and the other in real estate and law in Chenoa, Illinois.

A. C. McDonald was born May 25th, 1860, in Mount Pleasant, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Minonk, Ill., and graduated from the Evergreen City Business College of Bloomington, in 1897, completing the full course in bookkeeping, shorthand and penmanship. He came to Milwaukee from Bloomington, Ill., and for a time held the position of shorthand correspondent to the superintendent of the American Express company. Later he was chief clerk in the purchasing department of the Wisconsin Central railway, and then shorthand assistant and M. Lee, the present manager of summer and winter hotels at Waukesha and Jacksonville, Florida. He began teaching shorthand, in a small way, in 1883, and soon after established a college of shorthand. This grew rapidly, necessitating larger quarters, which were secured in the new Matthews building. The yearly attendance of students is now between three and four hundred and the institution is one of the foremost in the northwest. Five high-grade teachers, of many years experience, are regularly employed, and the college has been equipped at a cost of over seven thousand dollars. In this age when a business education is rendered almost a necessity for every one who expects to be fully equipped for an active career, whether

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it be in the channels of business proper or in any of the professions that have relation thereto, the business college has an important place among the educational institutions of the country; and the McDonald College is worthy of the attention of progressive men.

Naturally, Mr. McDonald has a love or the institutions of his ancestors, society, which is devoted to keeping alive among our Scotch citizens and their children the loving memory of Scotch customs and institutions.

Mr. McDonald was married June 4th, 1891, to Jennie Louise Hill, and there are two more of Scotch descent in the second generation—Frederick Wallace and Ethel Gladys.

HANNON, Rev. Mathias, who resides at Darlington, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, is the son of Mathias Hannon, who was a “gentleman farmer” in good financial standing and of ample means, and of Ellen Trant, daughter of Patrick Trant, who was a large landed proprietor in North Kerry, and who was one of the first magistrates appointed by the English government after the passage of the act of emancipation. It will be remembered that prior to this date no Catholic could hold such an office under the government. The act was passed in 1829, under the powerful leadership of O'Connell.

Father Hannon was born on the 4th of February, 1830, in the historic village of Lixnaw, County Kerry, Ireland. Lixnaw, on the River Brick, seven miles from the Atlantic ocean, is noted for its ruins of the ancient castle and court of the earls of Kerry and Lixnaw, whose family name was Fitzmaurice.

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Young Hannon's early education was received at home under private tutors until the age of twelve years. After that he was under the instruction of a Mr. Horan, a graduate of Trinity College, who was principal of a private seminary in the town of Tralee. The young man graduated after a five year's course in the classics and the modern languages.

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In the year 1847 he came to the United States, and became a student at the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana, now the first Catholic college in the United States. Here for four years he studied philosophy and theology, completing the course in 1852. On the 19th of December of that year, he was ordained to the Holy Catholic priesthood by the first bishop of Dubuque, Iowa, the Right Rev. Mathias Loras. Immediately after ordination he was given the charge of the Catholics of Iowa City. Some time afterward he had charge of the church in Burlington, Iowa. In the year 1868 he came to the diocese of Milwaukee, and for eight years had charge of the congregations of Byron and Eden, in Fond du Lac county.

February 1st 1876, he took charge of the Church of the Holy Rosary in Darlington, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, and as retained the charge ever since. He has spent several thousand dollars in the payment of mortgages on the church, and in its interior and exterior decorations. During his long pastorate of twenty-one years his whole time has been devoted to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his congregation.

With his Protestant fellow citizens Father Hannon stands in high esteem, for one of the maxims of his life is the scriptural one: "All things whatsoever ye would that me should do to you, do ye even so to them." In religious controversies he takes no part and little interest.

On the 19th of December, 1897, Father Hannon will celebrate forty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and next to the church to which he has given almost half a century of his life and labors, he

REV. MATHIAS HANNON.

loves the government of the country that guarantees to all men, irrespective of religion, race of color, its powerful protection in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

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LIBBEY, Daniel Lord, who was for many years a conspicuous figure in the business circles of that stirring city, Oshkosh, was born in Ossipee, New Hampshire, on the 28th of October, 1823. He was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from John Libbey, who came to this country from England in 1635. His father, Nathaniel Libbey, was a sailor in his youth, but afterward was engaged in lumbering and farming. He removed to Bethlehem, N. H., where he was a selectman, and which he represented in the state legislature. When the boy was seventeen years of age his father died, leaving the mother with scanty means and a family of eleven children, six of whom were younger than himself. With a limited education, and no means but a brave heart and strong arms, Daniel determined to make his own way in the world; and, going to Lowell, Massachusetts, he secured 112

DANIEL LORD LIBBEY.

employment in a foundry, learning the trade of moulder. The excitement over the discovery of gold in California in 1849 found him industriously working in the foundry, where he had managed to save something from his earnings. The hope of profiting by the rich discoveries induced him to become one of a hundred young men who fitted out a ship for the new Eldorado. Each of the company put in \$300; the ship freighted, and, in February, 1849, they sailed from Boston on the long voyage around the Horn for the land of gold, which they reached on the third of July following, without any mishap beyond experiencing some very stormy weather. They sold the ship and cargo, paid a debt of \$5,000, and each took his share from the venture and went his way. Mr. Libbey went to the gold diggings and worked there three years, and then returned home. After a visit of a few months he went back to the gold fields and remained two years longer. In the spring of 1855 he again visited home, was married, and in the fall removed to Wisconsin, settling in Oshkosh, where he engaged, with his accustomed energy, in the manufacture of lumber. This was before the day of railroads in Wisconsin, and the lumber business was subject to many drawbacks; but Mr. Libbey's energy, perseverance and sagacious management were rewarded by a good measure of success. In 1862 he had the misfortune to lose his mill

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and a large amount of lumber by fire, on which there was no insurance; but, within three months, he had a new and better mill, and business proceeded as before.

Within a few years he began to rank as a capitalist, and, in 1871, when the Union National Bank of Oshkosh was organized, with \$100,000 capital, Mr. Libbey was chosen its president, a position which he held to the day of his death. He was much interested in the growth and prosperity of Oshkosh, and contributed greatly by his capital and industrial skill to the success of various business enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Oshkosh Water Works company and its president up to the time that it was sold to a foreign corporation. He was also treasurer of the Thompson Carriage company, and interested in other business enterprises, which furnished employment to large numbers of men. He had a fine farm of three hundred acres a mile north of Oshkosh, on the shore of Lake Winnebago, which was a source of great pleasure to him.

Mr. Libbey was married, May 29th, 1855, to Mary Caroline Reynolds of Greenfield, New Hampshire, who died January 29th, 1869. On June 11th, 1872, he was married to Laura A. Reed of Phillips, Maine. There are four surviving children.

Mr. Libbey was a man of simple habits and unostentatious manners, yet one, who by his honorable business methods, and the manner in which he used his fortune, was justly entitled to the esteem and confidence which were so freely awarded him by those who knew him best. He held several local offices, and discharged their duties with that fidelity for which he was noted; but he did not desire official position of any kind. He died December 25th, 1894.

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ZUERNER. William Frank, who resides at 1410 Burleigh street, Milwaukee, is the son of William Zuerner, who is by occupation a cabinet-maker in fair financial circumstances. The elder Zuerner is a native of Germany, where he was born on the 29th of February, 1824. Leaving his native land in 1852, he landed in New York on August 4th of that year. In 1861

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he came to Milwaukee and established a furniture and piano store on the corner of Van Buren and Martin streets, which a year thereafter he sold, and purchased a small farm on Burleigh street, where he still resides. In 1865 he enlisted in the Union army, and served in the Forty-fifth Wisconsin infantry until the close of the war. In politics he is a Republican "without variableness or shadow of turning." Wm. F. Zuerner's mother, Johanna, whose maiden name was Barkow, was born in Germany on the 15th of January, 1830, and came to Milwaukee in 1841. Her mother died on the ocean, leaving her husband and this girl of eleven years to care for the two brothers and a sister still younger than herself. When this family reached Milwaukee there were more Indians to be seen than whites. She and William Zuerner were married in September, 1862, and have lived to see Milwaukee grow from a pioneer settlement of a few hundred inhabitants to a city of two hundred and seventy-five thousand.

William F. Zuerner was born in Milwaukee on the 18th of June 1863. He received his early education at the public schools, attending them until he was fourteen years of age, when he began the serious business of life, as assistant to his father in the business of gardening. He continued at this work for four years, when at the age of eighteen, he went into the business for himself, at the same time doing something in the real estate line. This business he closed out in the beginning of 1892, and the spring following he was elected constable, on the Republican ticket, for the Ninth district of the city and county of Milwaukee. In 1894 he was re-elected for a second term by a majority of 2,000, the largest WILLIAM FRANK ZUERNER.

ever received by any candidate for that office in that district. In the fall of 1894 there occurred a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace in the Ninth district, by reason of the resignation of August F. Zentner, who had been elected county clerk of Milwaukee county. To this vacancy Mr. Zuerner was elected by a large majority. Having served the unexpired term, he was elected for the full term in the spring of 1896, and this office he now holds.

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Mr. Zuerner has always been an earnest and consistent Republican, and has, at different times, served as delegate in city, county, congressional and senatorial conventions. He has sat as police justice in the absence of Judge Neelen, and was director of the school board of the First district of the town of Milwaukee for two years.

On the 6th of March, 1886, he was married to Louise Eicksteadt of the town of Grainfield, and they have a family of six children.

The only secret organization to which Mr. Zuerner belongs is that of the Knights of Pythias.

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MELANCTON H. FISK.

FISK, Melancton H., M. D., is a resident of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and is the son of one of the pioneers of northern Wisconsin. His father, Joel S. Fisk, was born in St. Albans, Vermont, October 24th, 1810. He was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York state, but came west to Ohio in 1833, and two years later settled in Green Bay, Wisconsin. He was the pioneer lumberman in sections of northern Wisconsin, and built the first lumber mill at De Pere, and the first grist mill at Fond du Lac. With a purpose to be prepared for the various emergencies of business in those early times, he studied law, and was admitted to practice at Green Bay soon after his arrival there. He was made judge of the probate court in Brown county in 1836, appointed postmaster in 1846, and register of the United States land office in 1848. He laid out and platted the original site of the city of Fort Howard, now consolidated with Green Bay, and was an active, prominent and useful man in the pioneer settlement. He finally abandoned the profession of law for the more active and remunerative pursuits of merchandizing and investments in real estate, and in these he amassed a fortune. He died on the 27th of May, 1877. Dr. Fisk's mother, Charlotte A. Fisk, was born December 17th, 1809, and died April 5th, 1877, a little more than a month before her husband. The ancestors of the Fisks are traceable back to the parish of St. James, in the county of Suffolk, England, in the time of Queen Mary.

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The Fisks came to America about 1636, and settled in Massachusetts, where they were prominent in the development of the country and in the formation of its institutions. The descendants of the early generation scattered through Vermont and northern New York, and many of them may be found there still.

Dr. Fisk was born May 28th, 1843, at De Pere, Wisconsin. After attendance at the district school for his primary education, he went to Hopkins' Academy at Hadley, Mass., and returning to Wisconsin, entered Lawrence University at Appleton, but left it at the commencement his senior year to enlist in the army with a company largely made up of students, and assigned to the Fortieth regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry. At the conclusion of his military service, he did not return to complete the course at college, but immediately began the study of medicine, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1866. He began practice at De Pere, Wisconsin, and, after five years, took a course of study at Bellevue College, New York, and then resumed his practice at De Pere. In addition to his professional work, he took an active interest in the public affairs and improvements of the city charter, and twice re-elected, but resigned in the spring of 1886 to remove to Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, where he now resides and where he has acquired an extensive practice.

Dr. Fisk was married on the 19th of October, 1868, to Mary Joy Lawton of De Pere, formerly of Pottsville, Penn. They have one son, Raymond Douseman, who was born July 11 12th, 1875, and is now conducting a drug store at North Greenfield, Milwaukee county. A daughter was born on the 13th of April, 1884, but died three days thereafter.

Dr. Fisk is a pronounced Democrat in politics, and generally has been quite active in political campaigns. He did not vote in the fall election of 1896, however, not being satisfied with either of the three party nominees at that time. He has never accepted any purely political office, or had any ambition in that direction.

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The doctor is a member of the Wolcott Post, G. A. R., is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and has been master of Wauwatosa Lodge, No. 267, for several years. He is now consulting surgeon to the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, to the Hospital for the Insane, and to the Milwaukee county hospital. He is now president of the Brainard Medical society. In religious matters he is an agnostic, and has never been a member of any church.

KILLILEA. Matthew Robert, one of the young members of the Milwaukee bar, is the son of Matthew and Mary Murray Killilea, natives of Ireland, the former of whom came to Wisconsin in 1848, and has resided in the state ever since. M. R. Killilea was born in the town of Poygan, Winnebago county, Wis. The rudiments of his education were acquired in the district school, and were supplemented by a course in Daggett's Business College in Oshkosh. Afterward he entered the college of law in the University of Wisconsin, and was chosen president of his class in 1891, and graduated in June of that year. During his course in the university he was a member of the Phi Delta Phi society.

In 1892 he was appointed assistant district attorney by Leopold Hammel, but could not serve on account of not having been in practice for the time required under the law. He was the Democratic nominee in 1894 for the lower house of the legislature in the district

MATTHEW ROBERT KILLILEA

composed of the Second and Fourth wards, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Edward Notbohm. He has, for some time, been actively interested in athletics, and is president of the Milwaukee Base Ball club.

He is a member of the Calumet and Bon Ami clubs, and a Knight of Pythias, Garfield Lodge, No.83. In religion he is a Catholic, and is yet single.

He is a young man of fine, natural abilities, good attainments, and has promising future before him.

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WILSON, Wilford Murry, in charge of the weather bureau station at Milwaukee, is the son of Cyrus Wilson, a carriage builder in comfortable circumstances. Cyrus Wilson enlisted, in 1862, in the 145th Pennsylvania infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, Hancock's corps, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, besides minor engagements. He was wounded three times at Fredericksburg while leading his company in a charge upon the Confederate works. After the battle of Gettysburg, his 116

WILFRED MURRY WILSON.

wounds broke out afresh, and, being incapacitated for active duty, he was assigned in charge of a division of Confederate prisoners at Elmira, New York, where he remained to the close of the war. The health of his wife, who was Catharine Mason, being in a precarious condition, he removed a few years ago to Bigelow, Kansas, where he now lives.

W. M. Wilson was born in Espyville, Pa., January 24th, 1860. He attended the public school and worked in his father's shop, learning the trade of carriage builder. Having graduated from the high school, he was admitted to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1880. The money for his college expenses was secured by teaching school; but, after four years, he was compelled to leave college for lack of funds for the further prosecution of his studies. After that he was, for one year principal of the public schools at Kelloggville, Ohio. While at college he was a member of the Athenean Literary Society and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

In 1885 he made application for a position in the United States weather bureau, which was then under the control of the War department; and, after passing the required examination, was assigned to duty at the central office in Washington. In the spring of 1886 he was sent to the school of instruction, at Fort Myer, Va., where observes were trained for their work. The school was under rigid military discipline, and instruction was given both in the military duties, imposed upon the signal corps as a part of the regular army, and in the

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practical work pertaining to the meteorological department, particular attention being paid to physics and meteorology. Fort Myer is located on the old Lee estate, not far from the famous Arlington cemetery. The rigid military discipline, the long hours of work, and the hard army fare made life there seem hardly worth the living, but in the light of a border experience, Mr. Wilson regards the time spent there as the most profitable of his life. He was graduated from this school, standing first in a class of fourteen. After graduation he was assigned to duty at Cleveland, and subsequently, at Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Springfield, Ill., Fort Smith, Ark., Toledo, Kansas City and Mount Killington, Vt. He was promoted and assigned to duty at Memphis in 1890 and to Milwaukee in 1896.

By studying during spare time, working at night and attending lectures during the day, he completed a course in medicine, and was graduated from the Memphis Medical Hospital college in 1894. He has written several pamphlets on subjects connected with meteorology, notably "Climatology of Memphis" and the "Climate and Soils of Western Tennessee." His present office is director of the Wisconsin climate and crop service, in charge of the weather bureau station at Milwaukee.

He is a member of the F. & A. M. fraternity, connected with the La Fayette Lodge, No. 265. He has been a Republican since attaining his majority. In religious matters he is a Methodist and is a member of the Grand Avenue M. E. Church. He married Winifred Hatch, daughter of Rev. A. P. Hatch, of the Rock River, Ill., conference. They have one child—a son.

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HARRIMAN, Frank Wilson, resides at Appleton and is a native of that city, where he was born and the 22nd day of September, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Appleton and graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen; taught school for three years, serving as principal of the Sixth ward school of Appleton in 1880 and 1881; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883; served as register in probate from 1882 to 1889, and as county judge from April, 1889, to January 1st, 1890, and as postmaster of

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Appleton from 1891 to 1895. Mr. Harriman has always been an active Republican, and has represented his party as a delegate to city, county, congressional and state conventions, and was an alternate delegate from his district to the national Republican conventions at Chicago in 1888. Judge Harriman has a large clientage and devotes his time now exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he is very successful.

On September 10th, 1884, Mr. Harriman was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Waterhouse, and two bright little girls have blessed their union, and they have a very happy home. Mrs. Harriman is a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the Appleton high school, and was engaged in teaching in the public schools three years prior to her marriage. She is a member of the Congregational church and very active in church, social and literary work.

In addition to his work as a lawyer, Judge Harriman is at present performing the duties of the following positions: Grand master of the Wisconsin Odd Fellows, secretary and treasurer of Appleton Cemetery association, court commissioner of Outagamie county, clerk of school district No. 2 of the city of Appleton, trustee of First Congregational church and society, and trustee of Konemic Lodge, No. 47, I.O.O.F., of Appleton.

Frank W. Harriman is the oldest son of the late Judge Joseph E. Harriman, one of the early settlers at Appleton, who was married to Celia Pratt at Milton, Wis., in 1860. He died FRANK WILSON HARRIMAN.

in 1889, leaving a widow and four adult children. Judge Joseph E. Harriman was an active, public-spirited citizen, and much of the prosperity of Appleton is due to his early work. He was a very popular man, as testified by his election as county judge four terms in a strongly Democratic county, although he was a pronounced Republican. It was through his energy that the beautiful "Riverside cemetery" was located and embellished, and his enterprise organized and constructed the electric street railway at Appleton, the first one in Wisconsin.

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GRANGER, Stephen W., was born in the town of Sodus, Wayne county, New York, September 6th, 1834. His father, John Milton Granger, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, February 2nd, 1793, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Hayden, was born in Maine in 1796. In 1818 they were married at Sodus, New York, and soon moved upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, located near the present village of Sodus in that state, where they resided till their deaths. 118

STEPHEN W. GRANGER.

There were born to them nine children, Stephen being the seventh. The first of his ancestors on his father's side to come to this country was Launcelot Granger, who came from England in 1638, and landed at Salem, Massachusetts. Launcelot Granger married one Johanna Adams, a Puritan by birth, January 4th, 1654, at Newberry, Mass. In the same year he moved into a house on Kent's Island, situated near the mouth of Parker River, Mass., where he lived for twenty years, and where he reared a large family. From this family of Grangers, located on this rough, rocky island of about two hundred acres, has sprung a great number of descendants, who made their homes in nearly every state in the Union. A genealogy of these descendants has been written, and contains the names, dates and places of birth of over four thousand seven hundred persons, among whom may be mentioned the following: Erastus Granger, who was, in 1803, commissioned by Thomas Jefferson, then president, as Indian agent of the Six Nations, with headquarters at Buffalo, New York, which position he held for fifteen years, and was the first judge of the county court of Niagara county, New York; Gideon Granger, who was appointed postmaster-general by Jefferson—a copy of a letter written by Jefferson, dated October 31st, 1801, to Gideon Granger, urging him to accept the position, is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch—he held the office of postmaster—general for thirteen years. Francis Granger, who formerly resided at Canandaigua, New York, and who was elected to congress in the thirties, three terms, and ran for vice-president on the same ticket with Daniel Webster for president, in 1838; Gordon Granger, who was one of the most able

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and brave of the major-generals in the war of the rebellion; and C. T. Granger, one of the present judges of the supreme court of Iowa.

Up to the time when Stephen was fourteen years old, he attended a district school. After that he attended first, an academy at Walworth, New York, and later one at Sodus, but in the summer months he worked on the farm. During the winters of 1854-5 and 1855-6 he taught school in his native town, and in the year last named commenced the study of the law. In 1857 he attended the National Law School, then located at Poughkeepsie, New York, where Hon. Henry Booth, now judge, in Chicago, was one of his teachers. In June, 1858, he graduated from this school, passing an examination with honors and receiving his diploma. In the fall of the same year he came west, and located at Milwaukee, where he hung out his shingle and commenced the practice of the law, opening his office on East Water street, just north of Wisconsin street. When he came to Milwaukee there was not a person in the city whom he had ever seen before; but, with a determination to succeed, he went to work and has ever since devoted his time exclusively and assiduously to his profession. In the trial of cases before juries, by his fairness, earnestness and candor, he is most successful, and as an adviser he is sought and relied upon as one of the best posted in the law, and one of the safest in the profession.

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In politics of late years he has taken but little active part, but he has always been a steadfast Republican. For many years next prior to 1876, he was chairman of the Republican committee of Milwaukee county, and also of the First ward Republican committee. He never held any public office, and never but once ran for any. In 1873 he ran in the First ward of the city of Milwaukee as the Republican candidate for member of the assembly against Alfred L. Cary, the Democratic candidate, who is now a member of the law firm of Fish & Cary; and, while the Democratic candidates received a majority of two hundred and sixty-three in the ward, Mr. Granger was defeated by three votes only.

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Mr. Granger was married June 4th, 1861, to Ella A. Bennett, a daughter of the late Russell Bennett of the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. He has three children, the eldest, a daughter, is the wife of H. D. Sykes, the Wisconsin street druggist; the second, S. A. Granger, is his partner in the well-known law firm of Granger & Granger, and the youngest, John Milton, aged sixteen years, is now attending the east side high school.

GETTELMAN, Adam, a resident of Wauwatosa, and president and treasurer of the A. Gettelman Brewing company, was born in Germantown, Washington county, Wis., April 27th, 1847. His father, Peter Gettelman, was a native of Germany, a farmer by occupation, and, with the thrift so often exemplified among people of his nationality, prospered in material matters, and at the time of his death was in very comfortable circumstances. A. Gettelman's mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Holl, was also a native of Germany, and the worthy companion of her prosperous husband.

A. Gettelman received his education in the public schools of his native place, which seem to have been efficient, as he had no other school training, and as he seems to have there

ADAM GETTELMAN.

laid the foundation of a successful business career. After leaving school he began, in November, 1865, an apprenticeship at the brewing business, and mastered all departments of beer-making; so that when the company was established for the control of the Menomonee brewery he was placed at its head. This company has attained a prominence among Milwaukee breweries as the manufacturer of a superior quality of beer, for its "natural process bottle beer" and for its "hospital tonic." While the plant is by no means as large as some of Milwaukee's notable breweries, it is steadily making its way toward the front rank among establishments of the kind, and is doing a large and prosperous business.

Mr. Gettelman was married November 24th, 1870, to Miss Magdalena Schweickhart. Six children have been born to them, the eldest of whom, Katie, is married to Albert J. Kraatz,

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and Mr. Gettelman is now a grandfather. The other children are Misses Emma, Amanda, Elfrieda and Masters Willie and Frederick, and a very happy household they form.

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ALLEN FRANCISCO WARDEN.

WARDEN, Allen Francisco, a resident of Waukesha, and editor and proprietor of the Dispatch of that city, is the son of Allen Warden, who was prominent in the early history of Wisconsin. Allen Warden was born in Cayuga county, N. Y. April 8th, 1821, and came to Wisconsin in 1842, settling near Madison. Subsequently he lived at Wiotia, Beloit and Darlington, but removed to Lamar, Mo., in 1875. He was a member of the second constitutional convention of Wisconsin, being elected from Wiotia, La Fayette county over W. S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton. He was one of the signers of the present state constitution, was a "War Democrat" during the rebellion, was a presidential elector for Wisconsin in 1864 and 1868, was a candidate for congress on the Greeley ticket in 1872 against J. Allen Barber, in the old Third district, but was defeated. He was the first mayor of Lamar, Mo., and was re-elected; was county judge of Barton county, and held other public positions. He died March 4th, 1897. An uncle of Allen Warden served with Ethan Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga, and the nephew was named Allen after the noted general. A. F. Warden's mother was Lucinda Miller prior to her marriage, the oldest daughter of Jesse Miller, one of the pioneers of Wiotia, La Fayette county, who came to the state in territorial days.

A. F. Warden was born in Beloit, Wis., March 20th, 1852. He attended public schools and a select school at Fayette, Wis., conducted by J. B. Parkinson, then a regent of the state university, and now a professor and vice-president of that institution. Young Warden entered the state university in 1868, and was graduated in June, 1873, with the degree of bachelor of philosophy and was awarded the second honor of his class. The fall after his graduation he went to Plymouth, Sheboygan county, and took the principalship of the city high school, which he held for two years. In July 1875, he purchased The Plymouth

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Reporter, which he edited until August 1890. He was elected superintendent of schools of Sheboygan county in 1881, and re-elected in 1884. A half-interest in the Reporter was purchased by H. W. Hostman in 1884, and thenceforth the paper was conducted under the firm name of Warden & Hostman until August, 1890, when Mr. Warden sold his interest to O. Graffron, and received the appointment of printing clerk under Secretary of State T. J. Cunningham, which he held from 1891 to 1895. In the later year he removed from Madison to Waukesha, having previously purchased The Waukesha Dispatch, which he still owns, edits and publishes.

Mr. Warden was elected in 1890 to the state assembly from the Second district of Sheboygan county, and served on the committees on state affairs and education, the later recommending the passage of the bill repealing the famous Bennett compulsory school law.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and Odd Fellow and a member of the Royal Arcanum, of which he was Grand Regent in 1883-4, and representative to the Supreme Council sessions at Buffalo, Philadelphia and Boston. He was master of the Masonic lodge at Plymouth for 121 two years. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and is, at present, senior warden of St. Matthias parish, Waukesha.

Mr. Warden was married at Plymouth, Wis., May 17th, 1877, to Miriam E. Eastman, third daughter of Hon. Enos Eastman. Mrs. Warden died at Plymouth, June 9th, 1884, leaving a son, Reginald Allen, and a daughter, Lillie Eastman. Mr. Warden was married a second time, May 29th, 1886, to Eva Fuller Hanson, fourth daughter of the late Dr. M. P. Hanson of Milwaukee.

Mr. Warden cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden, and has always supported the principles of Democratic party, and voted for Bryan in the presidential contest, of 1896.

SANDBERG, Paul August, register of deeds of Douglas county, and resident of Superior, is a native of Ostersund, Sweden where he was born January 7th, 1863. His father,

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Auders Gustaf Sandberg, is by occupation a tanner and leather merchant, and the family have always been tradesman or artisans of some kind. Mr. Sandberg's mother, whose maiden name was Brita Elizabeth Jonson, belongs to a family of farmers who, from generation to generation, for four hundred years, have followed agriculture in the same locality and among the same people.

Paul A. Sandberg received his education in Sweden, passing first through the common school, then the elementary school, from which he graduated 1881. Then, entering Ultuna College, he was graduated from it two years later. In 1886 he came to Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm in Pierce county for a year. After that he found employment in his profession, that of civil engineer, being engaged on the surveys of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railway, and for two seasons thereafter in engineering work for the United States government. In January, 1895, he was appointed deputy county treasurer for Douglas county, and in the fall of 1896 he was elected register of

PAUL AUGUST SANDBERG.

deeds of the same county, and this office he now holds.

Mr. Sandberg is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Masonic order, and is unmarried.

He is a young man of education and intelligence, and like many of his countrymen is thoroughly in sympathy with American institutions, and fully appreciates the advantages which they offer to young men of ability and ambition.

MILLER, Wilmot Frederic, M.D., modest and unassuming though he be, is one of the most accomplished of the younger members of the medical profession in Milwaukee, while his popularity as a citizen is limited only by his acquaintance. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, on the 6th of July, 1861. His father, Charles F. Miller, is of English descent, and his mother, Sarah A., *nee* Swoyer, is of German lineage. Like many another man who has attained to prominence

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in professional or public life, young Miller began his education in the public schools, and doubtless 122

WILMOT FREDERIC MILLER.

had implemented there the germs of a worthy ambition. Having completed his preparatory education, he began the study of medicine, and later he entered the department of medicine and surgery in the University of Michigan, from which, after completing the thorough and comprehensive course there required, he graduated in June, 1887. In November of the same year he came to Milwaukee, and began the practice of his profession. Of fine presence and courteous in his manner, he rapidly made his way into public favor, and built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Miller is somewhat averse to speaking of his professional acquirements and work as a practitioner, but it is known that his standing in his profession is of the best, and that he is a thorough student, keeping up with what is new and most effective in practice, and testing, as far as possible, the most approved theories in regard to the nature and treatment of diseases.

But this is not all. While in no sense neglecting his profession, he has found time to devote to Masonry, of which he is a high official and an ardent advocate. Dr. Miller's connection with Masonry began when a student in the University of Michigan, and he is the first student upon whom the orders of knighthood were conferred by the Ann Arbor commandery. Upon coming to Milwaukee, he at once assumed a prominent position in Masonic circles, and joined Independence Lodge, No. 80; Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, and Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1. He is a working member of the Wisconsin consistory, Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite, and a member of Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is now commander of Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, and in this office succeeds to the seat once occupied by such eminent Templars as H. L. Palmer, and the late A. V. II. Carpenter, and such able members of the order as Geo. H. Benzenberg, E. S. Elliot and A. H. Wagner. In his present position he has been indefatigable in his labors for the erection and equipment of the new building for the commandery; and to him more than to any one man is due the credit of the completion of the beautiful structure an ornament to the city,

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and one of the most convenient and admirable Masonic buildings in the northwest. While the enterprise was in contemplation there were not wanting those who predicted that it would not prove a paying investment for the commandery, but it is now entirely occupied by acceptable tenants; and this financial success is an evidence of the enterprise and business sagacity of Commander Miller, who was easily the leader of the Templars in this work.

Dr. Miller is Republican in his political views; and, while not offensive in any manner, his votes and influence are given to its tickets and to the promotion of its principles, and the adoption of its policy. He is a member of the Calumet Club, of the Wisconsin Medical society, and the college fraternity Nu Sigma Nu.

He was married on the 8th of October, 1888, to Anna B. Scherer of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, and the children of this marriage are W. Paul and Anita Miller.

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FOSTER, Edward, a prominent citizen of Waukesha, is the son of John H. Foster, who was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1821, and was married to Elizabeth W. Harwood in 1844. That same year they came to Wisconsin, and located in Lisbon, Waukesha county, and Mr. Foster engaged in farming and merchandising. In September, 1859, he removed to Brandon, where he engaged in business as a merchant and grain dealer, continuing it until 1867, when, on account of ill-health, he retired from business, and took up his residence in Waukesha, but died the following year. In this family there were three sons and two daughters, as follows: F. R. Foster, banker at Brandon, Wisconsin; T. N. Foster, of the firm of Foster, Paul & Co., importers and manufacturers of kid gloves, New York City; Mrs L. Ferguson, wife of Col. L. Ferguson, merchant of Brandon; Mrs. Eliza J. Hadfield, deceased, and Edward Foster, the subject of this sketch, who was born in the town of Lisbon, Waukesha county, January 13th, 1851. Removing with his parents to Brandon, he received a high school education, and in 1867 engaged in farming in Waukesha, and followed it until 1875, when he entered the drug business, carrying that on

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until 1883, since which time he has been interested in the wool trade, having during 1896 handled about a quarter of a million pounds. He is also largely interested in real estate in Waukesha, residing on the Broadway farm, containing 350 acres, a portion of which is inside the city limits. He also has other holdings of real estate within the bounds of the corporation.

Mr. Foster, politically, is a strong Republican, having cast his first ballot for Gen. Grant for president, and his latest one for McKinley. He has not aspired to political honors for himself, and has never held an office of profit. He holds, however, the honorary position of chairman of the Republican county committee, is a member of the board of aldermen of the city and director of the town fire insurance company. He was also president of the Waukesha County Agricultural society in 1896, was

EDWARD FOSTER.

its treasurer for five years and has taken an active interest in all of its proceedings.

Mr. Foster was married January 14th, 1878, to Mary E. Porter, daughter of the late Edward Porter, an old and respected citizen of Waukesha. They have had two children born to them—a son and a daughter—E. Porter Foster, deceased, and Bessie M., born June 13th, 1890, is still the light of their home.

SMITH, Henry Daniel, president of the First National bank of Appleton, and one of Appleton's most enterprising and sagacious business men, was born in Johnstown, Ohio, June 23rd, 1841. His father, Jonathan Smith, was by occupation a stock-raiser, and his grandfather, Henry Smith, was one of the first judges of the court of common pleas of that state, having been elected in 1899. His mother, whose maiden name was Prudence Gardner, was connected with the Whipples of Connecticut.

Henry D. Smith attended the local schools of his native town, was prepared for college, and, in the fall of 1859, entered the State 124

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HENRY DANIEL SMITH.

University of Michigan, where he pursued the regular course of study for three years and then entered the law department of the university. From college he went to Marquette, Mich., where he began the practice of his profession in partnership with J. M. Wilkinson. He remained there until 1873, meeting with a fair measure of success in his profession. In the fall of 1864 he was elected prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket, and also county treasurer; and, later, president of the village of Marquette. In 1873, Mr. Smith, owing to the feeble health of his wife, removed to Appleton, Wis., where he purchased an interest in the Appleton Iron company, of which he became secretary and treasurer. Mr. Smith brought the property of the National Furnace company, at De Pere, reorganized it, and has since been its president and the active manager of its affairs. To his judgment and enterprise is due the success which has attended the business of the corporation.

For some ten years Mr. Smith was vice president of the First National bank of Appleton, and in 1891 he was elected its president, and that position he still holds. The institution has an excellent standing in financial and business circles, having a capital stock of \$300,000, a surplus of \$50,000 and an annual average of deposits to the amount of \$800,000, and the success of the bank is credited largely to the sound business methods of its president. Mr. Smith is also interested in a number of Appleton's leading manufacturing enterprises, and, as he keeps thoroughly informed regarding the affairs of all these institutions, he is a very busy man. Nevertheless, he finds time for travel, and keeps thoroughly informed regarding public affairs.

Mr. Smith was formerly a Democrat in politics, but some twelve years ago changed his views on some public questions, so that the Republican party more nearly presents his principles; and since that time he has acted with it, and been of service in its campaigns, though not a politician. He was an alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1892 and 1896.

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He is a member of the Masonic order, but, owing to the many calls upon his time, he has not been very active in the society's affairs.

In 1869 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Deeker of Paterson, N. J., and they have on child, a daughter.

Patient, persevering, with a capacity for the details of business, untiring in effort and undaunted by obstacles, his career illustrates the truth that all things come to him who knows how "to labor and to wait."

MYERS, Jacob Oliver, or as usually signed, J. O. Myers, is a resident of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, and is the son of Daniel P. and Maria Weiss Myers, whose ancestors were of the Moravian and Quaker stock that has left character and stability to the population of large portions of Pennsylvania, of which the parents of M. Myers were natives, and where they lived until they came to Milwaukee on the 20th of October, 1848.

J. O. Myers was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and came to Milwaukee with 125 his parents in boyhood. He received his education in the public schools, principally in that of the old Fourth ward. Like many another boy who has made a creditable record in the business world, he did not have the advantages of a liberal course of study, but left school early to earn his own living and make his way in the world of business. He began as general utility boy in S. B. Ellthorp's hat store, which was on East Water street, opposite the present location of Drake's drug store. He learned the trade of shoemaking when a boy, but never followed it after his sixteenth year. His next continuous employment was as clerk in the post-office, which he entered October 6th, 1856, and where he remained for ten years, gaining a reputation for industry, accuracy and general efficiency which has been more than maintained in his subsequent business career. After leaving the post-office, he engaged in the insurance business, in which he has continued since, formerly in partnership with his brother and the late S. C. West, and latterly alone. His business steadily increased, and he has an established standing in insurance circles second to

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none in the business. An evidence of this is found in the fact that he is secretary of the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters, an important and responsible position. He is local agent of the Aetna, North British, Phoenix, Queen and Westchester Insurance companies.

In all his business and social relations Mr. Myers has maintained a character for ability, integrity, liberality and a wise discrimination in all matters upon which he is called to act that has given him a prestige in the world of affairs which not many succeed in gaining, and which stamp him as a truly "progressive man."

He is a Republican from conviction, and has steadily supported the principles, policy and candidates of the party, but has never sought office or exhibited any ambition in that direction. He is not a member for any club, but was long actively connected with the Grand Avenue Congregational church, and for

JACOB OLIVER MYERS.

nine years past with the Wauwatosa Congregational church, taking part in its charitable and educational work as well as in its efforts for the spread of Christianity. He is vice-president of the Wisconsin Home Missionary society, trustee of the Rochester academy and director of the Children's Home society.

He was married, in 1867, to Adelaide L. Bigelow, who died in 1878, leaving two children, Mary L. and Oliver B. Myers. Mr. Myers, in 1881, married Miss Laura A. Chapman, and they have one child, Helen Louise Myers.

KURTZ, Edward, for many years clerk of the federal courts in Milwaukee, is the son of John N. Kurtz, who, late in life, was in the book and stationery business at Springfield, Ohio. Edward Kurtz' grandfather was Benjamin Kurtz of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and his great-grandfather was Rev. John N. Kurtz, who came to this country, from Germany, in the year 1745, as a missionary, and settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kurtz' mother's maiden name was Ann Murphy, and her mother's maiden name was Livingston

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EDWARD KURTZ.

of the now historic town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. She was of Scotch Covenanter descent.

Edward Kurtz was born in Quincy, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, August 21st, 1838, and moved with his parents to Springfield, Ohio, in 1844. He was fitted for a liberal course of study in the preparatory department of Wittenberg College, Springfield, and entered the freshman class in that institution in 1853, but left it at the end of that collegiate year, and went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he accepted a position in the book store of T. Newton Kurtz. This position he held for three years. In the spring of 1858, he came to Milwaukee, and took a position in the clerk's office of the United States district court, and retained the same until 1862. The following four years he kept books for J. B. Martin, banker, and John Nazro, wholesale dealer in hardware. April 1st, 1867, he was appointed, by Judge A. G. Miller, clerk of the United States circuit court, and on May 1st, 1875, he was appointed clerk of the United States district court by Judge Dyer. Both these positions Mr. Kurtz has held to the present time, and their responsible duties he has discharged with an ability and fidelity that has never been questioned, and has received the commendation of those who have been most familiar with the proceedings of these courts.

Mr. Kurtz has never taken any part in politics or held any political office. He is a member of Immanuel Presbyterian church, and was clerk and treasurer of the board of trustees from the organization of the church up to January 1st, 1897, making twenty-seven years of continuous service in those offices. He is still clerk of the board.

Mr. Kurtz was married December 15th, 1863, to Alice Louise Abrams, niece and adopted daughter of the late Peter and Mary A. Martineau, and they have had eight children, six of whom are still living. Edward M. and Charles M. are graduates of the University of Wisconsin in the mechanical and the civil engineering courses, respectively.

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Mr. Kurtz is a quiet, modest citizen, but one who has performed well every duty that has fallen to him. He was among the first members of the Young Men's Christian association, and has always been interested in its work.

SARLES, Wilbur Thompson, M.D., mayor of Sparta, Wisconsin, is the son of Rev. Jesse D. Sarles, a member of the West Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He held appointments in the leading charges of the conference, and was presiding elder about twenty years. He had charge of the Black Hills mission as its second appointee, the first having been killed by the Indians. He also established the Black Hills College at Hot Springs, South Dakota, under control of the Methodist church. Dr. Sarles' mother's maiden name was Margaret Thompson, a daughter of Joseph Thompson of Union Grove, Racine county, Wisconsin, formerly of Cayuga county, New York, and grandson of Joseph Thompson, who was a soldier in Captain Hugh McClellan's company of Massachusetts 127 militia. The company was present at the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, and was discharged at Saratoga a short time thereafter. He married Janet McClellan, Captain Hugh's sister, in 1749, and died in 1803. The family was of Scotch-Irish origin. Dr. Sarles' grandfather, Jesse D. Sarles, was born in Dutchess county, New York, of English parentage settled in Racine county in the early forties, and kept a noted hotel between Racine and Burlington. He subsequently sold this with his farm of one thousand acres, and kept another hotel equally noted in early days. He left a family of twelve children. Dr. Sarles' grandmother's maiden name was Phoebe Halleck, daughter of Elijah Halleck, a direct descendant of Peter Halleck, who was one of the thirteen "Pilgrim Fathers" who came from England in 1640, landed at New Haven, and, later, moved to the eastern part of Long Island. The landing at Southold took the name of Halleck's Neek, which it still retains. Among the noted members of this family was the poet. Fitz Green Halleck, and Henry Wager Halleck, who was general-in-chief, of the United States army in 1863.

Dr. Sarles was born in Necedah, Juneau county, Wisconsin, November 14th, 1856. He was educated in the common schools, the Prescott high school, the River Falls Institute,

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and to the end of the junior year in Galesville University. Leaving school, he entered the office of Drs. Gage & Beebe in Sparta, in 1878; and after four years of study, including the full course in Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in February, 1882, he began the practice of his profession as the junior member of the firm of Gage, Beebe & Sarles, which, after ten years, became Drs. Beebe & Sarles, Dr. Gage retiring on account of ill-health. At present the firm is Drs. Beebe, Sarles & Beebe, which has the leading medical and surgical practice in that region.

Dr. Sarles is a member of the American Medical association, of the Wisconsin State Medical society—of which he is one of the board of censors, of the Central Wisconsin

WILBUR THOMPSON SARLES.

Medical society—of which he is president. He is the local surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railway companies. He is secretary of the United States pension examining board at Sparta, which office he has held continuously for ten years. He is also examiner for some half a dozen life insurance companies, among which are the Equitable and Mutual of New York, and the Northwestern of Milwaukee. He is physician and surgeon in charge of the state public school in Sparta, and has been for ten years health officer of that city. He is serving his third consecutive term as mayor of Sparta, and during his incumbency of this office he has secured for the city a system of waterworks and electric street lighting and street paving.

He is an active Republican, and as such was elected mayor. He was brought up in the Methodist church, and is at present a member of the board of trustees of the First M. E. church of the city.

Dr. Sarles was married March 23rd, 1882, to Miss Nina Schaller of Sparta, and they have one daughter.

CHARLES BEST.

BEST, Charles, residing at 3015 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, is the son of Frederick Charles Best, one of the founders of Best's (now Pabst) brewery. He was a wine grower in Germany, at Mettenheim on the Rhine, but came to Milwaukee in 1842, and was so favorably impressed with the then little city that he returned to his native land in 1844, and persuaded his aged father and three brothers to emigrate with him to the new land of promise. They all arrived in Milwaukee in the latter part of the same year, and all united in founding the brewery already named. Some years afterward Fred. Chas. Best withdrew from the firm and founded the Plank Road brewery, now Miller's brewery, but in the panic of 1857 he lost his entire property, and removed to Illinois. Returning to Milwaukee some years thereafter he served three terms as register of deeds of Milwaukee county, and died in 1876. Charles Best's mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Kleinschrodt, survived her husband thirteen years, dying in 1889.

Charles Best was born in Milwaukee January 3rd, 1849. He attended the common schools in Milwaukee and in Chicago and Peru, Illinois, where his parents resided from 1857 to 1863. While in Peru, he had for instructor a German-American scholar who created in the boy a liking for books, which he has ever since retained. At the age of fourteen, on account of his father's business reverses, he left school, and did not have another opportunity for schooling, except that while a clerk in Chicago he attended the Illinois Trade School in the evenings of one winter. But in the taste which he had acquired for books he had the germs of a liberal education which he has steadily developed all through his life. He began while yet a boy to purchase books of instruction, which he read and studied as opportunity offered, thus supplementing, in a very effective way, his limited school privileges. Through his love for books he is probably really better educated than many who have had a much longer course in school.

He earned his first money as a clerk and delivery boy in a retail grocery store, where his wages were five dollars per month. His next step in the business world was as general

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utility boy, shipping and assistant entry clerk in an importing house in Chicago, for which he received three dollars per week. Gradually he rose to the position of stock clerk and assistant book-keeper, and at the age of twenty-two he had become head book-keeper.

At the request of his father, he returned to Milwaukee in 1871, and became book-keeper for the lumber firm of T. H. Judd & Co. A year after he was engaged as general book-keeper by Captain Pabst, then of the firm of Philip Best & Co., and when, a year later, the firm organized as the Philip Best Brewing company, he became its secretary, which position he held for eighteen years, severing his connection with the company in 1890, on account of impaired health. Taking his family, he went abroad and, after an absence of many months, returned, in 1892, with health fully restored. He then became one of the incorporators of the Wisconsin National bank, was chosen one of its directors, and a member of 129 its finance committee. During the panic of 1893, he was called into the bank as executive officer, was elected vice-president, and has been in charge of that institution, which is today the second largest bank in the state of Wisconsin, in that capacity ever since.

In politics Mr. Best has been a staunch Republican in national politics, but non-partisan in all local elections.

He is a member of the Milwaukee, Deutscher, Country and Bankers' clubs, the Musical society and the Arion Musical club. He is a Protestant, but not a member of any church. He has served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and is one of the commissioners of public debt of the city of Milwaukee.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Helene Taddiken of Yever, Germany. They have three children—Frederick Charles, Martha and Anna. The former is in the employ of the Wisconsin National bank. The obvious lesson of Mr. Best's career is that lack of privilege is by no means a bar to success or position if one only has the will to succeed.

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BEUTLER, William Frederick, M. D., superintendent of the Milwaukee County Asylum for the Chronic Insane, is of German descent, and is the son of John and Margaret Zeller Beutler, and was born in Buffalo, New York, on the 24th of December, 1865. His education was obtained at the public schools of Buffalo, and also at the German Lutheran parochial schools. He entered the medical department of Niagara University in 1887, and while a student in the medical college he served one year and a half as intern in the Erie county penitentiary, Buffalo, and later as clinical assistant in the United States marine service. He was graduated from the medical college on the 14th of April, 1891, and came to Milwaukee on the 5th of May following to accept the position of second assistant physician in the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane. On the 1st of October, 1893, he was promoted to the position of first assistant in the hospital,

WILLIAM FREDERICK BEUTLER.

and held that position for three years. On the 15th of November last he was again promoted, but this time it was to the position of superintendent of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Milwaukee county. He resigned the position of first assistant in the hospital and took charge of the asylum on the 9th of December, 1896, and his position he now holds. Dr. Beutler's promotion has not been rapid, but it has been steady, which is probably a better evidence that it is based upon merit, and upon real service faithfully rendered. The position which he now holds is one of grave responsibility, and that he should succeed in securing it over all competitors is another evidence of merit, and of the confidence which is reposed in him.

Dr. Beutler is a member of the Erie County, N. Y., Medical society and of the Wisconsin State Medical society. He has always been a Republican, but is not a partisan or an "offensive" politician.

In religion he is a Lutheran.

He was married on the 31st of January, 1894 to Grace O'Connor of Buffalo, and they have one son, named Floyd William.

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ELLCOTT ROGER STILLMAN.

STILLMAN, Ellicott Roger, one of Milwaukee's manufacturers, extensively engaged in cooerage, is the son of Edwin Amos Stillman of English ancestry, a prominent civil engineer of New York, who, at different times had charge of the public works of that state. He was an abolitionist in his early days, before the civil war, an ambitious worker in the cause of temperance, and lectured quite extensively on both those subjects. He was several times made the object of mob violence while thus engaged, as were many others who were similarly outspoken. He became a prominent Greenbacker in 1874, and was nominated on that ticket for surveyor-general of New York state. His party, however, was in the minority and he was defeated. E. R. Stillman's mother, whose maiden name was Jane Cochrane, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Her grandfather Craig was a land owner and member of the British parliament. Her father was Presbyterian minister, and president of Detroit College at the time of his death.

E. R. Stillman was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 6th, 1844, and received a common school education. Soon after leaving his studies he enlisted as a private, in August, 1861, in the Eighty-fifth New York volunteer infantry, and participated in most of the battles of the Peninsular campaign, under Gen. McClellan. He was afterwards transferred to Gen. Butler's command in North Carolina, where he took part in the battles of Kingston, White Hall, Goldsboro and Plymouth. At the place last named his regiment and brigade were captured on the 20th of April, 1864, after three days of fighting; and the prisoners were sent to the southern military prisons at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, where they remained until March, 1865. During his service he was promoted to corporal, to sergeant and to sergeant-major, and was recommended for appointment to West Point Military Academy by the colonel commanding the regiment and the general commanding

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the brigade, under the order of President Lincoln apportioning to the army the cadetships to which the rebellious states were previously entitled. Young Stillman took lessons of a private tutor to prepare himself for entering the military academy; but his capture precluded the possibility of his availing himself of the appointment. January 1st, 1865, he re-enlisted for three years more; but the war coming to an end, he was discharged with his regiment. June 7th, 1865, being at that time only three month past his twenty-first birthday, a remarkable record for so young a man.

In 1866 he engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, and subsequently, in the cooperage business, which was transferred, in 1877, to Milwaukee, where it has grown into an extensive and valuable establishment, employing seventy to one hundred men, and producing daily 300 to 500 barrels.

Mr. Stillman has been an active Republican ever since he became a voter, and has done much for the success of his party. He was a delegate to two state conventions while a resident of Michigan. After taking up his residence in Milwaukee, he was nominated for alderman in a strongly Democratic ward, and 131 was defeated. In 1894 he was elected member of the state assembly from the Eighth district of Milwaukee county for the two years beginning with 1895. In 1896 he was chosen one of the Republican presidential electors and cast his vote for William McKinley for president; and in the spring of that year he wa strongly supported for the Republican nomination for mayor.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Stillman was married, in 1868, to Mary J. Dickey of Quincy, Michigan, who died in 1872, leaving one child, Minnie J. He was married a second time, in 1874, to Lillian E. Stevens, his present wife, and three children have been born to them, namely: Gertrude L., Clara L. and E. B. Wolcott Stillman, an only son.

WITHEE, Levi, state senator from the Thirty-second district, and a resident of La Crosse, is of Irish and English descent, and was born in Norridgewock, Maine, on the 26th of

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October, 1834, the son of Zachariah and Polly Longly Withee. The elder Withee was a farmer in a small way in Maine, and very poor. Levi Withee attended the common school in his native town only about two months in each year until he was fifteen years old, and this was all the schooling he had. He worked at farming after leaving school for four years, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in La Crosse. He began at common work in the lumber camps in winter, and in the summer was engaged in rafting logs to the mills and lumber to the markets. By hard work, industry and economy, he gradually accumulated capital enough to enable him to go into the lumber business for himself, and, in partnership with his brother and other, he has continued the business to the present time.

In 1866 he formed a partnership with H. A. Bright of Black River Falls, for the purchase of pine lands and the cutting and marketing of the timber therefrom, and this partnership continued until January, 1893. In 1882, he,

LEVI WITHEE.

with others, organized the Island Mill Lumber company of La Crosse, which is still in existence, although no longer manufacturing lumber. He was also an organizer and president of the La Crosse Farming company, which is doing a logging and farming business. He is interested in the Batavian bank, one of the solid institutions of La Crosse, the Edison Light company, the Brush Electric Light company, and other business corporations of the city.

Politically he is a Republican, but was never active in politics and never held an office until 1892, when he was elected state senator. He was re-elected in 1896. A man of affairs, it follows that he is a conservative and safe legislator.

He is a member of the Elks and of the La Crosse club, and a number of other organizations. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but usually attends the Universalist church.

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On the 3rd of May, 1868, he was married to Lovisa Smith, and they have one child, Abner G. Withee, who is now at school in Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

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EDWARD M'GLACHLIN.

McGLACHLIN, Edward, for many years editor and publisher of The Stevens Point Journal, was born in Watson, Lewis county, N. Y., December 19th, 1840. His father, Ephraim McGlachlin, was a native of Montgomery county, N. Y.. His grandfather came from Scotland, took part in the revolutionary war, was captured by the Indians, and, in their retreat across the St. Lawrence river, was drowned. His mother, Eunice Fenton, was a native of Lewis county, N. Y., her ancestors coming from Massachusetts. She was a distant relative of Reuben Fenton, one of the war governors of New York.

Edward McGlachlin attended the district school of his native town, during winters, until he was sixteen years of age. He came to Wisconsin in June, 1857, and went to work, by the month, on the farm of Hiram Smith, in the town of Sheboygan Falls. He afterward worked for his board, taking care of a span of horses and some cows, and walking two and a half miles, morning and evening, to attend school. In the spring of 1859 he entered the office of The Fond du Lac Commonwealth to learn the printer's trade, and worked there until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, First Wisconsin infantry, and served therein up to and including the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20th, 1863. He was with the regiment in all its campaigns in Tennessee, Kentucky and northern Alabama, and was with the first troops to throw a shell across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap and Chickamauga. Between sundown and dark of the second day of the last named battle he was taken prisoner, and was confined on Belle Isle and in Smith's building, Richmond, at Danville, Va., at Andersonville, Ga., and at Charleston and Florence, S. C., covering a period of nearly fifteen months, an experience which for duration and hardships endured has had few, if any, parallels in the history of modern warfare. During his service he held the non-

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commissioned offices of corporal and sergeant. His exchange was effected in January, 1865; when, his term having expired some months before, he was mustered out of service. He has been quarter-master of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic for a number of years, and, in 1896-7, held the position of assistant quarter-master-general of the state.

After the war he resumed the printing business, and, in 1868, was associated with J. A. Watrous and T. B. Reid in the publication of The Fond du Lac Commonwealth. Selling his interest in that paper, he was, for a time, foreman of the Clinton, Iowa, Daily Herald, and, subsequently, of The Oshkosh Daily Northwestern. In 1873 he bought The Stevens Point Journal, and, two years there-after, sold a half interest in it to T. J. Simons. This partnership was terminated in January, 1893, by the death of Mr. Simons, and since then Mr. McGlachlin has conducted the paper alone.

The first political meeting Mr. McGlachlin ever attended was one in support of Fremont for president; and the first ballot he cast and every succeeding one has borne the name of 133 the Republican nominees. He was elected to the legislature in 1888, as a Republican, and served one term. In March, 1889, he was appointed postmaster of Stevens Point, by President Harrison, and held the office a little over four years. He has been a member of the board of education of Stevens Point and its treasurer, and is a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. McGlachlin was married at Fond du Lac, August 21st, 1867, to Mary E. Lawrence, and three children have been born to them, namely: Edward Fenton, Lucy K. and Thomas Lawrence. The first named graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1889, and now holds the position of quartermaster of the Fifth United States artillery, with the rank of captain. The other children are still at home.

VAN BRUNT, Daniel C. —The subject of this sketch is one of the few survivors of the body of men who earlier in the century applied their inventive faculties and their energies in the line that resulted in revolutionizing the labor of the western farmer. The number that

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follow in their footsteps is many, but it is to be doubted if among them all is one whose experience is greater, or whose successful work has made his name better known among them who are reached by such inventions.

He was born in Otsego county, New York, February 18, 1818, his father, William C. Van Brunt, coming to that place from New Jersey, where his family had lived since its progenitor in this country came from Holland as one of the pioneer settlers of Monmouth. William C. Van Brunt was married in Otsego county, N. Y., to Miss Phoebe Hall, whose ancestors were among the early English settlers of Connecticut. Daniel C. Van Brunt spent his childhood on a farm, but early in his boyhood he began work in a cotton factory. His inventive, or perhaps at that early age, his inquiring disposition, led him to devote more attention to the machines he worked on than to

DANIEL C. VAN BRUNT.

the work he did, and while the results may not have been equally profitable to his employers, his experience there was an education that was of very great value to him for years thereafter.

His early education was acquired at the district schools. He developed a decided mechanical inclination while upon his father's farm, and from duplicating the farm tools then in use he naturally stepped from the farm to a wagon shop, and early in manhood opened a wagon and carriage shop at Mannsville, New York, which he conducted for several years. He married there September 8, 1845, Miss Mary Annette Fassett, who died in Mayville, Wis., in 1852. By this marriage there survives one son, W. A. Van Brunt, formerly a manufacturer at Horicon, Wis., now retired.

In 1846, Mr. Van Brunt disposed of his business in New York and entered 160 acres of land in Dodge county, Wisconsin, near Mayville, in which place he soon opened a wagon shop, making, it is supposed, the first wagon ever built in Dodge county. In those days a wagon-maker built his wagons "from 134 the ground up," and the work required

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a skill at several trades, in all of which Mr. Van Brunt became proficient. He soon turned his attention to the needs of the farmer in another line, and for some years he and his brother, George Van Brunt, applied themselves to the construction of a machine which they completed in 1866, the first successful broadcast seeder and cultivator combined that come into general use. A patent was granted them on this machine and six of them were built the first year in the Mayville wagon shop. The next year the brothers moved to Horicon and began the manufacture of their machines on a large scale, founding a business that rapidly increased and became as it is today the mainstay of Horicon's business interests, employing hundreds of men, the products of those labor are distributed annually over the entire western farming country.

Geo. W. Van Brunt retired from business in 1870. D. C. Van Brunt has had at times different partners, but has always remained in active personal charge of the construction of his machines. He is now president, treasurer and principal stockholder of the Van Brunt & Wilkins Mfg. Co., the corporation which succeeded his individual ownership of the business in 1882. Mr. Van Brunt possesses in addition to mechanical and inventive genius, a remarkable degree of executive ability, which has enabled him not only to control the policy of his large business, but to assume the immediate personal management of his factory, with the detail work in every department of which he is perfectly familiar, at the age of seventy-nine years.

He is the possessor of perfect health, and an indomitable energy. His determination has always been that his name placed on his machines as a trade mark should represent the standard of value in that line, and in this, as in the financial returns from his business, he has been eminently successful.

Mr. Van Brunt was married a second time in 1853, to Mrs. Mary Sherman, who died in 1881, having borne him three children— Elliott, who was engaged in business with his father, and is now dead; Ida, wife of S. N. Campbell, and Hattie, wife of A. W. Wilcox, both of his sons-in-law being active in Mr. Van Brunt's business.

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In 1883 Mr. Van Brunt was married to Miss Martha L. Moore of New York, with whom he is spending the evening of a busy and useful life in their pleasant residence in Horicon.

In politics he has always been a staunch and active Republican. His inclination and his large business interests have kept him from accepting political preferment when it has not been forced upon him, but he has filled local offices often to the benefit of his city. He has taken a particular pride in the schools of Horicon, of which he has for many years been the treasurer and leading director. He was presidential elector in 1884, and in 1890 was the Republican candidate for congress in the Second district, but there was then an overwhelming Democratic majority in that district, and he was defeated.

MARTINEAU, Pierre, a prominent and accomplished lawyer of Marinette, is the son of Anthony Martineau, who settled in Green Bay in 1845, and married Leonore Marie Bourgoin of that city in 1854. Five children were born of this marriage, Pierre, the subject of this sketch, being the fourth. In 1859 the family moved to Oconto, Wis., where Anthony Martineau was a prosperous merchant at the time of his death in 1872. He belonged to the old French family of Martineaus of the Place de St. Hilaire, France. His father immigrated to Canada, and later the son came on to Green Bay, as already stated. The grandfather of Pierre Martineau's mother, Leonore Marie Bourgoin, was Gen. Shevrier of Napoleon's army. Gen. Shevrier was through all the campaigns of that great commander from Egypt to Waterloo. Her father, Pierre Shevrier, the son of the general, was in the campaign in Russia, and, at the age of twenty, took part in the battle of Waterloo as a captain in Napoleon's army. The old general was very wealthy, and, after the close of the Napoleonic wars, father and son lived together in Paris, but a quarrel arose between them over an attempt of the old general to force his son to marry a girl that he dislike. As a result of this quarrel, the general disinherited his son Pierre.

Pierre resented this by renouncing the name Shevrier, and assuming that of his mother's family, Bourgoin, and at once taking ship for San Domingo, to live with a maternal uncle there. He was shipwrecked on the voyage, off the coast of Brazil, cast ashore in an

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uninhabited portion of that country, and, after many hardships was taken to Cuba. There he learned from Charles Girard, a refugee from San Domingo, and a friend of his uncle, of the general slave uprising in San Domingo and the massacre of his uncle, and how the few spared ones had sought in Cuba and New Orleans. Pierre remained in Cuba, for some time, where he married Angeline Girard, a daughter of Charles Girard. Pierre Martineau's mother was born in Cuba, and when a year old was taken by her parents to France, her father being called to France by the old general to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between father and son. Instead of reconciliation being effected, however, the quarrel became more bitter, and the son, under the name of Pierre Bourgoin, left France forever, and came to Green Bay with his family, that city then being considered a French settlement. A short time after that the old general died, and his large estates went to other members of the family, because of the son's refusal to comply with the terms imposed by the old general's will, as conditions by which the son could inherit the estate.

Pierre Martineau was born in Oconto, Wisconsin, June 6th, 1865. He attended the Oconto public schools and the Oconto high school until he reached the age of fifteen years. His grandmother, the wife of Pierre Shevrier, being then a member of his family, constantly

PIERRE MARTINEAU.

recounted to the boy Pierre the stories of Napoleon's campaigns, as told to her by her husband, which filled him with such military ardor, that at the age of sixteen, he, without leave, left the paternal roof and went to Fort Lincoln, Dakota, and Fort Assiniboine, Montana, for the purpose of enlisting in the United States army, and, if possible, becoming a military hero; but there, some officer, taking pity on him, showed him the life of a soldier in the far west as it really was, and he did not enlist. Returning home, with all his dreams of military glory dispelled, he resumed his studies. He attended the University at Notre Dame, Indiana, during the scholastic years of 1886 and 1887. In 1888 he continued his studies in Latin and French literature, under Pere Valliant, an eminent French scholar in Oconto, Wisconsin. In 1889 he attended the Wisconsin university, and in 1890 was admitted to the bar upon an examination by the state board of examiners, but continued

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his studies, and in 1891 was graduated from the Wisconsin university law school. In the spring of 1891 he formed a partnership for the practice of law, with W. H. Webster of Oconto, and was elected district attorney of Oconto county in 1892, on the Republican ticket, notwithstanding the fact that the county went Democratic by over four hundred majority. He was re-elected in 1894, running four hundred ahead of his ticket. In the spring of 1895, he resigned the office to go to St. Louis to practice law. He formed a partnership there with Eugene McQuillin, a lawyer who had won considerable distinction as the author of McQuillin's "Pleadings and Practice," and other legal publications. He practiced law in St. Louis a year and a half, and during that time was engaged in the defense of the Creese counterfeiters, who were implicated with the Broderick gang, the Poole murder case, and became associated with Mr. McQuillin in several civil cases of importance. The heat during the summer season in St. Louis made life unendurable to himself and family; his health began to fail, and, unable to shake off the longing to return to Wisconsin, he turned his face again to the Badger state, locating in Marinette in the fall of 1896.

Immediately after his return, he was engaged by Oconto county to prosecute the Swanson murder case. That case was very peculiar because Swanson, the defendant, had, after killing his victim, Jacob Leshak, burned the body. All that the state had, on which to secure a conviction, was a human tooth and a few splinters of bones, one of the pieces of bone being recognized by the doctors as the head of the radius, and a shirt button found in the ashes with these bones, which was identified as a button upon the clothes of Leshak when last seen. The circumstantial evidence in the case, however, was strong, and the jury was forced to the conclusion that the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree, and such was their verdict. Immediately after that, he was retained as leading counsel in the celebrated McDougal murder case in Marinette county. Kate McDougal, the defendant in the case, a young girl of twenty years, was tried for the murder of her husband. The case was vigorously prosecuted by the E. C. Eastman, the district attorney for Marinette county. Public sentiment ran high against the defendant, because of the reputation that she bore, but the defense succeeded in convincing the jury that she should only be considered as

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one of the victims in a terrible tragedy. Some of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in a court room took place at this trial. The jury and audience were alike affected, and the climax in the case was reached when Kate McDougal fainted and was carried out of the court room unconscious, from the terrible picture painted by her counsel, Pierre Martineau, who closed the case for the defense, of what her life would be in the penitentiary under a sentence for murder in the first degree. The jury brought in a verdict for manslaughter in the fourth degree, which was accidental killing. Public indignation over the verdict was freely and forcibly expressed, because everybody believed she was guilty of deliberate murder; but the people have since become reconciled to giving her the benefit of the doubt. Immediately after this trial, a partnership was formed between E. C. Eastman of Marinette and Mr. Martineau, under the name of Eastman & Martineau, for the practice of law in Marinette. Mr. Eastman had already established a large and lucrative practice in northern Wisconsin and Michigan, and had been long recognized as one of the leading lawyers in the state. The firm of Eastman & Martineau has one of the largest law libraries in northern Wisconsin, and is recognized as one of the leading law firms in the state.

Mr. Martineau has always been a Republican, was elected district attorney as a Republican, and in every campaign has spoken with vigor and effect for the success of the party.

He is at present a member of the Marquette club, the Officemen's club, and the Legion of Honor of the city of St. Louis, all being social clubs.

In 1890, Mr. Martineau was married to Ella Bird, a daughter of James Duane Bird, whose father was one of the first settlers in Dane county, and a direct descendant of the English Major Burgoyne of revolutionary fame. James Duane Bird was the first white child born in Dane county. Miss Bird had spent most of her time in Florida with her mother, since 1876, when her father died. Mr. Martineau has three children, Eugene Bird Martineau, Paul Martineau and Marie Lenore Martineau.

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Mr. Martineau has succeeded in winning a reputation as a “verdict getter” before juries. He makes no effort at flowery oratory, but endeavors, as much as possible, to have the jury forget him, and think only of the facts that are to be considered by them. By this, method he has won nearly every jury case that he has tried. He is an extensive reader of miscellaneous literature, and has a large private library. Many of his books are rare French works published in the eighteenth century.

GIFFIN, Nathan Clark, one of the foremost citizens of Fond du Lac, is the son of Nathan Ford Giffin, a merchant for over fifty years in the village of Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county, New York. In addition to general merchandising, he had a tannery, saw, shingle and flouring mills, shoe and harness shops, and a factory for pot and pearl ash. N. C. Giffin's mother was Mary, *nee* Galloway, a native of Canada, where she was born June 13th, 1813. She died January 16th, 1863. Simon Giffin, the ancestor of the family in this country, came over from either Scotland or the north of Ireland prior to 1761, and settled in Halifax, Nova Scotia. He is reputed to have been a man of wealth and culture, and one of the public parks of Halifax is named in his honor. His son, Simon, Jr., moved into Connecticut, and served as sergeant in the revolutionary army. He left four children, of whom the youngest son, David Giffin, was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1766, and in 1800 moved to Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he purchased

NATHAN CLARK GIFFIN.

a farm on the St. Lawrence river, and brought up a large family. He was a captain of the militia during the war of 1812-14, and rendered valuable service on the Canadian frontier. He died in 1840, leaving a family of eight children, of whom Nathan Ford Giffin was the father of N. C. Giffin, the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1805 and died in 1891, leaving six children. Four brothers of this family survive—all of whom are professional men—Dan S., a lawyer of prominence, who occupies the old homestead in Heuvelton; David G., engineer, residing in Neenah; Wis.; William M., deputy principal of the noted Cook county normal school, and Leverett W., a prominent physician in Neenah, Wisconsin, and

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the discover and manufacturer of the "Muco Solvent," a diphtheria cure. The oldest child, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Thurston, resides in Fremont, Nebraska.

N. C. Giffin was born in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county, New York, October 10th, 1833, and at the age of fifteen years entered the Wesleyan Seminary at Gouverneur, New York, where he prepared for college, spending a portion of his time winters teaching school. 138 He entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1855, and graduated in 1859. He was valedictorian of the Theological society of that institution, which was organized for the purpose of discussing theological questions and maintaining a theological library. Soon after graduating he entered the office of Isaiah T. Williams, a prominent lawyer of New York City, from which office he was admitted to the bar in 1860. He at once began the practice of his profession in that city, which was his home for four years. He served as clerk of the committee on revolutionary claims in the United States senate during the Thirty-seventh congress, and at the same time was private secretary of Senator Preston King of New York.

In 1863 he came to Fond du Lac, where he has ever since resided. In 1865 he was elected city attorney, re-elected the two following years, and again elected in 1869 and re-elected in 1870. He has been alderman and chairman of his ward, and was for some months president of the city council. He was a member of the city school board for several years, and in 1873 was elected county judge of Fond du Lac county for a term of four years. During fifteen years he was one of the directors of the free library of Fond du Lac, and for three years was president of the board; was nine years trustee of the Rienzi cemetery, and for the past sixteen years has been trustee of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin.

Mr. Giffin has been a member of the Methodist church for more than fifty years, steward of the church in Fond du Lac for thirty-three years, member of its board of trustees for twenty-five years, and for the last eight years trustee of the Wisconsin conference, and at present president of that board. While in college he was a member of the Theta Chi

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chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, one of the largest Greek letter societies in the United States. He became a master Mason in 1864, Royal Arch Mason in 1869, Knight Templar in 1870, and was two years master of the lodge. He was twice elected deputy grand master and once grand lecturer of the state. He was eminent commander of the Fond du Lac Commandery Knights Templar for three years, and for two years grand generalissimo of the grand commandery of Wisconsin. He has been trustee of the Grand Lodge of Masons since 1887, and in June, 1897, was elected grand master. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Giffin was married, in the town of Philadelphia New York, August 27th, 1862, to Miss Jane C. Eddy, and they have four children living—three daughters and a son. The eldest daughter married Waldo Sweet and resides in Fond du Lac; the second married Dr. F. T. Stevens, assistant superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant, and the third married Rev. R. O. Irish, a missionary to China. She has attracted wide attention by a series of letters written from the “flowery kingdom.” The son, Don Eddy Giffin, is still a student, with a promising future. Mr. Giffin is at present senior member of the law firm of Giffin & Sutherland.

NORDBERG, Bruno V., a resident of Milwaukee, and a mechanical engineer of prominence, is the son of Carl Victor Nordberg, a noted ship-builder of Finland, although he learned the business in the United States. He died in 1880. Mr. Nordberg's mother's maiden name was Dores Hinze, who was born in this country of German parents. Bruno Nordberg was born in Helsingfors, Finland, April 14th, 1857. His ancestors on the paternal side were Swedish and Finnish. He attended the elementary schools and gymnasium, or school preparatory to the university, in his native town, and thereafter studied at the Polytechnic School of Finland, a Helsingfors, mathematics, physics, chemistry and the course in mechanical engineering and graduated in 1878. Soon after graduation he left his native land and came to this country, arriving in Milwaukee in 1880. Having always had a great liking for engineering, he began working, during his school vacations, in machine shops at the early age of fourteen years, and finally went through a regular

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apprenticeship at the business, extending with interruptions, through five years. Steam, and particularly marine engineering, was the branch of the business in which he sought to perfect himself. It was for this purpose that he came to this country. Upon reaching Milwaukee, he succeeded in getting a position as draughtsman at the works of E. P. Allis & Co. This position was a subordinate one, but the great problems he there came in contact with gave his work special interest for him. Mr. Edwin Reynolds had begun to build his Corliss engines, and introduced many devices and methods which opened a new era in steam engineering. It was Mr. Nordberg's fortune to get work under his supervision. His great liking for steam engineering, and a natural ability in that direction, enabled him to advance rapidly; and, after a few years he became Mr. Reynolds' chief assistant in executing his ideas and in designing engines of various types. This position he held until 1890. At that time Mr. Nordberg, Mr. A. W. Straw and Mr. F. A. Wilde organized the Nordberg Manufacturing company, which set out to build a new type of steam engine, governor and other devices patented by Mr. Nordberg. He had invented and patented a new type of Corliss engine which the Wilkin Manufacturing company started to build. He left the Allis company and served as consulting engineer for the Wilkin company one year. In 1892 he entered into the service of the Nordberg Manufacturing company as chief engineer, the company having commenced the construction of his engines. This position and that of vice-president he still holds.

His efforts are principally directed to producing highly economical steam engines for all purposes—for mills, factories, pumping, hoisting, electric dynamos, etc. With some of these engines results have been obtained that are fully equal to any on record: as, for instance, a triple expansion pumping engine,

BRUNO V. NORDBERG.

built by the Nordberg company for the city of Washington, ran for ten days continually on about one and a half pounds of coal per horse-power. Mr. Nordberg holds some twenty-four patents on steam engines, most of which are in practical use.

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He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Politically he inclines to the Republican, but pays little attention to merely political matters.

He was married in 1882 to Miss Helena Hinze of Milwaukee, and they have two children—Bruno and Herbert Nordberg.

JONES, D. Lloyd , recently a prominent lawyer of Stevens Point, but now of Milwaukee, like many another worthy citizen of Wisconsin, is a native of Wales, the son of Edward Jones, a land surveyor and farmer. His mother's name was Anna Maria Lloyd, a daughter of David Lloyd. Both father and mother, as their names indicate, were Welsh. D. Lloyd Jones was born in Graig Cottage, parish of Llanfair, Denbighshire, North Wales, October 9th, 1840. He was educated in 140

D. LLOYD JONES.

British and Foreign School at Ruthin and at a grammar school in Wrexham, North Wales. Mr. Jones came to Wisconsin in June, 1858, first to Milwaukee, thence to Waukesha, thence, in July, to his uncle, George Griffith, a farmer in the town of Eldorado, Found du Lac county, where he remained for more than a year, engaged in work on the farm. Leaving his uncle's employment he went to work on a farm near Fox Lake, Dodge county. December 9th, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, at Beaver Dam. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Atlanta, Bentonville, and numerous smaller engagements. July 21st, 1864, in the charge at Bald Hill, before Atlanta, he received a sever wound in the neck, but remained with his regiment until the close of the war. During his service he rose from the position of private to that of first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted with this regiment, and served with it until it was mustered out of service, in July 1865. Since the war he has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been commander of the Stevens Point post, judge advocate on the staff of Department Commander Upham, member of the council of administration, Department of Wisconsin, and department commander.

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After the war Mr. Jones was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the state treasurer, William E. Smith, and devoted all his spare time to the study of law, attended lectures in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1871. Going to Stevens Point, he formed a law partnership with Hon. G. L. Park, which continued until March, 1875, when Mr. Park was appointed judge of the Seventh Judicial circuit. In 1876 Mr. Jones formed a partnership with A. W. Sanborn, under the firm name of Jones & Sanborn; and, in 1886, Hon. G. W. Cate came into the firm, his name heading it thereafter. This firm continued for almost ten years, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Jones's son, Chauncey Lloyd Jones, became his partner, and continued so until the end of the year. Mr. Jones then removed to Milwaukee and entered into partnership with W. C. Williams and P. G. Lewis, the firm being Williams, Jones & Lewis. While in Stevens Point Mr. Jones was engaged in nearly all the important litigation in that part of the state. The principal criminal case which he assisted in defending was that of H. and J. D. Curran.

Mr. Jones has always been a Republican, but has not held any office except that of alderman of the First ward of Stevens Point. During his occupancy of that position he was president of the council. He is a Mason, has been master of Evergreen Lodge, No. 93; high priest of Forest Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M.; eminent commander of Crusade Commandery, No. 14, K. T., all of Stevens Point. He was also elected, in 1891, grand commander of K. T. for the state. In religion he is an Episcopalian.

He was married at Madison, Wisconsin, to Addie E. Purple, and they have a son, Chauncey Lloyd, and a daughter, Grace Purple.

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GREGORY, Charles Noble, an accomplished member of the Madison bar, professor of law in the University of Wisconsin, an able writer on legal and social subjects and an author of exceptional abilities in the field of general literature, is the son of the late Hon. J. C. Gregory, a prominent lawyer of Madison, Wisconsin, who was for twenty-one years the head of the firm of Gregory & Pinney, of which Mr. Justice Pinney of the Wisconsin

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supreme court was the other member. He was also major of Madison one term, twelve years a regent of the University of Wisconsin, twice the candidate of his party for congress and a delegate to and vice-president of the national convention of the Democratic party, held at Cincinnati which nominated General Hancock for the presidency. J. C. Gregory was born at his grandfather's house at Gregory Hill, Otsego county, N. Y. The family are descended from John Gregory of Norwalk, Ct., who was the first of the name in that community, and was for many years its representative in the general court of the colony. They trace their descent for 600 years through the Gregorys of Nottingham from the Gregorys of Highhurst, Lancashire, England.

Charles Noble Gregory's mother was Charlotte Caroline Camp of Owego, N. Y., whose recollections go back to the founders of the nation. Among the ladies she knew in her youth were Mrs. James Madison and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton; and she remembers being brought into her mother's drawing-room, at the age of five years, to be presented to Gov. DeWit Clinton. Mrs. Gregory's grandfather, Capt. Asaph Whittlesey, was killed at the head of his company, at the massacre of Wyoming, in the revolutionary war; and Mrs. Gregory is descended from Hon. Thos. Wells, fourth colonial governor of Connecticut and Hon. Richard Treat, one of those to whom the famous charter of Connecticut was granted by the king, and a brother of Gov. Robt. Treat, and from many other colonial worthies.

Charles Noble Gregory was born at Unadilla,

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

Otsego county, N. Y., August 27th, 1851, and his education began at the Unadilla Academy when four years old. After coming to Madison he studied in the public and private schools, and entered the preparatory class of the University of Wisconsin, and later the university, and completed the ancient classical course, graduating in 1871, taking the honor of the Latin salutatory and the degree A. B. He was a member of the Athenean Debating society and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Since graduating he has been orator, secretary and treasurer and president of the Alumni association of the university.

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He studied law in the office of Gregory & Pinney, and in the College of Law, University of Wisconsin, graduating from the latter with the degree of LL. B. in 1872. He then became a member of the law firm of Gregory & Pinney, and later of Gregory, Bird & Gregory and of Gregory & Gregory. After his father's death in 1892 he practiced alone in Madison for some time. He served as alderman of Madison for three years, 1881, 1882 and 1883, and was chairman of the water works committee when the water works were completed, and of the committee in charge when the first scheme of public sewers was adopted. He was a member of the board of education of Madison, 1883, has been secretary of the Madison Civil Service Reform association for many years, member of the general committee of the National Civil Service Reform association, and is president of the Wisconsin Civil Service Reform association. In 1894 he was elected by the regents of the University of Wisconsin, professor of law and associate dean of the College of Law, and has since given his entire time to the duties of those offices.

Among the most interesting cases with which he was connected when in the practice of his profession were the will case of Ford vs. Ford, in which he represented Hamilton College, as well as in controversies over the same will in courts of Michigan and Missouri, and the murder case of French vs. the State, in which he procured a conviction and life sentence to be set aside, on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Gregory's miscellaneous writings have appeared in The New York Nation, the Independent, Little's Living Age, Overland Monthly, Outing, Old Scribner's Magazine, Youth's Companion, Harper's Weekly, New York Evening Post, Life, and many other publications; and his articles on legal topics in The Harvard Law Review, The American Law Register and Review, The American Law Review, The London Law Times and the publications of the American Bar association. He edited the Tariff Reform Advocate in 1888, and he has given many addresses and published pamphlets especially on legal education and the corrupt use of money in politics; and has, for some years, been identified with the attempt to procure the passage of more stringent laws in Wisconsin on

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the later subject. He heard the debates in the English house of commons on the passage of the Sir Henry James act against corrupt politics, and has, for years, advocated as strong a law for Wisconsin, and procured bills therefor to be introduced into the legislature for the past three sessions. He gave addresses, by invitation, before the National Civil Service Reform association in New York, the World's Auxiliary Congress on Government in Chicago, and in many other places on that subject. His pamphlets on this topic have been considerable called for throughout this country, in Europe and even Japan.

Mr. Gregory is a Democrat, and, since 1896, a gold Democrat.

He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, curator of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, one of the board of directors of the Madison Free Library, and vestryman of Grace Episcopal church. His college degrees are A. M. and LL. B. He is an Episcopalian, and is unmarried.

BARDON, Thomas, a prominent and substantial business man of Ashland, Wisconsin, is the son of Richard and Mary Roche Bardon, who came to this country from Wexford, Ireland, in 1844. The family, for a short time, resided in New York City, where the husband and father worked at his trade of shoemaker, and then went on to Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, where Thomas, the second of seven children, was born October 22nd, 1848. In 1857 Richard Bardon moved with his family to Superior, Wisconsin, where he subsequently became clerk of the circuit court of Douglas county, which office he held for several years, and was county judge at the time of his death in 1889. He was a man of strong character, a temperance advocate, disliked everything mean and low, had a fine literary taste, and possessed one of the finest private libraries in Superior.

Thomas Bardon attended the common schools in Maysville and in Superior, and graduated from the high school in the latter city in 1866. After leaving school, he was, for a short time, connected with a local paper, and, in 1867, went out as chainman in an 143 engineering corps to make a preliminary survey for the Northern Pacific railroad.

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This occupation he followed for four years, rising through all the grades of the work and finally reaching the position of division engineer. He has traveled on foot over the whole region from Lake Superior to the Red and Missouri rivers, both ways, several times. In 1871 he was tendered, but declined, an important position in the land department of the Northern Pacific company. In 1871 he resigned the position of division engineer of the railroad, and the next year took up his residence in Ashland, where he taught school the following winter. That he is a man of ability and character is shown by the fact that he was chosen chairman of the town board before the city of Ashland was incorporated, and was afterward president of the Chamber of Commerce and the Ashland National bank. He is a director and large stockholder of other banks, the street railroad, the Gas company, the Northern Grain Flour Mill company, and the Pulp Mill company. He is also a director in the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Ashland Railroad company. He is vice-president of the Northern Chief Iron company, a company owning the fee to valuable mines on the Gogebic range; and he is also president of the Pioneer Iron company on the Vermillion range, north of Duluth. This company is famous as having one of the largest highgrade ore deposits in the world. He is president of the Ashland Sulphite Fiber company; and is at the head of the firm of Bardon, Kellogg & Co., wholesale and retail grocers of Ashland. He also cultivates 240 acres of farming lands inside the city limits, and is one of the largest holders of real estate, both improved and unimproved, in Ashland. Mr. Bardon has traveled extensively in both the old and new worlds.

Politically, Mr. Bardon is what may be called a sound-money protective-tariff Democrat, advocating a moderate system of protection. Though taking a lively interest in political questions, he is not a politician. He was a

THOMAS BARDON.

member of the Democratic state central committee, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He has been a member of the city school board, was mayor of the city in 1896, and re-elected in April, 1897.

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Mr. Bardon was married November 6th, 1884, to Miss Jennie Grant of Winona, Minnesota, and two children have been born to them—Belle and Thomas, Jr. Mr. Bardon's two brothers, James and John A., are prominent and wealthy business men and bankers of Superior. Business success seems to be a characteristic of the family.

HYDE, Welcome, a resident of Appleton, Wisconsin, was born in Milton, Chittenden county, Vermont, May 23rd, 1824. His parents, Eli and Mary Campbell Hyde, trace their ancestors through several generations of New Englanders, among whom were men of character and influence in the communities where they lived. Welcome Hyde passed his early boyhood in his native state, but when eleven years of age, his father, who had been a lumberman in the region about Lake Champlain, 144

WELCOME HYDE.

removed to Ohio, settling in the vicinity of Cleveland. Here the boy spent several years, attending school and assisting his father in the work of the farm. He was a student in the Rock River institute, at Mount Morris, Illinois, for a year, but his health failing, he left the school, and in 1847 went into the pine woods of Wisconsin for the double purpose of benefiting his health and improving his material prospects. Here he met and renewed an acquaintance begun in the east with Philetus Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer, knowing him for a young man of integrity and good judgment, employed him to locate pine lands for him, to use the lumberman's and woodsman's phrase; and in this capacity he was long engaged, locating, it is thought, something like a million acres. Mr. Hyde also selected pine lands for himself, and in this way began what grew into a handsome fortune. He also invested largely in city property, but city lots had no such financial potency as pine lands.

In February, 1862, Mr. Hyde raised a military company, for the defense of the Union, of which he was chosen captain, and which became a part of the Seventeenth Wisconsin infantry. He served with this company until September, 1862, when he was compelled to resign his commission on account of ill-health and return home.

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He is a Republican, but not "for revenue," for he has steadily refused all offices.

He is a close observer, fond of travel, and has been in nearly every state in the Union. In this way he has gained a vast fund of information, and is an exceedingly agreeable companion. He once made the circuit of Vancouver's Island in a canoe, looking at the pine of that region. He is eminently a "self-made man," and one who was in no sense spoiled in the making, as not a few are.

Mr. Hyde was married, in 1848, to Miss Sarah Markley of Paris, Illinois. Their children are F. M. Hyde, who is associated with his father in business; D. M. Hyde, who operates a saw-mill and is a general merchant at Bear Creek, Wisconsin, and Frances, wife of James Simpson, who died of consumption in November, 1893, leaving three children. She was a noble, Christian woman, and her death was a source of unspeakable grief to her parents and many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, as was their daughter, are consisted and active members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Hyde has given liberally of his substance for the support of every good cause.

CURRAN, James Aloysius, county judge of Crawford county, and an influential citizen of Prairie du Chien, is a native of New York City, where he was born April 9th, 1836. His parents, Bernard and Margaret Crawford Curran, were natives of County Down, Ireland, where the father pursued his calling of weaver. Some after their marriage, they came to this country, taking up their residence in New York City, where their son, James, received his primary education. In March, 1849, the family removed to Prairie du Long township, Monroe county, Ill., and the father engaged in farming. The boy, at this time thirteen years old, assisted his father in the 145 farm work and attended school as opportunity offered. In this manner the time passed until 1858, when, at the age of twenty-two, he went to St. Louis and entered the school of the Christian Brothers, where he studied a year. Returning to his home in Illinois, he remained there until 1860, when he engaged in mercantile business in Freedom, Ill. This he abandoned at the end of the year, when he obtained a position with H. C. Jackson, a tobacconist of St. Louis, with whom he remained until 1863,

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in which year he took charge of the government herd of contraband cattle. After their sale during the following winter, he returned to St. Louis, and thence to his father's farm, in the vicinity of which he taught district schools for a number of years, finally going to Viroqua, Wis., in 1869, where he obtained a clerkship in the store of N. McKie. In this position he remained until 1873, when he took the management of a store for his employer at Rising Sun, Wis., and in connection with it held the position of postmaster of the village. In 1877 he resigned his position in the store and engaged in the hotel business, retaining the postmastership. In 1889, having been elected clerk of the Circuit court of Crawford county, he removed to Prairie du Chien, which has since been his home. He was re-elected in 1891, and, upon the expiration of his second term, he was elected county judge for the term of four years, beginning in January, 1894, and was re-elected in April, 1897.

Judge Curran is a thorough Republican in his political views and affiliation, and before his election to the office of county judge held several local offices. He is a scholarly man and speaks the German and Norwegian languages fluently.

The Judge was married in 1876 to Miss Margaret McCoy, of Franklin, Vernon county, and they have five children, namely: Wm. Constantine, Edna E., Mary Rosa, Ellen and Arthur Bernard.

A devout member of the Catholic church, a man of unquestionable honor and integrity, possessed of great energy and a perseverance

JAMES ALOYSIUS CURRAN.

that yields to nothing short of the impossible, he has made his own way in the world, and is fairly entitled to the honors and the respect which he has achieved.

TOURTELLOTTE, Mills, resides at La Crosse, where he is a practicing lawyer. He is the son of M. L. and Louise C. Tourtellotte, both natives of Windham county, Connecticut. His father was a farmer. The late Col. John E. Tourtellotte, who was a member of Gen. Sherman's staff from January 1st, 1871, to February 8th, 1884, was an uncle of

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Mills Tourtellotte, and died in La Crosse, July 22nd, 1891, and is buried in the National cemetery at Arlington, Va. Mr. Tourtellotte's father and mother both died at La Crosse, the former in April, 1894, and the latter in April, 1892. The first of the family in this country came from France in 1660, settling in Rhode Island, his descendants spreading into Connecticut and Massachusetts, and in Holyoke, in the latter state, Mills Tourtellotte was born, August 31st, 1853. When he was two years of age the family removed to La Crosse county, 146

MILLS TOURTELLOTTE.

Wisconsin, where Mr. Tourtellotte's father bought a large tract of land at West Salem, and was one of the founders of that village. Mills Tourtellotte was educated at the University of Wisconsin, graduating in the law class of 1875. In June of the same year he was admitted to the bar in Madison; and, going to La Crosse immediately thereafter, he opened an office and began the practice of law, soon becoming associated with William E. Howe, also a graduate of the university, under the firm name of Howe & Tourtellotte. This partnership continued until 1881, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Tourtellotte practiced alone until 1885. The firm of Bleckman, Tourtellotte & Bloomingdale was then formed, and continued for five years.

Mr. Tourtellotte has been successful in his professional career, and has acquired the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, especially those who control large industries centered in La Crosse, for whom he is attorney and whose legal business he has long transacted. To this kind of business he has devoted the greater part of his time, rarely engaging in general practice, but confining himself almost exclusively to the duties of consulting counsel. He is the owner of a stock and dairy farm of five hundred acres, at Middle Ridge, La Crosse county, in which he takes great interest, and where he raises fine stock and makes choice butter.

In politics Mr. Tourtellotte is a Republican, taking deep interest in party questions and campaigns, but has no ambition for office.

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Domestic in his taste, he may generally be found at home when not professionally engaged. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Lillie Woodbury of Boston, the only child of the late Capt. W. W. Woodbury of that city, who served in the Union army in the recent war, and who died in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte have four children—one daughter and three sons.

The family are attendants at the Episcopal church.

Mr. Tourtellotte has one brother living, John F., a practicing attorney in Denver, Colorado, and a sister, Miss M. L. C. Tourtellotte, who resides in Paris.

OLIN, John M., one of Madison's most accomplished lawyers, is the son of Nathaniel Green Olin, a well-to-do farmer, who lived near Bellville, Ohio, where he died in 1881. He was a native of Vermont, and there he married his wife, Phoebe Roberts, and there they lived for several years, before removing to Ohio. Mr. Olin's maternal uncle, Daniel Roberts, a resident of Burlington, Vermont, is one of the leading lawyers of the state, and the author of Roberts' Digest of the Vermont Reports. One of his paternal uncles, Abram G. Olin, was a member of congress for three terms from New York, from the district including Troy, and upon the close of his third term, was appointed by President Lincoln one of the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and held that position until his death.

John M. Olin was born at Lexington, Ohio, July 10th, 1851. A farmer's boy, he had, up 147 to the age of fourteen, only such educational facilities as the district school afforded, occupying but three months each winter. During the next two years he attended the village school at Bellville, Ohio, and then went to a fitting academy, for a year, and after that to the preparatory department of Oberlin College. Having completed his preparatory studies, he entered the ancient classical course of the academic department. After completing the freshman year, he left Oberlin, and, in the fall of 1869, entered Williams College. While a student there he won the first prize in history, and was an active member of the Philologian Debating society. He graduated in 1873, and was appointed to deliver one of

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the philosophical orations at commencement. In the senior year, he was chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, the members of which are selected solely on the ground of scholarship, and, at Williams, are selected by the faculty. After graduation, Mr. Olin taught school at Bellville for two terms, when he resigned to become principal of the city schools of Mansfield, and while there began the study of law. Meanwhile, Dr. Bascom, who had been one of his professors at Williams College, had been made president of the University of Wisconsin, and offered him the position of instructor in the department of rhetoric and oratory, upon which he entered in the fall of 1874, and in which he remained until June, 1878. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of the university, and graduated therefrom in June, 1879. Mr. Olin was thus equipped, so far as young man without much ready money could be, for entering upon the work of his chosen profession. Looking about for a suitable opportunity and a partner, he found the former in Madison and the latter in Lars J. Grinde, a young Norwegian lawyer, possessing practical ability of a high order, an extended acquaintance and some practical experience gained in the office of county judge at Madison. A partnership was formed under the firm name of Olin & Grinde. Clients came at once, and soon the

JOHN M. OLIN.

firm had all the work it could do. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Grinde, in 1881, after which Mr. Olin practiced alone until 1892, since which time Harry L. Butler has been associated with him as his partner—a young lawyer of decided ability and promise in his profession. Through his thorough knowledge of the law, his industry in the study and preparation of his cases, and his rapidity in his work, Mr. Olin has made exceptional progress in his profession, and has acquired a recognized standing as a lawyer throughout the state, his career often receiving the favorable comment of bench and bar.

As a citizen, he is public-spirited, and has devoted much time and thought to the promotion of local improvements, notably the beautiful Mendota drive. Recently there has been appointed a park commission for Madison, and Mr. Olin has been chosen its president.

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It is not too much to expect, therefore, that the commission will render the city very satisfactory service.

Mr. Olin was married June 14th, 1880, to Miss Helen M. Remington of Baraboo, Wis.

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In December, 1885, he became a professor in the law department of the university, but went out with President Bascom in June, 1887. In January, 1892, however, he again became connected with the law school, and is now professor of wills, tort and real property, and is making a fine record as an instructor.

Although at present giving no attention to politics, Mr. Olin was, in 1884, a candidate for congress on the Prohibition ticket in the Third district, and was the party nominee for governor in 1886, receiving the largest vote ever given for any Prohibition candidate in the state. In 1888, at the National Prohibition convention at Indianapolis, he threw all his energy into a successful attempt to prevent the Prohibition party from making the mistake of subscribing to various reform movements in no way connected with prohibition. Since that time he has had nothing to do with politics. At the last presidential election he voted the Republican ticket throughout.

VAN SLYKE, Napoleon Bonaparte, a leading banker and prominent citizen of Madison, is the son of Daniel Van Style, who was born in 1800, and died in 1831. He was an accomplished civil engineer, and was engaged in many public improvements, such as the "Lower Aqueduct of the Erie, Cana," the "Deep Cut" in the Delaware and Hudson canal, the Savannah and Ogeechee ship canal connecting those rivers, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry, of which, when constructed, he was the first superintendent. His wife was Miss Laura Mears, daughter of James and Lois Mears. She was born February 14th, 1804, and died December 20th, 1842.

N. B. Van Slyke, the subject of this sketch, was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 21st, 1822. He was educated in the common and academic schools, in which,

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he says, there was more work and less play and better influences for the formation of character than in those of the present day. After leaving school he was engaged for five or six years in farm work, then in manufacturing and in the wholesale salt trade in Syracuse, New York. Shipping goods through the great lakes first called his attention to the commercial and industrial possibilities of the northwest, and, in the spring of 1853, he removed to Wisconsin, and settled in Madison, where he engaged in banking, first under the firm name of Richardson & Van Slyke. In 1854, was organized the Dane County bank, at Madison, with Levi B. Vilas, father of the ex-United States senator, as president, ex-Governor Leonard J. Farwell, as vice-president, and N. B. Van Slyke, as cashier. The ex-senator was then the messenger boy. Subsequently, Timothy Brown, from Syracuse, became cashier, and Mr. Van Slyke took the position of president. In 1864 this bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Madison, of which, for the past thirty years, he has been president, and he still keeps in the working harness.

He was a member of the common council which first organized the city government of Madison, in 1856, and one of the only two remaining charter members of the State Historical society of Wisconsin, the library of which then consisted of less than one hundred volumes; but the society has now attained a very high rank among institutions of its kind. He has, for many years, been one of its curators, and is now chairman of its financial committee.

When, in 1866, the Wisconsin state university was reorganized, with the department of agriculture added, he was one of the regents, serving four successive terms—twelve years, during most of which time he was chairman of its executive committee.

At a convention of bankers, held at Saratoga Springs, in 1875, he conceived the idea of organizing a permanent body, and introduced the resolution founding the American Banker's association, and has been a member of its executive council, and an efficient and valued worker in that body of financiers. He 149 was the first president of the Wisconsin State Banker's association.

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Mr. Van Slyke's war record is of a business more than a soldierly character. During the first year of the war, when the several states were required to provide for their own volunteers, he was assistant quartermaster-general of the state until January, 1862, when the general government took all furnishings in charge, and a depot of supplies was established at Madison. The former assistant quartermaster-general of the state was then transferred to duty for the quartermaster's department of the United States government, with authority from Washington direct to provide all clothing, camp and garrison equipment, quartermasters' stores and transportation of material and troops for Wisconsin soldiers, which he did independently of any ranking officer elsewhere, reporting only to the quartermaster-general of the United States army. His rank was that of assistant quartermaster, which office he held until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and is now a member of the Loyal Legion.

He has no strong party affiliations, and with the exception of the position of postmaster, which he held under the administration of President Polk, he has never held a political office. Though an ardent advocate of "sound money," as represented by the gold standard, and a firm believer in a tariff that will produce revenue sufficient for the purposes of the government, he is opposed to that for the protection of any one class more than another. He is a member of the Reform club of New York, whose greatest work is for "sound money," and he has occasionally contributed articles in support of this principle. In religion he is an agnostic.

Mr. Van Slyke was married, in 1844, to Laura, daughter of Judge Elisha W. Sheldon of New York, by whom he had a daughter, Laura, now Mrs. Hawley and a son, E. W. Sheldon Van Slyke. This lady died many years ago, and he married Annie, daughter of

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE VAN SLYKE.

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Cooper Corbett of Corbettsville, New York, who has borne him two children, Maie, who married Dr. John M. Dodson, and died in 1887, and James M., who is married and has three children. Through his surviving daughter, Laura, he was a great-grandson.

For more than forty years Mr. Van Slyke has been a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, and those who have been familiar with the intelligent, public-spirited and honorable manner in which he has fulfilled all the duties of citizen, will wish him many more years of active life.

HILL, Warren Brown, M. D., who resides, at 186 North avenue, Milwaukee, is the son of Avery Hill, who was by occupation a builder, and one of the largest contractors in the early days of Milwaukee. He, with his partner, Mr. Rudd, built the old depot of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, which stood on the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, and many other of the early important buildings. He was an influential member of the original volunteer fire department; and, in many other respects, was a notable citizen, 150

WARREN BROWN HILL.

impressing his personality upon those with whom he had to do, and contributing much toward shaping affairs in those beginnings of the city. Dr. Hill's mother was Angeline L. Brown who came to Milwaukee with her parents in 1835, and was one of the first white children, as her mother was the first white woman to live in what was then a mere pioneer settlement. She is still alive, and the whole progress of the city, from the time it was an Indian camp to the present, comes within her recollection. Her father's name was Samuel Brown, who was one of the most prominent of the early settlers in Milwaukee. In ante-bellum days he was an ardent abolitionists, and is said to have been connected with underground railroads.

Dr. Hill was born in Milwaukee, and was educated in the common and the high schools of the city; and, at the age of sixteen, moved to Iowa, where he began his career as a school teacher when but eighteen, and at the same time commenced the study of medicine. At the age of twenty he went to Colorado, to work on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, in

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the capacity of a surveyor. After some time spent in this work, he returned to northern Iowa and resumed his vocation as a teacher, continuing there until 1889, when he removed with his family to Baltimore, for the purpose of completing his studies in medicine, in the medical department of the Baltimore university. From this institution he graduated in the spring of 1892, and in August thereafter he returned to his native city to begin the practice of his profession. Soon after establishing himself in Milwaukee he was elected a member of the Brainard Medical society; and he was one of the physicians who united, in 1892, in the organization of the Practitioners' Society of Milwaukee. In 1893 he became a member of the American Medical association; was elected secretary of the section materia, pharmacy and therapeutics of that body, in 1895, and in 1896 was elected chairman of the section. He has been an active member of the State Medical society since 1893; and he is, also, a member of the Fox River and the Northwestern Medical societies. In 1894, when the Milwaukee Medical College was organized, he was chosen secretary of the board of directors, and elected to the chair of material medica and therapeutics, which position he has held ever since.

BROWN, William Augustus, one of the stirring and successful young business men of the thriving city of Marinette, is the son of Augustus C. Brown, who was at different times engaged in the lumber, mining and banking business, in all of which he was eminently successful. He was the son of William and Lucy Brown, was born in Fort Ann, N. Y., in 1834, and died in 1890, leaving a large fortune. He married Permilia A. Gould, the sixth daughter of Oliver and Lydia Gould, who was born in the town of Dutton, Penobscott county, Maine, in 1833. The Goulds were prominent and highly respected people in eastern Maine.

W. A. Brown, together with his twin brother, Charles S. Brown, was born in Marinette, 151 Wis., on the 9th of September, 1864. His education was begun in the public schools of Marinette and continued in Lake Forest University through the years 1879-80-81. Leaving the university in his junior year, he learned the trade of machinist, after completing which he worked some years in the Marinette Iron works—an admirable experience for a young

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man—and then took the position of book-keeper in the Stephenson National bank. In 1890 he bought a majority of the stock of the Marinette Soap Co., and has been the president and manager of that organization up to the present time. In 1897 he assisted in organizing the Smith, Thorndike & Co. of Milwaukee and Marinette, successors to Mendel, Smith & Co., one of the oldest and largest importers and wholesale grocery houses in Wisconsin. Recognizing his executive ability and keen business foresight, the stockholders honored him by making his vice-president of the company and manager of the Marinette branch of the business. He is largely interested in mining and is also a director in the Stephenson national bank of Marinette, and the First National bank of Menominee, Mich., and a stockholder in the National Exchange bank of Milwaukee.

In politics Mr. Brown has been a Republican since attaining his majority. He is chairman of the Marinette county Republican committee, a member of the Republican state central committee, and is recognized as one of the bright young leaders of his party in the state. He is one of the regent of the state normal schools of Wisconsin, having been appointed in 1859. He was chief consul of the Wisconsin L. A. W., 1859-6.

He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 250, F & A. M.,; Marinette Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., Marinette Commandery, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory; Saladin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Shrine. He is also a member of Marinette Lodge, No. 72, K. of P., and of the Milwaukee club.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BROWN.

He is not a member of any religious organization, but his family attend the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Brown was married, in 188, to Miss Grace Wright, daughter of Dr. Isaac and Rachel Wright of Neenah, Wis. I our children have been born of this union—Florence, A. C., Irene and William Walker.

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BRUNCKEN, Ernest Theodore John, assistant city attorney of Milwaukee, is the son of a land owner or gentleman farmer at Feldhausen, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, who was in easy financial circumstances until he lost his fortune through business reverses. Mr. Bruncken's mother, whose maiden name was Anna Betty Schaer, had some literary ability, published some sketches in low German, and also a book, in German, on household matters, entitled "Die Hausfrau, Gattin und Mutter"—(The Housewife, Wife and Mother). His father's family were land-holders from time immemorial in the Friesian territory of Budjahdingen, on the shore of the German ocean in the Grand 152

ERNEST THEODORE JOHN BRUNCKEN.

Duchy of Oldenburg. Ernest Bruncken's great-grandfather was conspicuous during the Napoleonic invasion of Germany as head of an organization for evading the prohibition of the importation of goods from England and her colonies which was imposed upon Germany by the French. This kind of smuggling was considered at the time as patriotic as it was profitable. Mr. Bruncken's grandfather on his mother's side was a native of the province of Hanover, and in the war of liberation, in 1813, served as an officer in the celebrated "Freicorps" of Luetzow. After the war he settled in Bremen, and soon after was appointed to high office in that city, which he held the remainder of his life.

Ernest Bruncken was born in Feldhausen, parish of Langwarden, Oldenburg, Germany, on the 16th of February, 1863. He took a course at the gymnasium at Eisenach, Thuringia, Germany. In 1878 he came with his parents to Milwaukee, and went to work in a printing office, first in Milwaukee, then in Medford, Wisconsin. He next took up newspaper work in Chicago, and afterward on the Evening Wisconsin in Milwaukee, studying law at the same time, during his spare hours. In 1891 he passed the required examinations and was admitted to practice. In 1895 he was appointed assistant city attorney, and that position he now holds.

He has always been a Republican in politics, has taken an active part in the local campaigns since 1888, has spoken extensively in Republican meetings, has been a

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delegate to many conventions, including the state convention in 1896, where he seconded the nomination of Emil Baensch for governor.

He is a Mason, a Turner, member of the Parkman club, Wisconsin Historical society, Wisconsin Academy of Science and the American Historical association. He is also a member of the Grand Avenue Congregational church.

December 28th, 1893, he was married to Miss Emma Nohl of Milwaukee, and they have one child.

Mr. Bruncken has a decided taste for literature, especially of a historical nature, has published a number of historical papers in magazines, and is now working on a book of a more extensive character. There is a promising future before him which he will doubtless realize.

MONAHAN, James Gideon, was born on a farm in the town of Willow Springs, four miles north of Darlington, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, January 12th, 1855. His father, Joseph Monahan, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, the youngest son of John Monahan, who came from county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1798, he being the son of William Monahan, whose wife was Miss Mary Murdock, a daughter of John Murdock, who taught Robert Burns to read and write. John Monahan settled in Pennsylvania and married Elizabeth Stitt, the daughter of a German father and a Scotch mother. The fruit of this union was a family of five sons and three daughters. The Monahan family left Pennsylvania in 1839, and moved first to 153 Kentucky, thence to Indiana, thence to Illinois, and reached the lead regions of Wisconsin in 1843. They purchased land and began to follow agriculture, which, as a rule, was the life occupation of all the brothers. In 1852 Joseph Monahan was united in marriage to Miss Nancy, the eldest daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Pilling, who had come from England to Wisconsin in 1830. Mrs. Pilling, assisted by Mrs. Lucy Ray, organized and conducted, in a log school-house in Willow Springs, the first Methodist Sunday school ever held in the then territory of Wisconsin.

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There were born to Joseph Monahan and his wife a family of six children, two of whom died in infancy, and one daughter died after reaching the years of womanhood. The children now living are Mrs. Retta Cone of Darlington, Wis., Miss Olive Otis of Denver, Colorado, and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Monahan's father died in Darlington, in September, 1887. His mother still resides there.

Mr. Monahan's boyhood life differed but little from that of other boys of that section of the state. He attended the district school in the winter, and worked on the farm in the summer until he was nineteen years old, when he entered the Darlington high school, and completed the course of study in two years. He then entered the office of the late H. S. Magoon and began the study of law, teaching school in the winter and reading law in the summer, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1878. Soon after this he formed a partnership with the late Moses M. Strong, and for a year lived at Mineral Point. In the summer of 1880 he returned to his old home at Darlington; and, soon after, a vacancy occurring in the office of district attorney, he was appointed by Governor Smith to fill the vacancy. In the following November he was elected for a full term, and in 1882 was re-elected, being one of two Republicans that in La Fayette county out-rode the Democratic cyclone of that year. In May, 1883, Darlington was visited by a disastrous fire, and among the property destroyed was the plant of The Darlington

JAMES GIDEON MONAHAN.

Republican. Some trouble being found in starting the paper again, Mr. Monahan was induced by some of the party leaders to buy a half interest in it, and for two years he was associated with Ed. H. Bintliff in its publication, under the firm name of Bintliff & Monahan. In 1885 Mr. Monahan purchased Mr. Bintliff's interest, and since that time he has been the sole proprietor of this old Republican landmark in southwestern Wisconsin.

On September 14th, 1886, Mr. Monahan was united in marriage to Miss Helen, daughter of the late Captain L. B. Waddington. They have one son, Homer W., who was born

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October 4th, 1889. They have a handsome residence on Keep street, and in that home love, peace and happiness reign supreme.

Mr. Monahan became a Mason when twenty-two years of age, joining Evening Star Lodge, No. 64, at Darlington, and is now serving his sixth year as W. M. of this lodge. At the session of the grand lodge, held at Milwaukee in June, 1897, he was elected deputy grand master of the state. He is also a member of Darlington Chapter, No. 50, R. 154 A. M., Wymodaughsis Chapter, No. 93, O. E. S., Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Globe and Modern Woodmen.

In politics he is a Republican, and has always been a active in advancing the interest of his party. He was a member of the Republican state central committee from 1884 to 1888; was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1888, and has attended every Republican state convention for the past fifteen years. Since 1884 there has never been a campaign that he has not been called upon to take the stump, and his party has never asked his services in vain. As a campaign orator he has but few equals. At the Republican state convention, held in Milwaukee in July, 1896, a great ratification meeting was held at the Exposition building, under the auspices of the Republican Editorial League of Wisconsin. Mr. Monahan presided at this meeting, and on taking the chair made a speech that not only aroused the enthusiasm of the ten thousand people present, but electrified the country. The speech was copied in all the leading Republican papers, and the orator was flooded with congratulatory letters from all parts of the nation. At a meeting of the Wisconsin Republican Editorial league held the morning after this ratification, he was unanimously elected president. During the campaign of 1896, under the auspices of the national committee, he was on the stump for seven weeks, speaking in Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota, returning to Wisconsin for the last week in the campaign.

He possesses a cheerful disposition, and bears an unblemished record for honesty and truth. He even clings tenaciously to the old adage that a man can be honest in politics as

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well as in business. He is not a member of any religious organization, but, with his family, attends the Congregational church.

In 1894 he was a candidate for governor, and received the united support of the First congressional district, but was defeated for the nomination by Wm. H. Upham.

ROWELL, John S., well known as a manufacturer of Beaver Dam, is one of those men who, in making their own fortune, have been of great service to their fellow men. Without more than the limited opportunities for acquiring an education which are afforded by the country school, and in the face of great obstacles, including much hard work, he has built up one of the largest manufactories of the state, and gained for himself a comfortable fortune. He was born in the town of Spring Water, Livingston county, N. Y., April 1st, 1827, the son of John and Sarah Moore Rowell. Their home was one of comparative comfort, but made so by their industry and economy. Thus the children early learned the advantages of an economical management of resources and the benefit of individual effort. Young Rowell secured a practical education in the district school and the school of experience, of which latter he was early a student, and while a boy displayed much mechanical ingenuity. When but fifteen years of age he had become an expert in the art of making plows—both the iron and wood-work. In 1843 his father removed to Wisconsin, but the boy stopped in Goshen, Indiana, where an older brother lived. In a few months he followed the family to Wisconsin, but returned to Goshen, where he remained until he was eighteen years old. His brother, who had become connected as part owner in a plow factory, advised him to engage in the same business. His entire capital consisted of a rifle and forty dollars of borrowed money. All of this he invested in flour at three dollars per barrel, which he sold for four dollars a barrel, taking his pay in plow castings. He then began the construction of a shop for the manufacture of plows, doing all the work himself—cutting the timber, preparing a flume and race for a water power, putting in a wheel, shafting and pulleys, and all without the aid of any one, except when the building was raised. A gentleman passing through the place and hearing of the boy's heroic efforts to start a factory, offered to give him an old 155 boiler for a cupola if he would go to Fort Wayne for it, a distance of sixty miles. The boy

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readily accepted the proposition, hired a team, provided himself with rations of bread and sausage, drove the long distance and brought back the improvised cupola. This factory proved a success, and in the course of three years he accumulated \$1,500, which was doing well for those times. The records of industrial enterprises will be searched in vain for a narrative of similar heroic and successful efforts of an unaided boy. He now gave up the business, visited Hartland, Wisconsin, then returned to Goshen, and went into business with his brother, made some money there, then came again to Wisconsin, and finally located in Beaver Dam, where he has since remained. He began the manufacture of agricultural implements in a small way, which has been steadily increased until now the value of the output is a quarter of a million dollars annually. Among the machines manufactured is the Tiger threshing machine, which has a wide sale, principally in Russia. The business was incorporated in 1888, with a capital of \$100,000, and his two sons are stock-holders with him. They are now the active managers of the business. Mr. Rowell holds some twenty patents for improvements in his machines, and is still president of the company and director of its affairs. He is a stock-holder and director in the Beaver Dam Cotton Mill company, also a director of the Beaver Dam Electric Light company, the Malleable Iron company, and president and director of the First National bank of Beaver Dam. He delights in the fine driving horses, and has owned some notable for their speed, and for their general excellence in other respects.

Mr. Rowell has been twice married, first on January 1st, 1850, to Miss Mary M. Ball of Virginia, who died in 1891. She was the mother of five children: Theodore B. and Samuel W. Rowell, who are now interested in business with their father; Elizabeth, who was the wife of Lyman Barber, and died in 1880; Lillian, wife of Ernest Munger of Waupun;

JOHN S. ROWELL.

Florence Belle, married to Robert Hopkins of Milwaukee, Mr. Rowell's second marriage was to Miss Mary Schiller of Beaver Dam.

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He is a Republican, but has not mingled much in politics. He served two terms as mayor of Beaver Dam, and twice as alderman.

Mr. Rowell has done much toward the industrial development of the state, is a generour, public-spirited man, and highly respected by the men in his employ, which is one of the highest tributes that can be paid a man.

DOWNS, Daniel L., physician and surgeon in the Union army, legislator and county judge, who resides in Richland Center, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, December 2nd, 1824. His father was Lyman Downs, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and his mother, Esther Woods Downs. His education was obtained at the county school and at the academy at Belvidere, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1844. In 1846 he entered Rush Medical College, and completed the course in 1847. In 1850 he settled in 156

DANIEL L. DOWNS.

Richmond, now Orion, Richland county, Wisconsin. Upon the formation of the Forty-sixth regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry, he was appointed surgeon on the regiment, and served with it to the end of the war. In 1858 he took up his residence in Richland Center and engaged in the drug business under the firm name of D. L. Downs & Co. This business he conducted until 1878, when he retired from it.

Mr. Downs was a Democrat up to 1860, when he joined the ranks of the Republicans, and has acted with them ever since. He has had quite an extended and varied experience in public life. In 1855 he was a member of the legislature from Richland county, and for the years 1859 and 1860 he was county treasurer. He was a member of the state senate for the term of 1876 and 1877, and a presidential elector in 1876, casting his vote for Hayes for president. In 1880 he was elected county judge of Richland county, and has held the office to the present time. At the spring election in 1897 he was again re-elected, for the term beginning with the year 1898.

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He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is commander of the Wm. H. Bennett post, No. 33. He is also a Mason being a member of the Richland Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 66, and of the Grand Lodge of Masons, and was junior warden in 1864.

In religious faith he is a Congregationalist.

Judge Downs was married, in 1850, to Mary D. Cowen. They have four children—Hubert L. Downs, Mrs. A. Downs Black, J. Lee Downs and Eno Downs.

His long tenure of the county judgeship, and the numerous other official positions which have been conferred upon him, are evidence that his fellow citizens regard him as a man of integrity and ability, and a capable and faithful official.

HOYT, Frank Mason, a native of Milwaukee and a lawyer of prominence, is the son of Charles Mason Hoyt, who was born in Rush, Monroe county, New York, on the 27th of August, 1827. He received an academic education, came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Milwaukee. He was by occupation a merchant, but studied law and was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee, though he never engaged actively in the practice of his profession. He was sheriff of Milwaukee county in 1864-5, member of the common council in 1868, and a member of the assembly from the Fourth district (the old Fourth ward) in 1871, and died in May of the same year. Charles M. Hoyt's father was a native of Connecticut, but was one of the earliest settlers in Rochester, New York. The family is supposed to be of Dutch origin, as the name was originally Van Hayt. Mr. Hoyt's mother was Katherine Robinson, of English descent, her father having been a native of Great Britain.

Frank M. Hoyt was born in Milwaukee on the 25th of August, 1853. He received his early education in local schools, and attended for a time Prof. Kersteiner's school, which subsequently became Markham's academy, from which he and many of the youths of 157 Milwaukee in the 60's were graduated, and in which they received most valuable training under that born educator Prof. Markham. In the fall of 1869 he entered Beloit College,

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becoming a member of the class of 1873, with which he remained two years. He next taught school in Ionia county, Michigan, during the winter of 1871-2, and at the close of his school, he entered the insurance office of Crampton & Dodge of Milwaukee. But the young man had his eye on the legal profession, and, as the first step toward the realization of his ambition, he joined the law class of Michigan university, remaining with it during the college year of 1874-5. He then entered, in the fall of 1875, the law office of Mariner, Smith & Ordway as a student. A year later he has studying with the firm of Cotzhausen, Smith, Sylvester & Scheiber. He passed his examination in 1877, and was admitted to the bar. In 1882 he formed a partnership with David S. Ordway, under the firm name of Ordway & Hoyt. This partnership lasted for three years. In the years 1891-2 he was a member of the law firm of Quarles, Spence, Hoyt & Qaurles. From 1895 to 1896 his firm was Hoyt & Ogden, and since March, 1896, Hoyt, Ogden & Olwell. In the intervals between the above partnerships he was practicing alone.

Since the spring of 1895 he has been one of the standing masters in chancery of the United States district court, and acted as such in the foreclosure cases of the Wisconsin Central, Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul, and the Milwaukee city railways.

Possessing a thorough knowledge of the principles of law, familiar with local and general statutes, an advocate of more than usual ability, he has won very general recognition in the profession, and is considered one of the leaders among the younger members of the Milwaukee bar.

In politics Mr. Hoyt is a Democrat, and in the campaign of 1896 was one of his party who stood for the gold standard. He never held office other than those in party organizations.

FRANK MASON HOYT.

He was one of the secretaries of the State Democratic convention in 1884, secretary of the Milwaukee Democratic county committee, and for two years its chairman. He is a member

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of the Kilbourn Lodge and Chapter of Masons, and of the Deutscher and the Milwaukee Country clubs. Religiously he is a Presbyterian and a member of the Immanuel church.

He was married November 10th, 1880, to Hattie P. Jones of Milwaukee, and they have two children living—Annette, aged nine years, and Constance, aged five.

LOSEY, Joseph W., for years one of the ablest and most prominent of the members of the La Crosse bar, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Honesdale on the 30th of December, 1834, the son of Ebenezer T. and Lucy Walton Losey. His primary education was received in the common schools of Honesdale, and he was prepared for college in the Honesdale Academy. In 1854 he entered Amherst College, and was a student there during that and the following year. Coming to 158

JOSEPH W. LOSEY.

La Crosse in the spring of 1856, he entered the office of Denison & Lyndes as a law student, and, in October of the following year, he was admitted to the bar. At the election a month thereafter, he was chosen district attorney, and re-elected at the expiration of his term. In 1860 he was elected city attorney of La Crosse. Mr. Losey began practice in connection with the firm of Denison & Lyndes, and upon its dissolution he succeeded Mr. Lyndes as the junior partner, continuing so until 1861, when the firm of Cameron & Losey was formed. This firm prospered from the start, and had the unusually long life of twenty-eight years. Mr. Cameron withdrew in 1889, and the present firm of Losey & Woodward succeeded.

Mr. Losey's long career in La Crosse has been one highly honorable to him both as a lawyer and citizen. As a lawyer his reputation for legal learning and for ability as an advocate has extended throughout the state, and he has been engaged in many of the most important cases that have come before the courts in the northwestern and northern part of the state. As a citizen his course has been characterized by liberty, public spirit and a devotion to the best interests of his adopted city that has yielded to no obstacles which

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energy and a wise foresight could overcome. He was active in the securing of such public improvements as water-works and facilities for street lighting, and has steadily encouraged its industrial development. He was twelve years a member of the city council, and gave much of his time and thought to city affairs to the great advantage of the public. He is a Democrat, but has mingled little in the struggles of party.

He is general attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad company, and local attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company.

He was married in La Crosse, in 1859, to Miss Florence T. Lehman, a native of Germany, and six children have been born to them, two of whom died in infancy.

Mr. Losey has always been a student, not alone of law books and cases, but of public questions, and has found time for the pleasures derived from the perusal of standard and current literature. It is to his habit of study that he owes his power and influence as a man and lawyer.

HEINE, Friedrich Wilhelm, an artist by profession, is a native of that great center of the book-publishing business—Leipzig, Germany, where he was born on the 25th of March, 1845. His parents were Carl Friedrich and Amalia Heine, both of whom are deceased, the latter in 1882, and the former in 1884.

After receiving a good, practical education. F. W. Heine took his first steps in art, in 1859, as a copper and steel engraver, under the direction of L. Sichling of Leipzig. From 1861 to 1866 he was designer for the world-renowned house of Otto Spamer of Leipzig. During this engagement he produced many illustrations for books, magazines and papers, which had a wide circulation, and did much toward spreading and maintaining that city's reputation as the greatest book-publishing center of the world. During the next four years Mr. Heine was a student in the art school in Leipzig, under the direction of Professors Hennig and Jaeger. This was followed by two years in the art school at Weimar as a special student of

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Prof. Paul Thuhman. From 1872 to 1885 he followed his profession in the great art center of Dresden, the last six years of which he was president of the "Dresdner Aquarell-Abend."

In 1885 he came to Milwaukee, in "the land of golden freedom," and in 188 he established his art school and water-color studio, where, up to the present time, over two hundred and fifty students have received instruction.

He is also interested in the Stirn & Kasch Art Printing company, of which he has been president.

In the campaign of Prussia against Austria of 1866, Mr. Heine accompanied the Prussian army in the important position of war correspondent and sketch artist of "Ueber Land and Meer" and "Die Gartenlaube," the leading illustrated papers of Germany. In the campaign of 1870-1, in the Franco-Prussian war, Mr. Heine was present as the field artist for "Die Gartenlaube," and was an eye witness of the battles of Gravelotte, Noart, Beaumont and Sedan—was at the siege of Paris, in the sorties at Le Bourget, Champigny and Montretout, was with the advance in the triumphal entry into Paris, and present at the crowning of the Emperor William at Versailles.

Among the pictures painted by Mr. Heine is the 'Triumphal Entry of the Prince-Royal Albert into Dresden at the head of his troops,' for which he won the first prize in competition. It now adorns the council chamber in the city hall of Dresden. He also painted four mammoth battle pieces for the Duke of Brunswick, representing the heroic deeds of the Brunswick troops in the Franco-Prussian war.

In Milwaukee he made the sketches for the four large panorama paintings, The Battle of Chattanooga, The Battle of Atlanta, The Crucifixion of Christ, and Christ's Entry into

FRIEDRICH WILHELM HEINE.

Jerusalem. In the painting of these panoramas he was associated with several other artists of distinction.

In mural and other interior decorations he has accomplished some notable work. The plans for the decoration and for the furniture of the restaurant known as the "Kuenstlerheim" (Artists' Home) were his production, as was also much of painting. There is also some of his work in the dining-rooms of the residences of S. C. Herbst and Ernst Borchert, which illustrates his taste and design and his skill in execution. Other examples of his artistic skill are to be seen in seven large wall paintings in the Pabst theater cafe, and eight mural paintings in the Eldelweiss restaurant. As a decorator of interiors Mr. Heine has won a reputation based upon artistic merit, as may be judged by those who study his work as illustrated in examples to which reference has been given.

Mr. Heine was married in Germany, in 1875, to Anna Helene Koenig of Merseburg, and they have two sons and one daughter. The son, Rudolf Ernst, has been a student of electric engineering in Madison since 1894.

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HORACE ALONZO JAUQUES UPHAM.

UPHAM, Horace Alonzo Jaques, the only surviving member of the old and honored law firm of Wells, Brigham & Upham, is the son of Don A. J. Upham, who was one of the pioneer lawyers of Milwaukee, and for thirty years one of the leaders of the bar. Although he passed from the scene of his earthly career nearly twenty years ago, many of the older residents of the city will remember him as a scholarly man, and having little taste for the struggles and strifes of party. The Upham family is one of the oldest in New England, and is traceable to John Upham, who came from the west of England to Malden, near Boston, some sixty years after the landing of the first colonists at Plymouth Rock, and most of those bearing the name in this country are descendants from the same stock. D. A. J. Upham was born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1809, was fitted for college at Chester, Vermont, and entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1831, at the head of his class, which numbered about a hundred. Choosing the law as his profession, he paid his expenses while pursuing his legal studies by teaching mathematics in Delaware

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College, and writing editorials for The Delaware Gazette, of which he afterwards became editor and proprietor. Admitted to the bar he began the practice of law in Delaware, but in 1837, concluding that the west was the field of promise for young men, he came to Chicago; but, not liking that place, he finally made his home in Milwaukee, where he became conspicuous as a lawyer, and as an enterprising man of affairs, being connected, as counsel, with some of the noted litigation of the day, and interested in enterprises of the ambitious young city. He was a member of the third legislative assembly and president of the first constitutional convention. He was also the candidate of the Democratic party for governor in 1851, in opposition to L. J. Farwell, the Whig candidate, but was defeated by a small majority. He was twice mayor of Milwaukee, and four years United States district attorney for the district, which then embraced the whole state. Mr. Upham's first case of importance in the territory illustrates the difficulties in the transaction of business in those days, and how far the state has advanced in the space of one generation. Mr. Upham was applied to take an appeal to the territorial supreme court to enjoin a judgment sale of a large amount of property in Milwaukee. Two of the judges were out of the territory, and the third one, Judge Dunn, lived in the extreme southwestern limit of the territory. The only thing to be done was to appeal to him, but this involved a ride on horseback of some one hundred and seventy-five miles. The time was short, but Mr. Upham made the trip, secured the injunction, and, by riding day and night, returned one hour before the sale was advertised to take place. Some of Mr. Upham's experiences on that trip were thrilling, and even perilous, including a struggle to escape a widespread prairie fire, and would read strangely to those who are familiar only with the facilities for travel and the transaction of business of the present day in Wisconsin. After thirty years of active life in his profession he retired from it, and spent his closing years in the recreation to be found in literature and science, for which he had the taste of the scholar and the man of culture.

Mrs. Upham, mother of H. A. J. Upham, was Elizabeth S. Jacques, daughter of Dr. Gideon Jaques of Wilmington, Delaware, who represented one of the oldest families in New Jersey, descended from the first Huguenots that settled in this country.

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The children of this family are five in number, three daughters and two sons. The oldest of the sons, Col. John J. Upham, is a colonel in the United States army. The youngest is H. A. J. Upham, the subject of this biography, who was born in Milwaukee, August 14th, 1853. He followed the usual course of American boys through the public schools, graduating from the Milwaukee High School in 1872. The year following he received the diploma of the Milwaukee Academy, and in 1875 he graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Returning home, he began the study of law in the office of Wilson Graham, and later continued it in the office of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, the senior member of this firm now being judge of the United States circuit court for this court. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and in 1879 he became connected with the law firm of Wells & Brigham, which was organized in 1852, and the firm name became Wells, Brigham & Upham, and has so remained up to the present time, although the original members of the firm are now no more, Mr. Brigham dying suddenly only a short time since. The firm, through all its history, maintained a reputation for conservatism and a policy in keeping with the best traditions of the profession, the introduction of new life and new methods by Mr. Upham's accession in no whit changing, but rather adding to its long established reputation for probity and honorable dealing. Mr. Upham from the date of his entrance into the firm, has been a very active force in all its work, and of late years has carried the burden of its extensive business, which involves the care of estates, the guardianship of trust funds, investments for clients, the handling of cases involving the laws respecting corporations and commercial transactions—in short, the most responsible, and in many respects the most important in the whole range of the legal profession. That Mr. Upham has been equal to these onerous duties is shown by the confidence placed in him by his clients and by the result of the litigations which he has conducted. Perhaps the most notable suit of which Mr. Upham has had charge is that of Hawley vs. Tesch, which involved some four hundred thousand dollars; in which, after years of legal struggle, judgment was finally entered for the clients of his firm, and property and money amounting to that sum was recovered for the Hawley heirs.

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Mr. Upham was married, in 1889, to Miss Mary L. Greene, daughter of the late Thomas A. Greene, long one of the most prominent and respected merchants of Milwaukee. They have two children, Elizabeth Greene and Mary Greene Upham. Mr. Upham is a man of broad culture, of liberal sympathies in the best sense of that phrase, and of high personal character.

ERICKSON, Halford, a resident of West Superior, and state commissioner of labor, census and industrial statistics, was born in Sweden, July 7th, 1862, and is the son of Erick and Anna Halfordson, both of whom are still living in Sweden. His father is a farmer in good circumstances and well educated. The grandparents on both sides were farmers.

Young Erickson attended the common school in Sweden, and came to the United States in 1882, when twenty years of age, making his home in Minneapolis, Minn., where he took a course of study in the academy. Though a foreigner and new to American schools and educational methods, he had no difficulty in keeping up with his class, and in acquiring a practical supplement to the education 162

HALFORD ERICKSON.

received in his native country. After leaving school, he took the position of warehouseman with a railroad company, gradually working up toward a more responsible position, until 1888, when he went to West Superior as cashier in the freight department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company. Mr. Erickson was in the employ of this company from 1883 to 1890, when he was, while in the company's service, elected register of deeds of Douglas county. This position he held four years, or until he was appointed by Gov. Upham, in 1895, commissioner of labor, census and industrial statistics. This office he now holds, with headquarters at Madison.

Politically Mr. Erickson is a Republican; and, while not a partisan or especially active in party work, he has given evidence of the sincerity of his political faith by such work for the

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promulgation of Republican principles and the success of his party as any citizen may and should perform.

Mr. Erickson was married, in 1889, to Anna Carlson of Minneapolis, and they have one child.

BRYANT, Benjamin French, one of the most accomplished members of the La Crosse bar, was born in Rockland, Maine, September 3rd, 1837. His father was Benjamin Bryant, a physician, whose ancestors were of English and Scotch extraction, and were related to the Bryants of Massachusetts, the first of the race coming to this country in the seventeenth century. On the mother's side Col. Bryant is also of English descent. His mother's name was Lucy F. French, and she belonged to one of the most sturdy and patriotic families of New England. Ezra B. French, a member of congress from Maine and second auditor of the treasury from 1861 to 1879, was a cousin of Col. Bryant's mother. The first of the family to come to this country was Edward French, who came from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1636. Col. Bryant's grandparents on both sides moved from Massachusetts into Maine when that country was a wilderness, cleared them farms there, and there lived all the remainder of their lives.

Col. Bryant attended the common schools of his native state until he has seventeen years of age, when he entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, Readfield, Maine, where his parents had been educated before him, and where he attended six months a year for four years. There he was fitted for teaching and for college. He entered Rowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, class of 1863, but left the institution at the end of his sophomore year. Going to Huron county, Ohio, whither his parents had moved in 1856, he began the study of law, but had continued it only a few months, when the excitements of the great civil war turned his attention to the needs of the country, and he enlisted August 9th, 1862, in the 101st Ohio infantry, and was mustered as fifth sergeant of Company A. The regiment was ordered south in September, joined Gen. Buell's army and made a force march to Perryville, where young Bryant got his first taste of real war. After that he

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participated in the battles of Stone River, Knob 163 Gap, Liberty Gap, Chicamauga, and numerous other sharp, but less bloody engagements. He was promoted to first lieutenant in January, 1863, after the battle of Stone River, and captain in March, 1864. At the battle of Chicamauga he was in command of the company, and lost in killed and wounded twelve of the fifteen men whom he led into the battle. He was the only officer in the company, and of the fifteen men engaged six were killed and six wounded. He was mustered out of service June 20th, 1865, the close of the war. Col. Bryant's two brothers were also in the war, John E. Bryant being a captain in the Eighth Maine infantry, and Thos. C. Bryant a private in the Third Ohio cavalry.

Upon the close of his military service, Col. Bryant returned to his law studies in Norwalk, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar there in April, 1866, and at once began practice, continuing it for two years, when he removed to La Crosse, where he has resided since May, 1868. While not seeking the ordinary office, preferring the uninterrupted practice of his profession, he has been in a measure pressed into the service. He was county judge of La Crosse county four years—from 1870 to 1874—district attorney for three terms of two years each. He was United States pension agent from 1875 to 1877, and postmaster of La Crosse from 1882 to 1885. Col. Bryant was a member of the staff of Gov. C. C. Washburn, and of Gov. Wm. E. E. Smith, with rank of colonel.

Col. Bryant is a charter member of Wilson Colwell Post, No. 38, of the Grand Army of the Republic of La Crosse, having joined it in 1882, and has been post commander, senior vice-president commander and department commander. He became a member of the Loyal Legion in 1890, at the Milwaukee Commandery.

He is an Episcopalian and a member of the vestry of Christ church, La Crosse, and has been such for many years.

July 12th, 1864, he was married at North Fayette, Maine, to Miss Augusta A. Stevens

BENJAMIN FRENCH BRYANT.

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of that place. She died January 4th, 1896. They had no children.

Col. Bryant has been an earnest Republican and has done much campaign work as an evidence of his faith in the principles of his party. He is a speaker of rare gifts, equally ready and happy in his manner, whether speaking extemporaneously or after deliberate preparation. He is a man of scholarly and literary tastes, and his addresses, whether made to a popular assembly or to a jury, illustrate these characteristics, and make him an entertaining and instructive speaker.

ELSER, John, whose residence is at 472 Cass street, is the son of John and Margaret Rabel Elser, who came to Wisconsin from Germany in 1853, and settled on a farm in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, where they have ever since resided. John Elser, the younger, was born in Koenigreich, Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1835. He has been a resident of Milwaukee since 1850. In 1868 he established a meat market, which he has conducted ever since, meeting with unusual

JOHN ELSER.

usual success. Careful in the management of his business, possessed of that sagacity which is sometimes the most productive of capital, and serving his customers in a manner to command their confidence and insure their continued patronage, he has built up a business of large proportions, which promises indefinite increase and very substantial returns.

Mr. Elser was married to Miss Franziska Auer, in 1869, and his family consists of his wife and seven children.

TENNEY, Charles Kent, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, on the 19th of April, 1848, and, with exception of about a year's residence in Missouri, has resided in that place ever since. His life has encompassed the whole period of our statehood, and he will celebrate his semi-centennial with that of the state. Mr. Tenney comes from New England stock on his father's side, his ancestors having immigrated from England and founded the town

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of Rowley, Mass., about 1632. His paternal grandmother, Sylvia Kent, was a cousin of the eminent Chancellor Kent, hence his middle name. His mother's ancestors were from Holland and settled near Pittsburg, Pa., at about the close of the revolution. His father, Major Horace A. Tenney, came to Madison in 1845, and had much to do in shaping the early policies of the state. Next to William E. Cramer of *The Evening Wisconsin*, he is the oldest living pioneer editor. With the late John Y. Smith, he was editor and proprietor of *The Madison Argus*, then the leading paper of Wisconsin, was elected territorial printer, reported the official proceedings of the constitutional convention, was the first chairman of the Republican state central committee, was state comptroller while the office existed, was in the legislature in 1857, was one of the first regents of the state university and chairman of its executive committee, was one of the original members of the State Historical society; was assistant state geologist and helped to make the first geological survey, was commissioned a major in the regular army by President Lincoln and assigned to duty as a paymaster, in which capacity he was at Vicksburg during the entire siege, and afterwards at New Orleans and on the Red river expedition. After the close of the war, with the exception of two years in the United States mail service, he was employed as editor on leading papers of Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee. He and the late Gen. Atwood were authors of a book entitled "Fathers of Wisconsin." Latterly he has been taking a rest on his farm near Madison.

When C. K. Tenney was about seven years of age his parents moved to a farm just west of Madison, and his first schooling was in the district school, taught by Miss Jerusha Noonan, sister of the late Josiah L. Noonan, one of the first editors of the territory. At the age of thirteen years, he left home and has ever since provided for himself. In 1861 he entered the office of the *State Journal*, at Madison, and there learned the printer's trade. Three years later he matriculated at the state university, but left it at the end of the sophomore year, entering the office of his uncles, H. 165 W. & D. K. Tenney, in Madison, as a student of law; and the day he was of age was admitted to practice. Soon after this he located at Carthage, Missouri, for the practice of his profession, and, while there, he,

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with a son of S. D. Carpenter, started the publication of The Carthage Patriot. At the solicitation of relatives, however, he returned to Madison in about a year and resumed the practice of law with H. M. Lewis, then United States collector of internal revenue, and J. C. McKenney, afterward United States attorney. Mr. Tenney is now alone in the practice of his profession, and in the enjoyment of a fair clientage.

In September, 1870, Mr. Tenney was married to Miss Anna Baldwin of Everett, a suburb of Boston, whose ancestors date back nearly to the landing of the Pilgrims, and whose grandfather witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill from the roof of his father's barn. Genial in disposition and of generous impulses, she is the ideal mother, and makes her home the full realization of all the word implies. Four children have been born to them, two of whom are now living—Charles H., a lawyer, and Wm. D., a book-keeper, both residents of Madison.

Excepting that of city attorney, Mr. Tenney has held no political office of prime importance and aspires to none. Though not active in party politics, he takes a keen interest in public affairs, writes frequently for the papers on important questions, and occasionally indulges in a magazine article. Since the war he has acted with the Democrats, but in the recent election refused to accept their party platform and candidates and voted with the Republicans.

As a lawyer he is careful and conservative, and prefers settlements of controversies to litigation, where the interests of his clients will not be compromised thereby.

His long residence in the capital city has familiarized him with every detail of growth and history. The primitive forests and unbroken prairies, the ox teams and the white

CHARLES KENT TENNEY.

covered emigrant wagons and the rattle of the Frink & Walker stage coach, which brought our pioneer statesmen together, are living realities to him. The prominence of his father brought him frequently in contact with officials, and he knew all of our governors and state

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officers from the days of Gov. Dewey to the present time; and if any one should ask him which of Wisconsin's governors was the greatest, he would answer "Alexander W. Randall, afterward minister to Rome and post-master-general."

DANIELSON, Peter, a resident of Medford, and the editor and proprietor of the Taylor County Star and News, was born November 20th, 1863, near Waupaca. His father, Christian, and his mother, Albertine Munson Danielson, were natives of Norway, where they were married and whence they came to Wisconsin in 1863, settling in Waupaca county, on a farm. There they remained until 1873, when they removed to Medford, Mr. Danielson engaging in a general mercantile business, in which he was highly prosperous until the death of his 166

PETER DANIELSON.

wife, which occurred in April, 1877. After that he retired to his farm near Medford, where he died in October, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Danielson were honest, rugged, industrious people, of whom America has received many from the rugged northland.

Peter Danielson's early instruction embraced three terms in the first schools established in Medford, which at that time were in a very crude state of development. However, by close application to the branches that were taught, he managed to secure a fair common school education, supplemented by extra studies at other times. In 1879 he commenced learning the trade of printer in the office of the Taylor County Star and News, under E. T. Wheelock, now editor and proprietor of the Wausau Daily Record. After the close of the political campaign of 1884, he went to Glidden, Ashland county, and conducted The Glidden Pioneer for a period of four years. At the end of that time he returned to Medford and re-entered the employ of Mr. Wheelock, with whom he remained until January 1st, 1895, when, through purchase, he became the editor and proprietor of The Taylor County Star and News, which he has successfully and profitably conducted to the present time.

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Mr. Danielson is a Republican in politics, is chairman of the Republican county committee and conducted the campaign of 1896 in Taylor county, which resulted in doubling the Republican majority in that county. His labors, however, were for the good of the cause which he favors, for he has never held a political office and was never a candidate for one.

April 24th, 1894, Mr. Danielson was married to Miss Nettie J. Hobbs, and they have two children, a daughter, Ina E., and a son, Edgar Delos.

BARTLETT, Edwin Wilcox, M. D., whose residence and office are at 420 Jefferson street, Milwaukee, came to the city in 1870, and established himself in his profession, with special reference to the diseases of the eye and ear, since which time the business has grown to great proportions, and his reputation as a specialist has extended beyond the limits of the city and state. Dr. Bartlett is the son of Elias Bartlett, a farmer in Vermont, and of Eliza Wheelock Bartlett, and was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, December 10th, 1839. His education was begun in the public schools in his native state, and continued in Underhill Academy and the University of Vermont, from which institution he graduated in 1866. He then pursued a course of medical studies, not simply for the purpose of procuring a diploma and opening the way to professional employment, but in order to become thoroughly and scientifically familiar with disease in its various phases, and the most approved methods of its treatment—in short, to secure the mastery of disease as far as is possible to human knowledge and professional skill. He was assistant physician and surgeon of Kings county hospital, Flatbush, New York, for eighteen months after his graduation. He then spent two years in the medical schools 167 of Paris, Vienna and London. Since his establishment in Milwaukee he has spent one year in Berlin and Vienna in the study of subjects connected with profession, and has always kept himself thoroughly informed as to the progress of knowledge and discovery in all branches of the science in which he is especially interested.

Within two years after opening his office here his practice required a private hospital. This was secured, but the business, within five years, exceeded the capacity of this institution,

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and the present hospital and residence were erected, the former having a capacity for forty patients. This has been filled, oftentimes to its entire capacity, and immense numbers of patients have been treated, and very many operations performed. The benefits conferred upon a community by such an institution are not entirely measured by the charges for the service rendered, but extend far beyond any such considerations, and may properly be regarded in the nature of public benefactions. So long as suffering humanity may be relieved and rendered self-helpful or self-sustaining, hospitals, whether public or private, may be regarded as something more than mere schemes for money-making.

Dr. Bartlett has found time amidst the cares of his arduous profession to devote to public interests. He was for five years a member of the Milwaukee school board, occupying positions on its most important committees, and taking an intelligent and helpful interest in the cause of public education. He has been an enthusiastic member of the Natural History society of Wisconsin for many years, and has done much to advance its interests and extend its usefulness. He has been an active and intelligent member of the board of trustees of the public museum, and is now its president. He was one of those who raised the \$12,000 necessary to secure for the museum the Ward archaeological collection which now occupies Lapham Hall in the museum. The doctor has long been an interested student of the natural sciences, and

EDWIN WILCOX BARTLETT.

his knowledge and personal interest may be counted on to do much toward the proper installment of the museum in the new building when it is completed.

Dr. Bartlett was married to Helen F. Ball in 1874, and they have a daughter and three sons.

WIRTH, Andrew Charles, a resident of Milwaukee, is the son of John Wirth, who was engaged in the shoe business in Syracuse and Utica, New York, from 1848 to 1859, but came to Wisconsin in the year last named, and was engaged in the same business in

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Kenosha and afterward in Racine. He enlisted for the army in 1863, but the examining physicians rejected him, and he returned to Kenosha. In 1871 he moved to Fond du Lac, where he died, in 1891, at the age of seventy-one years. A. C. Wirth's mother was Margaret Rock, a descendant of the Rock family, prominently identified with the mail service in Germany before the days of railroads. She died in 1875, at the age of forty-six.

A. C. Wirth was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, November 24th, 1864. He attended the 168
ANDREW CHARLES WIRTH.

public schools and a German Methodist school until he was eleven years of age, when he was adopted by a farmer in Lomira, Dodge county, his parents having previously moved to Fond du Lac, where his mother died. Not liking his foster-father he ran away the following year, and found employment with a farmer in Markesan, at five dollars per month. In the course of the summer he earned thirty dollars, with which he bought clothes and books, and attended the district school during the winter, doing chores for his board. With this farmer, one James Quick, he remained until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Fond du Lac and served an apprenticeship, in the meantime attending a night school and also studying music. He learned to play and prompt for dances, and in this way earned money, which he saved in the hopes of eventually entering the university. He went to Madison with this end in view, but sickness soon took all of his accumulated means, and he gave up his purpose of securing a liberal education. Having acquired some proficiency in playing and prompting for dances, he determined to fit himself for teaching dancing, and with this purpose he visited many prominent teachers of the art in the United States and Canada; and, finally located in Milwaukee as a master of dancing. He has now, for some years, been very successful in the work; having classes in Milwaukee, not only, but in other leading cities of the state. He has, during the season, had three adult and two juvenile classes in Milwaukee, and they have sometimes numbered as high as three hundred pupils. He is a member of the National Association of Masters of Dancing, and has held all the offices within its gift. He is considered one of the most successful teachers

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of the art of dancing in the state. He is a composer of dance music, and has written a book on dancing, which has been extensively sold.

Mr. Wirth was married on the 8th of October, 1889, to Miss Jennie E. Keyes, a descendant on her mother's side of the Carpenter family, one of the oldest in New England. They have had two children, one of whom died when fifteen months old.

He is a member of the Independence Lodge, No. 80, and Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, of the Masonic order. He is also a member of the Iroquois club. Agreeable in manner, an enthusiast in his vocation, popular with those with whom he comes in contact, he is a good example of what one may accomplish with energy and a definite purpose.

BACON, Edward Payson, for many years one of the leading grain commission merchants of Milwaukee, was born in the village of Irelandville, Steuben (now Schuyler) county, New York, on the 16th of May, 1834. His father was Joseph F. and his mother Matilda Bacon, *nee* Cowles. His ancestors on both sides, for many generations, were of sturdy New England stock the earliest maternal ancestor in this country being John Cowles, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1635. Mr. Bacon's paternal grandfather 169 was a fife-major in the revolutionary army; but, like most of his compatriots, he emerged from the long conflict poorer than when he entered it, and there was little with which the family could begin the new life in the freed land. Mr. Bacon's father was brought up on a farm, but on coming of age learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for some years. When young Bacon was but four years of age, his parents removed to Geneva, Ontario county, New York. The straitened circumstances of the family rendered it necessary for the boy to enter early upon the work of contributing to the material resources of the family; and, in consequence, his education was often interfered with, albeit he was fond of books and made the most of his opportunities. At ten years of age he was placed with a farmer, where he was to have remained for six years; but there was dissatisfaction with the treatment of the boy, and after one year he was taken home, and resumed his attendance upon school, doing such work as he could, out of school hours, for the family's assistance.

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He was interested in religious subjects at an early age, and conceived the purpose to become a minister; but his lack of means prevented him from continuously pursuing his studies, and ultimately compelled the abandonment of his purpose in this direction. From the age of thirteen to fifteen he was clerk in a county store, where he learned something of business methods which was of advantage to him in after years. At this time a cousin of his, Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, who was pastor of a church in Brockport, N. Y., offered him a home with his family, which he gladly accepted, and entered the collegiate institute of that place. The illness of his father, however, compelled his return home when he had scarcely completed a year at the school. The kindness of his cousin was nevertheless fully appreciated and rewarded in after years. He resorted again to a clerkship in a store in Brockport to meet present necessities. Here he remained for a year or more, when he took a position as clerk in the freight

EDWARD PAYSON BACON.

office of the New York & Erie railroad at Hornellsville, N. Y., the road having just been opened to Dunkirk. In this position he at once gained the confidence of the officials, and he was rapidly promoted in the service, being transferred successively to Corning, to Elmira, and to New York City, remaining a year in each place. While in New York City he held the position of chief clerk in the general freight office of the company, having charge of the accounts of the agents of the entire road. In 1855, upon the completion of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad to Chicago, he was offered and accepted the charge of the company's freight office in that city, the position offering more opportunities for promotion than the one which he occupied in New York City. The following year he was appointed freight agent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad at Milwaukee, now the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway; and, upon the completion of the road to Prairie du Chien, he was made general freight agent. He continued in the service of this company and its successors for nine years, filling successively 170 the offices of auditor and general ticket agent. He organized and systematized the methods of business in these departments, and those methods are

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still followed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company not only, but by many of the other western roads. He also invented the ticket case for coupon tickets now in general use, and the patent upon this was a source of large revenue until it expired in 1880.

Mr. Bacon retired from railroad business, in which he had gained an enviable reputation, in 1865; and, with Lyman Everingham, then freight agent of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad company, formed the grain commission firm of Bacon & Everingham, which at once entered upon a prosperous career, that continued for nine years, when, owing to a long continued illness of Mr. Bacon, the firm was dissolved, and he devoted a year to travel, by which he found his health fully restored. Desiring to resume business, for which he had shown great aptitude and in which he had been signally successful, he joined Timothy W. Goodrich in the reorganization of the wholesale grocery firm of Goodrich & Terry, the junior member of the firm having died. The name of the new firm was Bacon, Goodrich & Co., the other member of the firm being Allen Johnson, who lost his life in the Newhall House fire. This business, however, was not congenial to Mr. Bacon, and in 1877 was dissolved, the business closed up, and he formed a partnership with Oren E. Britt, then general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, and M. P. Aiken, the firm name being E. P. Bacon & Co. In 1880, however, Mr. Britt, having been permanently disabled in a railroad accident, retired from the firm, as did also Mr. Aiken, who wished to establish himself in business in Chicago. Mr. Bacon conducted the business alone until 1890, when Geo. H. D. Johnson and Geo. W. Powers, employes of his for years, were admitted into partnership. The business which is one of the largest of its kind in the west, has always stood in the front rank in commercial circles, and its vigor and character are not impaired, but rather enhanced by years.

Mr. Bacon has been an active and influential member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for thirty years, ten of which he was a member of the board of directors, two vice-president and two president. He was the leader in the contest inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce to secure for Milwaukee equitable treatment from the principal western railroad companies having their terminals in Milwaukee and Chicago; and,

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after a struggle of several years duration, important concessions were secured. He has frequently represented the chamber in commercial conventions, and before congressional committees in opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and anti-option bill and other bills deemed injurious to the freedom of commercial transactions. His arguments had great weight with the committees, and contributed largely to the defeat of the bills. He also represented the chamber for a number of years in succession in the national board of trade, and was vice-president of that organization for four consecutive years, being elected annually thereto for that time. He secured the adoption of some important amendments to the rules of the chamber while member of the board of directors, and in many ways contributed to the promotion of its interests and the improvement of its business methods.

At the time of the great fire in Milwaukee, October 28th, 1892, he rendered effective service as head of the committee for raising and dispensing funds to sufferers by the fire, all of whom, some twenty-five hundred men, women and children, were provided with comfortable quarters within twenty-four hours after the calamity.

Mr. Bacon, upon coming to Milwaukee, united with Plymouth Congregational church, but some sixteen years thereafter he transferred his connection to Immanuel Presbyterian church, of which he has ever since been an active and useful member, having for a number of years been a trustee of the society, 171 and one year president of the board. He was active in measures for relieving the society of a debt, incurred in the construction of its splendid edifice. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Young Men's Christian association of Milwaukee, has been vice-president and president of it, and very efficient in all efforts for its enlargement and benefit, and in securing the commodious building which it now occupies. He is one of the trustees of Beloit College, and active in aiding young men to secure an education.

Mr. Bacon was married on the 18th of May, 1858, to Emma Rogers Hobbs of Paterson, New Jersey, but lost this most estimable woman by death on the 21st of August, 1892. Four children were born to them, the oldest and youngest of whom died some years since.

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Of those living Lilian, the elder, is the wife of Rollin B. Mallory, and Frank Rogers, the younger, is under business training in his father's office. Mr. Bacon was married, in 1895, to Mrs. Ella C. Baird of Pelham Manor, New York.

REID, James William, agent for the Milwaukee district of the Prudential Life Insurance company, is the son of James Reid, who was born and lived all his life of eighty-four years in Kincardineshire, Scotland. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth Read, a farmer's daughter of the same county. They had a family of three sons and one daughter, of which James W. Reid was the youngest. Both parents were thoroughly Scotch, and it is hardly necessary to say, were strict Presbyterians, and believed in giving their children a good education, fitting them for earning an honest living, which the parents held could not be secured in any way which did not involve honest and intelligent work.

James William Reid was born in the Scotch home in 1850, and being the youngest of the family, his mother wished him fitted for some profession, but his father was opposed to this
JAMES WILLIAM REID.

and kept him at work on the farm. After leaving the public school, he attended classes in the evening, meantime watching for an opportunity to get away from home and into the great world of affairs. At length, through an accident, his way was opened. Falling from a horse, he was disabled, for a time, for hard work, and he was allowed to learn the business of clothing and drapery in a large general store. Here he served an apprenticeship of four years, at the conclusion of which his father gave him \$250.00 and told him to make his own way in life. Like other young men, he had an ambition to see the world; and, as he never had been accustomed to have much money to spend, he thought, with the few dollars he had saved from his own earnings, and with the gifts from his father, that he was almost independent. Accordingly, he began business on his own account, but soon found that he did not have sufficient capital to carry it on successfully. Abandoning mercantile business, he secured a position as bank accountant, and, in addition thereto,

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an agency from the Scotch Provincial Life Assurance company, which, at that time was given to any 172 one connected with a bank, or had an office where the people who wanted insurance could apply, for there was no canvassing in the business then. That was his first experience in life insurance, and he concluded that it was a business in which he would succeed. He, therefore, devoted his energies to the study of business methods and the acquiring of a knowledge of human nature.

In 1877, he was married to Annie Duncan, daughter of Alexander Duncan, a farmer of Kincardine. The following year he went to England where he remained ten years. In the beginning of 1888 he sailed for New York, leaving his family behind until he should determine whether he wished to make the "new world" his home or not. He thought that, with his will to work, he would find larger scope here to rise in his chosen calling. He landed in New York without a friend, and without letters of introduction beyond those of reference. He spent two days in looking about the city; and, on the day, he applied for an agency with the company he still represent, and was successful, being appointed to Rockland county, on the Hudson. Within six months, so successful was he, his agency ranked first of those in that region. In January he was appointed assistant superintendent in New York City; here he met with success also, and in August of the same year, was transferred to Albany. Satisfied with his prospects, he sent for his family, and took up his permanent residence in the United States. After two years in Albany, he was appointed to the superintendency of the Middletown, N. Y. district, and during the time he was there he ranked second among all the company's agents for the amount of new business written. So pleased was he with the results of his work that he decided to remain there. But at that time the Milwaukee district, the only one which the company had opened in this state, had become so disorganized, that a change was deemed advisable, and he was offered and accepted the superintendency. He set to work and organized a staff of agents that, in 1893, produced almost double the amount of business of any other district in the twenty states in which the company is represented. The business of the company has grown rapidly; and, during the four years that Mr. Reid has been in Milwaukee, two regular offices

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have been established, one in Oshkosh and another in Racine, and five branch offices, including Janesville, Beloit, Sheboygan, Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls.

The company has now about twenty thousand policies in force in this state, and, during the year 1896, paid claims to 220 families, thereby benefiting at least one thousand persons. There are now about one hundred employes connected with the agency staff in Wisconsin, and Mr. Reid wishes no better field for his work this state affords, and he intends to make Milwaukee his permanent home.

Mr. Reid is a member of Immanuel Presbyterian church, and like the majority of his countrymen, is thoroughly attached to the Presbyterian denomination. He belongs to Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., and has been three years treasurer of the Wisconsin Association of Life Underwriters. He is also a member of the Prudential Old Guard, an honor bestowed by the company after five years' honorable service.

In politics he is a Republican and a thorough protectionist, for the country's sake.

He has one son, George Duncan Reid, who is now one of his assistants.

BACH, Christopher, or Chr. Bach, as he usually signs his name, resides at 1216 State street, Milwaukee. He is the son of George Bach, a fresco painter of Niederhonne, province of Hesse Cassel, Germany, and of Catherine Bach, *nee* Wollenhaupt, also of Germany. Christopher Bach was born on the 24th of March, 1835, at Niederhonne, Germany, and attended the local parochial school up to the age of fourteen years, when, displaying a decided talent for music, he became a pupil of 173 the celebrated Prof. Phillip Muskat, musical director at Eschwege, and later continued his studies under Prof. Kraushar at Cassel, both prominent musicians at that time. With these masters he studied principally harmony and counterpoint; but, at the same time, he learned to perform on a number of different instruments, chief of which were the violin and the trombone. In 1855 he came with his parents and relatives and settled in Milwaukee; here he continued his musical studies with Edward von Sobolewski, a prominent musical director from Berlin

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and Koenigsberg, who had located in Milwaukee, with whom he completed his studies in thorough base and musical composition. Upon reaching Milwaukee, he found himself without funds, and earned his first dollar by performing on the viola in a string quartet. Immediately upon this beginning, he took the position of cornetist in Theodore Knoll's band, at that time the principal band in Milwaukee, consisting of twelve men. In these positions, however, his chances for success were too limited; and, full of ambition and artistic enthusiasm, he organized, in October of the same year, the first string sextet, taking the position of director and first violinist. At the start he considered it his mission to present to his audiences only the better class of music; and his efforts in this direction were recognized to the extent that he was busily engaged furnishing the music at all leading private and public receptions and club entertainments. In 1864 he accepted the position of musical director in McVicker's theater, Chicago, where he served one highly successful season. His love for Milwaukee, however, induced him to return thither in 1865, where he then inaugurated his popular Sunday afternoon concerts. These concerts he has continued without interruption every Sunday during the winter season up to the present day. Ever since Milwaukee has had a German theater, Mr. Bach has held the position of musical director therein, and is at present serving in that capacity in the Pabst

CHRISTOPHER BACH.

theater. Mr. Bach's reputation as a thorough, all around conductor, is national, and has brought him requests for his services from all parts of the country, many of which he has been compelled to decline. He several times directed at the World's fair in Chicago, and at the industrial expositions in Milwaukee, St. Louis and Kansas City he has several with great satisfaction to visitors, as well as at most of the festivals of the North American and Northwestern Sangerbunds. At New Orleans, in 1890, with his own orchestra of seventy performers, he achieved an overwhelming success, conducting both the orchestra and vocal numbers of the programme.

Mr. Bach is a very prolific writer and composer, having composed hundreds of marches, overtures, concertos, etc., and several comic and serio-comic operas, as for instance

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"The Strike" and "Mahana." Hundreds of his compositions are in print and are being performed both in this country and in Europe. He is also a superior arranger of music for both orchestras and military bands, and has orchestrated, principally for his own use, a large number of standard and classical piano 174 compositions. He has been the tutor and director of several new musical directors of more or less prominence, such as Clauder, Kretlow, Thiele and others; of a large number of solo performers on different instruments, as Hutchins, Bode, Wilder, Basse and Tetzner, who now occupy leading positions in such prominent bands as Sousa's Herbert's and Brook's; of his own sons Gustave and Hugo, the former at present principal violinist in Damrosch's orchestra, and the latter leader of Bach's solo quintette in Milwaukee; and of a large number of scholars in vocal culture and musical composition.

Mr. Bach, though a Republican by choice, is in no sense a politician. He is a member of a large number of clubs, societies, lodges etc, and in these he finds such recreation and social enjoyment as his professional duties will permit. He is a Lutheran by birth, education and inclination, but is not a member of any particular church.

He was married to Miss Marie Riemann in Milwaukee on the 21st of October, 1856, and they have four sons and two daughters, namely: Gustave, Hugo, Bernhardt and Christopher Bach, Jr., and Mrs. Oscar R. Pieper and Mrs. Robert Schmidt.

SMITH, Augustus Ledyard, one of Appleton's most prominent citizens, was born in Middletown, Conn., on the 5th of April, 1833. His father, Augustus W. Smith, LL.D., was a native of Newport, N.Y., one of a family of prominence in social and educational circles. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, and from 1826 to 1830, was principal of Cazenovia, N. Y., Seminary. In 1831 he was elected to a professorship in the Wesleyan University of Middletown, and was associated with Dr. Wilbur Fisk in the organization and management of that institution. He retained his professorship in the university until 1852, when he was made its president. In 1857 he resigned his position as president of the university and received from President Buchanan the appointment to the vacancy in the

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professorship of mathematics in the United States navy, and was assigned to duty in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He held this position till his death in 1866. Dr. Smith's ancestors are from England and among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Eldad Smith, served with the minute men who went from Hartford to the relief of Boston on the Lexington alarm, and was subsequently school commissioner for the state of Connecticut. The mother of Augustus Ledyard Smith, the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Catherine Rachel Childs, was a descendant of revolutionary stock. Mr. Smith is the great-great-great-grandson of Timothy Childs and Hannah Chapin Sheldon, who was at the massacre at Deerfield perpetrated by the French and Indians in 1704, and was carried prisoner to Canada. Their son, the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Smith, Capt. Timothy Childs, led a company of minute men from Deerfield to Boston on receiving the news of the battle of Lexington, and his son, Dr. Timothy Childs, Mr. Smith's great-grandfather, was a lieutenant of a company that left Pittsfield, Mass., on the same occasion. He was also a surgeon in Col. Patterson's regiment, which went from New York on an expedition to Canada, and remained with the army until the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777. Mr. Smith's great-grandmother was Rachel Easton Childs, the daughter of Col. Easton of Pittsfield, Mass., who raised a Berkshire regiment and was second in command under Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, May 9th. 1775. His great-grandfather was major Benj. Ledyard, who is said to have raised the first company in New York City, where he resided, for service in the war of the revolution, which was called "Hairy Caps." He served a long time and was promoted to a majority. Catherine Foreman, his wife and great-grandmother of Mr. Smith, was a daughter of Col. Foreman, a hero of the revolution, and both Benj. Ledyard and Col. Foreman were charter members of the Order 175 of Cincinnati. Col. Ledyard, who fell at Groton, Conn., was of the same family.

Augustus Ledyard Smith was brought up and educated in his native town, graduating at the age of twenty-one at the Wesleyan University of Middletown. Coming to Madison, Wis., soon after, he accepted the position of tutor in the University of Wisconsin, and held it for two years, when he became connected with the state school land office. He also accepted

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the office of secretary and treasurer of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement company—a company formed for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers from Green Bay to the Mississippi river. To this company the state transferred the lands granted it by the general government, stipulating that upon the completion of a navigable route from Green Bay to Portage City, the title to the lands should pass to the company, and that a part of them might be sold on condition that a portion of the proceeds be devoted to the improvement. 3The remainder was to be the property of the company. Mr. Smith represented both the state and the company—a very responsible position, one requiring both ability and fidelity in large measure. The work was completed as far as Oshkosh, when the disturbance of business consequent upon the breaking out of the civil war caused a suspension of the work of the company. Mr. Smith accepted an assistant professorship in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and, removing to Newport, Rhode Island, was assigned to duty on the frigate Constitution. In 1863, the affairs of the company having improved, work was resumed on the upper Fox river, funds therefor being obtained through the sale of bonds secured by mortgage upon the property of the company. Mr. Smith's services were in requisition again, and, resigning his position in the naval academy, he returned to his old one with company. Three years after this the mortgage bonds of the company were foreclosed, the purchasers of the property organized the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal

AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH.

company, and Mr. Smith has been its secretary, treasurer and general business manager up to this time.

In 1870 he organized the First National bank of Appleton, and was its president until the close of 1891. He was president and one of the original members of the Appleton Iron company until the destruction of its works by fire in 1887. He was leader in the organization, in 1881, of the Appleton Edison Light company, which was the first organization in the world to distribute light for commercial purposes from a central station. The electricity is generated by hydraulic power, and the enterprise has been profitable

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from the beginning. The company now owns the streets railway system, which it operates in connection with the lighting. Three years ago Mr. Smith was elected vice-president of the National Association of the Edison Illuminating companies.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and has been the standard-bearer of his party at different times, but is not known as a strong partisan. He has served as mayor and councilman of Appleton, and state senator from 176 the Appleton district. In the senate he was on the committees on education and incorporations, displaying unusual aptitude for legislation, and proving of especial service in promoting and directing the measures for the reorganization of the university. While a member of the senate, Gov. Fairchild appointed him regent of the university, and this position he held for six years. He was also trustee of Lawrence University at Appleton for many years, and is trustee of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, his alma mater. He was president of the Wisconsin board of World's Fair managers, and took a deep and active interest in that great exposition. He was Democratic nominee for congress in 1884, but the Republican majority in the district was too large to be overcome, although he greatly reduced it.

His interest in the growth and prosperity of the city of his home has always been conspicuous, and several years ago he established the Appleton Athletic Amusement association, embracing a reading-room, gymnasium, and rooms for recreation and for receptions, the expense being largely borne by himself, and the greater part of a large building owned by him being devoted to the use of the association.

Mr. Smith was married in October, 1860, to Miss Edna Taylor of Chicago, but formerly of Madison. Two sons were born to them: Augustus Ledyard Smith, Jr., general manager of the mills of the Manufacturers Investment company, and Franklin Taylor Smith, an attorney of Milwaukee. Mrs. Smith died April 3rd, 1894, greatly lamented by those who knew of her many admirable qualities.

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Mr. Smith has a fine residence overlooking the beautiful Fox river, where are gathered a choice library, beautiful pictures and many other things indicating intellectual culture and refined tastes.

He is an attendant of the Congregational church, and a liberal contributor to whatever tends to promote the social, moral and intellectual growth of the city.

NEILSON, Walter Hopper, M. D., a well-known physician, editor of the Milwaukee Medical Journal, and prominent in connection with the founding and conducting of the Trinity hospital of Milwaukee, traces his lineage to an immigrant from Scotland to Quebec in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and to immigrants from France more than a hundred years earlier. His father, Cornelius B. Neilson, was born in Val Cartier, province of Quebec, on the 12th of August, 1835, but came to Granville, Milwaukee county, in November, 1860, settling on a farm which he has occupied ever since, and is now in the enjoyment of the natural results of enterprise and industry. On November 17th, 1856, he was married to Margaret Ireland, and they have eight children, all of whom have been carefully fitted for and are creditably doing the work of life. For thirty-five consecutive years the family name appeared upon the roll of the district school, and the success of its members is testimony to the efficiency of the public school system. Something more than a century ago, John Neilson, a man of literary tastes and business sagacity, came from Scotland, and, settling in Quebec, established the Quebec Gazette, which, under his editorship became a flourishing and influential journal; and, from this and a publishing business which grew up with it, he amassed a considerable fortune. In social and political life he early took a prominent place, became a member of the Canadian cabinet, and was a delegate to the court of St. James in behalf of the colony. He was a friend of the Indians, was noted for his charities, and met his death while ministering to the fever-stricken emigrants from the famine districts of Ireland. He married a French lady of the name of Hubert, whose ancestors came from Paris in 1650, their descendants taking a prominent place in the early clerical and professional history of Quebec. His eldest son, William, married Margaret

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Cassin, an accomplished woman of Irish parentage, and settled on a concession of land from the 177 crown, granted in consideration of valuable service, and there they lived the life of the landed gentry of Great Britain, dispensing a hospitality which made them noted throughout the country. Here eleven children were born, of whom seven reached adult age, the mother dying at the early age of thirty-seven, while the father died in 1894 at the age of eighty-nine. The eldest son of this family was Cornelius, father of the subject of this sketch. His mother, Margaret Ireland, was the daughter of Hopper Ireland and Margaret Watt, a Scotch lady. Mr. Ireland was a native of Yorkshire, England. He came to Canada when a young man, and settled in Val Cartier. There were eleven children in this family, and their descendants are scattered from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific. The parents died in Ontario, a few years ago, at the age of eighty-nine and eighty-seven, respectively.

Dr. Neilson was born on the 4th of September, 1857, in Val Cartier, Quebec county, by the side of the Jacques Cartier river, in the shadow of the mountain that shuts in the vale. He attended the district school in Granville during the winter terms, work on the farm occupying the spring and summer months. Some of the teachers were excellent, two of them—Messrs. Shaughnessy and Sullivan—afterward becoming principals of Milwaukee schools. In this primitive school enough education was obtained to enable him to pass an examination for a third-grade teacher's certificate. One winter he spent in teaching a district school, and in this way his first money was earned, excepting three dollars obtained in cutting wood at fifty cents per cord. In 1876 he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he spent two years, which he says were of exceeding interest and profit to him, and where he was a member of the Athenean Literary society. After leaving the university he spent one year in studying medicine in the office of Drs. Marks and Ladd, and in the year 1879 entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1881, having spent his

WALTER HOPPER NEILSON.

vacation as intern in the Milwaukee county hospital. Soon after graduation he received the appointment of physician to the construction department of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore

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& Western railroad. This professional experience he regards of special advantage, as it gave him confidence and self-reliance. This position was resigned after six months, to enter upon the practice of medicine in Milwaukee. The first two years in this work he had the experience of most young physicians—business came slowly, and sickness followed with its disheartening influence; but at length health returned, and with it business rapidly increased.

In 1888 Dr. Neilson, in company with Dr. W. H. Earles, purchased the homestead at the corner of Ninth and Wells streets, remodeled and fitted it up for a general hospital; and, September 1st, 1889, the first patient was received. That fall he went to New York for postgraduate study, and three months were spent in clinical work in hospitals of that city. In 1891, he, in conjunction with other physicians, established the Trinity Hospital Training School for Nurses, 178 and he was elected president, as he was of the Practitioners' society, formed the following year. In 1893, he, with Dr. Earles, established the Milwaukee Medical Journal, of which he is the editor. He was also active, with others, in establishing the Milwaukee Medical College and School of Dentistry, was elected one of the directors and professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine. Dr. Neilson does not claim to have made any discoveries, but to have kept abreast of the best thought and practice of his profession; and he is now in the enjoyment of a fairly lucrative business.

Dr. Neilson has generally affiliated with the Republican party, but is in no sense a politician. He is a member of the American Medical association, and of the leading medical societies of the state. He is also a member of the St. Andrew's society, and an attendant at Calvary Presbyterian church.

He was married December 29th, 1881, to Miss Clara Thomas of Milwaukee county, a daughter of one of its pioneers. They have two sons, George Whittier and Walter Roland. The doctor and his family live plainly in an old-fashioned house surrounded by native

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forest trees, and amid these they strive to keep as close to nature as it is possible to do in a great city.

HINKLEY, Francis Daniels, chief grain inspector the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was born in what is now Eagle, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, on the 18th of October, 1842. He is the son of Ahira Rockwell and Mary Cutter (born Daniels) Hinkley of Lebanon, New Hampshire, and Eagle, Wisconsin. Mr. Hinkley traces his ancestors back to residents of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, to immigrants from County Kent, England, who came over to Plymouth colony in the ship Hercules in 1635. Young Hinkley received such education as the local school of Eagle could give him, and one year at the academy at Milton, Wisconsin. This education was about what an eighth grade pupil of Milwaukee public schools would have upon completing his course. And when he was yet barely of age, he began teaching a district school in Monticello, Green county, Wisconsin, and thus earned the first money that he could really call his own. In April, 1864, he removed to Monona, Clayton county, Iowa, and engaged in the grain and shipping business. There he remained until 1874, when in the fall of that year he moved to Milwaukee, became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been a resident of the city continuously since. He has been engaged in the general business of the board; has served as a director and vice-president of the chamber, and, in 1889, was elected chief grain inspector, which position he still holds.

Mr. Hinkley has no military record from the fact that he was physically disabled for military duty by reason of an action at the beginning of the war. He has never held any office, nor ever been a candidate for one. Outside of the precincts of the Chamber of Commerce, he has always taken great interest in the pursuits relating to the farm, especially stock-breeding; and, for many years, has been a breeder and owner of registered Jersey cattle and of horses. Of late years he has been interested in grain farming in South Dakota, where he has a farm of several hundred acres under cultivation, near Aberdeen.

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Mr. Hinkley's father is one of the old settlers of Wisconsin, having reached Milwaukee on the 18th day of August, 1836. He came up from Detroit on a small schooner, which was loaded with lumber and butter, and carried three passengers beside himself. Remaining in Milwaukee a few weeks, he went into the country as far as Eagle, Waukesha county, and made a land claim on Eagle prairie, and returned to Milwaukee, where he spent the winter of 1836-7, working upon new buildings in the then rising village. Returning to Lebanon, N.H., in the fall of 1837, he married Mary Cutter Daniels, daughter of Captain Daniels, and, in 1838, with his wife 179 and a few household goods, he came again to Wisconsin, taking up his residence on his claim on the beautiful but wild Eagle prairie, where he has ever since resided, and where he and his wife are passing the calm evening of their days, in the full possession of all their faculties, at the age of eighty-seven and eighty-four, respectively—a source of pride to their children, and an example of what New England heredity, a temperate life and a good conscience can do for the prolongation of life and the multiplication of its blessings. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkley are both from old New England families, the grandfathers of both having been soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Through the marriage of the earlier Hinckleys, Mr. Hinkley inherited the blood of the Lathrops, Breeds, Palmers, and that of Captain George Dennison, all of good colonial stock. Thomas Hinckley was governor of Plymouth colony the greater part of the time from 1681 to 1692, and was the son of the immigrants Samuel and Sarah Hinckley, and brother of Ensign John Hinckley, from whom this branch of the family is descended. All the earlier Hinckleys used the “c,” but F. D. Hinkley's father dropped it, thinking it, from his practical turn of mind, superfluous.

The elder Mr. Hinkley was one of the original directors of the old Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, and aided materially in its earlier construction. He and his family have always had the privilege of free transportation over what is now the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, in pursuance of a contract made at the time the old Milwaukee & Mississippi company obtained the right of way through his farm.

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The elder Mr. Hinkley and his wife have been members of the Methodist church for nearly seventy years. Mr. Hinkley, senior was a thorough going Whig in politics; and, since the decline of that party, he has been an equally strong Republican. He has little patience with his son, the subject of this sketch, who, in the recent campaign, was

FRANCIS DANIELS HINKLEY.

found in the ranks of the free silver Democrats.

F. D. Hinkley was married October 8th, 1873, to Sarah Anna Dean, daughter of Charles A. and Lucretia French Dean, and they have five children namely: Lucretia French, Anna Dean, Marie Gardiner, Cora Case and Ahira Rockwell.

VRCHOTA, John M., city clerk of La Crosse, was born in the village of Brana, county of Budweis, Bohemia, May 22nd, 1863. His father, W. F. Vrchota, is a tailor by trade and has been in the employ of T. D. Servis in La Crosse for the past thirty years. His mother was Mary Elizabeth, *nee* Mejdrech. She died April 15th, 1895. Carl Mejdrech, his mother's brother, was in the military service of the empire of Austria-Hungary for ten years, and after that held a government clerkship at Trebon, Bohemia, for thirty years. He came to Chicago some five years since, and is now teaching music there. John M. Vrchota came with his parents to La Crosse, from Bohemia, in 1867, when he was but four years 180

JOHN M. VRCHOTA.

old. There he received a public school education, which was supplemented by course in a commercial school. After this he was thrown largely upon his own resources, and very soon showed his entire ability to take care of himself. His first regular employment was that of a book-keeper for a wholesale tobacco house, and after this he kept books for the La Crosse-Mississippi River Towing company and the John Gund Brewing company. The duties of these positions he discharged acceptably, and from 1889 to 1892 he was clerk of the Board of Public Works of La Crosse. By this time he had begun to take a decided interest in public affairs and had from early youth allied himself to the Republican party,

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becoming an active member of the City Republican league. In the spring of 1895 he was elected city clerk and re-elected in April, 1897, on the Republican ticket by a large majority, although La Crosse is a Democratic city—a fact which speaks loudly for his popularity.

Mr. Vrchota has been frequently sent as a delegate, to city, county and congressional conventions, and was a delegate from La Cross county in the last state convention to nominate state officers, held in Milwaukee in August, 1896. He is one of the political leaders among the Bohemians of our state.

He is a member of the Winneshiek club, the Deutsche Verein, La Crosse Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias; La Crosse Lodge, No. 300, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Gateway City Camp, No. 360 Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Vrchota was married on the 17th of May, 1887, to Marie Josephine Havlicek, and five children have been born to them—all girls.

ESTEE, James Borden, manager for Wisconsin of the National Life Insurance company of Montpelier, Vermont, was born in Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, February 8th, 1856. His father is a farmer in comfortable circumstances. Of deep religious convictions, the bent of his mind has been toward the religious and educational improvement of his community, and naturally he has gained public confidence and respect for his integrity and unselfish devotion to the public good. Mr. Estee's mother's maiden name was Lucretia S. Green, a woman of strong, practical sense, deeply attached to her children, and taking great pride in the family standing. She was ingenious and inventive, and had ability and desire to accumulate property.

The paternal grandfather, Azor Estee, was a Baptist clergyman, well known in New Jersey and eastern New York. The maternal grandfather, Winter Green, was a prosperous farmer at Berlin, New York. The Greens trace their lineage back to colonial days.

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When James B. Estee was but two years of age, his parents removed from Milton to a farm to the north of Peoria, Illinois. Here his youth was spent, attending the district school when it was in session, and of which he remembers little except its inefficiency. His schooling was supplemented and greatly aided by instruction from his father, which was given early and late, and oftentimes when the latter was engaged in his daily labors, and the boy was seated conveniently near. He had great aptitude for study, and his father an inclination to encourage and direct it. Not being able to send his boy away to school, Mr. Estee told his son, when sixteen years of age, that he would give him this time provided he would earn money and pay his way at school. This offer was accepted; and, having earned something during the summer, he entered the Peoria normal school in September, 1872, and graduated there from in June 1875. Immediately after his graduation he attended a summer school of science, conducted by Prof. Wood the botanist, and a number of other distinguished scientists. From 1875 to '80 he was engaged in teaching, and at the same time pursued a wide and varied range of reading and study, history and science being his favorite topics. During the summers of these years he attended teacher's institutes and summer schools, thus adding much to his store of knowledge and to his equipment for teaching. At this time he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. William Borden of Milton, Wisconsin, a cousin of his mother, and was thus qualified to enter Rush Medical College. In 1880 he attended one term at the normal school in Valparaiso, Indiana. In the fall of that year he entered the Normal University, Illinois, and by hard study completed the course in one year, receiving diploma in May, 1881. While in this institution he carried off the prize for oratory, and was chosen to represent the school in the state oratorical contest. During the summer of 1881 he received private instruction in Latin from Prof. Edmund J. James, now of the Chicago University. During the two following years he pursued a course of private study; and in the fall and winter of 1883-4 he read law, in connection with his regular business, in the office of Chapin, Dey & Friend, in Milwaukee. In following this rapid sketch of the career of an ambitious student, one cannot refrain from the reflection that while the business of insurance has gained an accomplished agent in Mr.

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JAMES BORDEN ESTEE.

Estee, scholarship and the class-room have suffered a serious loss. His scholarly tastes, however, have not been lost in the rush of business, but the continues, as time and opportunity offer, to make excursion into the varied fields of literature, and to gather of their choicest fruits.

Mr. Estee came to Wisconsin in the late summer of 1878 to assume the principalship of the public schools of Edgerton. At the end of the year he returned to Illinois, where he remained four years engaged in study and teaching. Coming again to Wisconsin, he was in business in Milwaukee for a year, and then went to Dakota, where he was engaged in banking and had other interests for three years. Returning to Milwaukee in 1887, he has since made it his home, and been steadily identified with its material interests.

Mr. Estee began when a boy to earn money for his own individual expenses and for his schooling, his first efforts being in trapping and raising chickens, and then in teaching, in all of which he was a pronounced success. His first salary as teacher was forty dollars per month, and from this it increased to one 182 hundred and fifteen dollars; and he received, in addition, many testimonials from school officials as to the excellence of his work. As an evidence of his scholarship, he passed the examination for state teacher's certificate, both in Wisconsin and Illinois, being one of three successful candidates out of fifty in the former state, and one of seven out of seventy in the latter.

He has been connected, as agent, with the Equitable Life Insurance company, the Iowa Life, and is now general manager for Wisconsin of the National Life of Montpelier, Vt. In these positions he has had the commendation of the companies for the ability and integrity with which he has represented them.

M. Estee is a Republican, and during his residence in Dakota he was actively engaged in political affairs. He was a delegate in every state convention, and every convention of his county during his three year's residence in the territory. He was also a member of the

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state central committee and chairman of his county committee. He was clerk of the district court of Sanborn county, and United States court commissioner for the Second judicial district of Dakota. He was also appointed superintendent of census returns for Sanborn and Jerauld counties. Since leaving Dakota he has retired from active participation in politics, and devoted himself assiduously to business.

He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of which he is a trustee; Calumet Chapter, No. 73, Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Wisconsin Consistory and Tripoli Temple. He is also a member of the Calumet club and of the Wisconsin Life Underwriter's association, of which he was three times elected secretary, and is now president, and has three times represented it in the National association.

He was a member of the Baptist church when a boy, but has not been a regular attendant in recent years. He was married, August 16th, 1883, to Miss Addie Gillan of Colfax, Illinois, and they have three children—Rush G., Wanda and Lorraine.

BRADLEY, Charles Truworth, for fifty years the senior member of the firm of Bradley & Metcalf, the oldest and one of the largest manufacturers of and dealers in boots and shoes in the northwest, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 5th, 1818. Among the emigrants to New England was Joseph Bradley, who came from London, England, in 1635, and settled in Haverhill, where he was in command of one of the forts at the time of the massacre there in 1697, and where his wife was taken prisoner by the Indians, after she had bravely participated in the defense of the settlement. She remained in captivity two years, when she was redeemed by her husband. She afterwards received from the general court a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of land as recognition of her bravery and as some compensation for her sufferings while in captivity. This land is still owned by the family. One of the descendants of this brave couple was Enoch Bradley, who was a large land-owner and banker. His son, Enoch Bradley, Jr., married Abigail Hildreth, the daughter of Dr. Samuel Hildreth, and this couple were the parents of Charles

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Trueworth Bradley, who was their third son. This Enoch Bradley was man of prominence and great public spirit. He was the founder and trustee of Haverhill Academy, and filled many offices of honor and trust with great acceptance. He gave at his home in Haverhill the first celebration of the Fourth of July. On his maternal side Charles T. Bradley was a descendant of Sir Richard Hildreth, who was born in Woburn, England, in 1612, and came to Massachusetts in 1650. He was a physician by profession, was a surgeon in General Gates' army and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Dr. Hildreth was afterward surgeon on board an American frigate, which was captured by the British, and the doctor held a prisoner until the close of the war, when the was sent home to Haverhill. The sons of this brave Englishman were all physicians of note, and the family has long been prominent in literary and public life in 183 New England. With such brave, patriotic and capable ancestry, it is not strange C. T. Bradley should have gained the prominence in business and municipal affairs that he did. He was educated at the schools of his native place and at Phillips Acadamy, Exeter, N. H. He early displayed a taste for business, and his first essay in that line was as a clerk in the store of Bradley & Hersey, who manufactured and sold boots and shoes, the senior member of the firm being elder brother. Though but 18 years of age, he showed such ability for business that he was soon given charge of the store, the proprietors attending to the manufacturing. Two years later he became an employe of the firm of Hersey & Whittier, and while with this firm, made the acquaintance of Spofford & Tileston of New York City, and, in March, 1839, went to their employ. In October following the firm sent him to New Orleans to take charge of their business in that city, which he managed with consummate skill, and with such fidelity that he gained the firm's confidence to the extent that he often had in his possession the firm's money to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars, for which they had no security beyond his honor. Mr. Bradley returned to New York in 1840, and in February, 1843, associated himself with W. H. Metcalf, also in the employ of Spofford & Tileston, and the firm of Bradley & Metcalf began business in Milwaukee, Mr. Tileston furnishing the new firm with a letter of credit for nearly ten times their capital. Thus began a business that prospered continuously from the start, and before the firm was dissolved by death it was the oldest in the United States

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conducted without a change. One of the secrets of the success of the firm was the fact that it at once established a reputation for making the best boots and shoes in the market. Both Mr. Bradley and Mr. Metcalf early gained the entire confidence and respect of all who knew them, whether personally or by reputation, and this confidence was never lost or shaken. Such a character is a capital which financial panics

CHARLES TRUEWORTH BRADLEY.

will never disturb. In all his long and prosperous career he was the head and director of his extensive business, familiar with all its departments; and, while he had capable and trustworthy men in his employ, he never left its management wholly in their hands. Although the extensive business of this firm would have been considered more than enough for the oversight and management of one man, his care and attention were not wholly absorbed by it. He was president of the Milwaukee National bank for more than twenty years, and to his presidency was due in large measure the public confidence which it acquired and long maintained. He was also one of the commissioners of the Milwaukee public debt for many years; and no man was more highly esteemed in business circles than he.

Mr. Bradley and Mr. Metcalf, his partner, gave to the city statue of the first settler of Milwaukee, Juneau, which stands in Juneau park; and in other ways he contributed much to the improvement and adornment of the city, and was ever a liberal patron of art in all its various forms. Among his sources of 184 recreation was a farm of a section of land near the city, which he had brought to a high state of cultivation, and where he raised fine stock, and thus furnished an object lesson in good farming.

He gave the organ, costing ten thousand dollars, to St. Paul's church, and was a liberal contributor to its building and general funds.

On the 15th of November, 1851, Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Walker of Worcester, Mass., who died in 1887. He was married a second time, on the 7th of August, 1888, to

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Miss Braun of Sheboygan, who survives him. There were no children from either marriage. His home was one of social refinement and hospitality. Mr. Bradley died in 1893, in the seventy-sixth year of his age and the fiftieth of his business firm. Milwaukee has had few, if any, business men whose memory will be longer of more warmly cherished than that of Charles T. Bradley.

HARING, Cornelius I., secretary of the Milwaukee Bar association, is a representative of one of the oldest families in the state of New York. The official records of Rockland county, New York, show that the soldier, Jan Pieter Haring, of the Peninsula of Horn in Holland, was the great-grandson of patriot John Haring, who distinguished himself in many ways in Holland's battles for freedom against Spain, and whose acts of heroism are so vividly described in Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*. Jan Pieter Haring, the ancestor of the American branch of the Haring family, emigrated from Holland to this country in the year 1660, settled on Manhattan island and owned a farm of one hundred acres in what is now the heart of New York City. This Haring farm extended from the Bowery lane westward beyond Bedford street, and included both sides of Broadway from about Waverly place down to a line near Bleeker street. In 1673-4 Jan Pieter Haring was one of the Schoepens to govern the "outside people on Manhattan island beyond the then little city of New York, called New Orange. Subsequently, many members of this family held positions of honor and trust in the legislature and on the bench. Orange county, for the first twenty-five years from 1701 to 1726, sent but one representative to the colonial general assembly; during that time, with the exception of seven years, that representative was chosen from the Haring family.

On July 4th, 1774, at a meeting of the free-holders of Orangetown, the Orangetown resolutions, consisting of seven articles, were drawn up and adopted, which contain the germ of the great principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence. John Haring and Peter Haring, with three others, were appointed a committee for this town to correspond with the city of New York to conclude and agree upon such measures as

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should be found necessary. John Haring was the chairman of the committee and himself drew the Orangetown resolutions.

The fifth article of the resolutions of this meeting formed a part of what was known as the “nonimportation agreement” which was adopted by the continental congress at Philadelphia, October 20th, 1774; this non-importation article was subsequently ratified by the several colonies, and was one of the overt acts that precipitated the revolution.

In April, 1775, John Haring was chosen delegate from Orange county, “South of the Mountains,” to the provincial congress, and elected president of the same. In 1783, 1785 and 1787, John Haring was chosen delegate from “South of the Mountains” to the constitutional convention at “P., Keepsie.”

The Orange county judgeship seems to have been held almost exclusively by members of the Haring family from 1717 to 1788. It is not surprising, therefore, that the subject of this sketch, having descended from such an honorable and prominent family, should have certain attributes of character and mind which would make his success at the 185 law of foregone conclusion—and he has not disappointed the expectations of his friends. He was born on the 4th of April, 1860, at New City, in Rockland county, New York, his father being Dr. I. C. Haring, one of the best known physicians in Rockland county at the present time. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Tallman, also belonged to one of the old Holland families who emigrated to his county in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Haring received his early education where nearly all other American boys have received theirs, in the public schools near his home. After the necessary preparation, he entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., and graduated therefrom in 1881. He was a member of the college societies Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa; was president of his class and of the Glee club, business manager of the college paper, and captain of the foot ball team. After graduating from Rutgers, he entered the law school of Columbia College, was graduated in 1883, and admitted to the bar of New York immediately

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after. He came to Milwaukee in 1884, and was first associated with Joshua Stark in the law. In 1887 he went into partnership with Adolph Herdegen. Upon the death of that gentleman, the following year, he formed a partnership with Edward W. Frost, under the firm name of Haring & Frost. Later Charles E. Shepard came into the firm, and the name became Shepard, Haring & Frost. Upon the removal of Mr. Shepard to Seattle, the firm again became Haring & Frost, and so remains. He has succeeded in building up a large general practice and is considered one of the leaders among the younger members of the profession. He is regarded as well qualified in the management of corporation and probate matters, and in carrying on commercial litigation, and in settling and adjusting insolvent estates.

Mr. Haring earned his first professional money by defending the anarchist, Paul Grottkau, in civil suits.

CORNELIUS I. HARING.

He is a Republican, on principle, but never sought or held a political office. As already stated, he is secretary of the Milwaukee Bar association; and he is also secretary of the Lawyers' club; member of the committee on amendments to the law of the State Bar association, and is a member of the Deutscher club. He belongs to Plymouth Congregational church. Is unmarried.

SANBORN, A. L., a resident of Madison and one of the foremost members of the bar of that city, is descended from Lieutenant John Sanborn, an English soldier who settled in New Hampshire in colonial days, and from whom the village of Sanbornton is named, and by whose descendants it has been principally populated. From this colony the Sanborns have spread into adjoining states, New York and the northwest. S. E. and Harriet Blount Sanborn, the parents of the subject of this sketch, had settled in Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, N.Y., and here he was born November 17th, 1850. In 1858 the family moved to Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, 186

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A. L. SANBORN.

where, in 1861, the father died, leaving his wife and two sons in straightened circumstances. The boy, Arthur, was but eleven years old when his father died, and it became necessary for him to contribute to the support of the family, which he did by working in a woolen mill. Educational privileges were sacrificed to this dire necessity, but the boy was fond of study, and by using his evenings and what leisure moments he had, he was enabled to secure what was nearly equivalent to a high school education. In 1869 the family moved to Elkhorn, and there the boy, now approaching manhood, secured a clerkship in the office of the register of deeds. This gave him the opportunity which he sought for preparation for a profession, and he began reading law. Meantime, he was elected register himself, and held the office for two terms or four years, at the end of which he was admitted to the bar. Not satisfied with this, however, he went to Madison and took a course in the law department of the university, completing it 1880. Before the course was ended he formed a law partnership with S. U. Pinney, now associate justice of the supreme court. This partnership was continued until January, 1892, when Mr. Pinney took his seat on the supreme bench. The firm of Pinney & Sanborn became widely known through its conducting a number of very important and extended railroad cases. For something over a year after Judge Pinney's withdrawal from the firm, James B. Kerr was associated with Mr. Sanborn; but, in April, 1893, the firm of Spooner, Sanborn & Spooner was formed, Senator Spooner being at the head. The business of this firm embraces large and intricate cases such as the land and tax litigation in Superior, involving over \$1,000,000, and the details of these cases have been largely in the hands of Mr. Sanborn. The land title cases have been carried to the United States supreme court at Washington, before which he presented the issues involved.

Mr. Sanborn, in connection with Mr. Berryman, in charge of the state law library, has published, as a supplement to the revised statutes, what is called "Sanborn & Berryman's Annotated Statutes," bringing the legislation since 1878 down to 1889, and they are now authorized to continue the work down to January 1st, 1898. Mr. Sanborn was, for three

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years, from 1886, a lecturer in the law department of the university, his theme being pleading and practice.

In politics Mr. Sanborn is a Republican, and has been of much service in promoting the interest and principles of the party, but always in a clean and honorable way, for he hates anything else in political work.

Mr. Sanborn was married, in 1874, to a lady of Elkhorn, Miss Alice Golder, and they have four children—John B., Kate, Eugene and Philip. The eldest graduated from the state university in June, 1896, having distinguished himself in college journalism. They have a pleasant home on Mendota lake, the largest of the “four lakes of Madison.”

Mr. Sanborn is a tireless worker, or he never could have accomplished what he has. He is of a judicial turn of mind and possesses the material out of which good judges are made.

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HOWE, William Edwin, a lawyer of Boscobel and district attorney of Grant county, is the son of Henry E. and Mary A. Wood Howe. Henry E. Howe was a farmer in moderate circumstances. His family was of English origin, but has been in America for several generations. He was born at Gill, Massachusetts, in 1810, and came west in 1835, settling in Galena, Ill., where he engaged in the livery business. The carriages and other material he brought by team from Boston. The harness was bought from the father of Gen. U. S. Grant, who was then in the harness manufacturing business in Galena. In 1850 Mr. Howe removed to Monona, Clayton county, Iowa, where he was engaged for a few years in trading with the Indians, and then in farming. In 1870, having acquired a moderate competence, he moved to Madison, Wis., to obtain better educational facilities for his children. W. E. Howe's mother was of Welsh and Irish origin, but the family had long been in this county. She was born in Steuben, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1825.

W. E. Howe was born in Monona, Clayton county, Iowa, January 17th, 1851. His education was obtained at the common and high schools of the village of Monona. These were of the

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average character for the time. Among the valuable lessons which he learned at the common school, after what seemed years of experiment, was that rapidity and thoroughness in learning did not go together, in his case, at last, and he was compelled to adopt the latter or forego all success. He came to Madison with his parents and entered the state university in 1869, in the scientific course, from which he graduated in 1873, with the first honors of his class. While in the institution he was a member of the Athenian society. After graduation he began the study of law in the office of Hon. J. H. Carpenter of Madison, attending the law course in the university at the same time, from which he graduated in 1874. In 1876 he began the practice of law in La Crosse, in partnership with Mills Tourtellotte, the partnership continuing

WILLIAM EDWIN HOWE.

until 1880. In the following year he was elected justice of the peace at large for the city of La Crosse. This position was worth at that time over \$3,000 per year, and he held it for two years. He then returned to the practice of the law, in which he continued for some three years, when, in 1885, he engaged in general business enterprises in South Dakota, but soon came to the conclusion that "Wisconsin was good enough for him," and he returned to the state in 1892, and took up his practice at Boscobel. He held the office of city attorney for two years, 1893-4, and in 1896 was elected district attorney for Grant county, which office he now holds.

Mr. Howe has had a considerable number of important cases, but thinks that none of them warrant special mention.

The first money he earned was a quarter, his share of fifty cents which the state of Iowa paid him and his brother as bounty for killing a wolf. That quarter appeared larger and made him happier than all the money he has since earned.

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In politics he has always been a Republican, 188 but has not been specially active in political work. He was one of the delegates from Grant county to the Republican state convention held in Milwaukee in August, 1894.

Mr. Howe is a Master Mason, and, while at La Crosse, was a member and secretary of the La Crosse club, a social organization. He was formerly a Congregationalist in religion, but at present has no connection with any church.

Mr. Howe was married at Boscobel, June 23rd, 1875, to Mary I. Carrier, eldest daughter of T. Carrier of Boscobel, and they have had four children, three of whom are now living—T. H., Wm. C. and Grace C. Howe. Mrs. Howe's father, T. Carrier, was one of the early settlers of Wisconsin and is well known throughout the state. He was once sheriff of Grant county, was a very popular and efficient officer, and there has never been an election since he retired from the office that he has not refused entreaties to become again a candidate.

JACKSON, James Albert, M. D., one of the foremost physicians of Madison, is an Englishman by birth, the son of Charles Jackson of Yorkshire ancestry, and by occupation an apothecary. Dr. Jackson has in his possession a certificate from the first pharmaceutical society of Great Britain, issued to his father as one of its earliest members. In England the apothecary also prescribes for patients, and he did a very successful business in his line. He died, however, before his son could remember much of his history. Dr. Jackson's mother was Fannie Hurd before marriage, a native of the beautiful little town of Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, England, near the celebrated River Dove. The Doctor knows but little of his ancestors, except that they were respectable people of the middle or farming class. One of his maternal uncles, however, was a gentleman of means and another held a life-long government position in London. His step-grandfather in his younger days was in the British navy and fought under Nelson. Afterwards he was in the iron business and later on was a gentleman of leisure.

Dr. Jackson was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, on the 8th of August, 1840. The name of the town is a modern translation from Wulfrunshampton, so named in honor of Wulfruna, who there founded a monastery in the time of King Ethelred. In time this town became the center of a large iron, coal and manufacturing district. The primary education of young Jackson was received at boarding schools of the neighboring villages, and afterward he attended the Wolverhampton Grammar School, and it is to the head master of this school, who was a strict disciplinarian, before whom no pupil dared appear without well-learned lessons, that Dr. Jackson ascribes at least a part of his success in life. In the fall of 1853, young Jackson came to Wisconsin with his step-father, Dr. William Hobbins, riding in an open wagon from Milton, then the terminus of the railroad, to Madison. With the family came relatives to the number of forty, who had been attracted by the published descriptions of the beauty of the "City of the Four Lakes," which had been sent them by relatives in Boston, where Dr. Hobbins had lived for a short time upon his first visit to this country. The life at Madison was entirely new to young Jackson—the getting away from the smoke and steam of a large manufacturing city to the free, open country, with its charming lakes, was a change delightful beyond expression. He passed the first few years after he arrived in hunting, fishing, sailing and skating, as the reason suggested. Game was then so plenty that, in his boyish days he used to hunt quail in the capitol park with a bow and arrow. Up to that time he had led the sedentary life of a book-worm and was always weak and sickly; but the active, out-of-door life here in the pure, bracing, western atmosphere soon made him healthy and robust.

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After he had been some time in Madison, he entered the University of Wisconsin, then under Chancellor Lathrop; but the war breaking out about this time, he enlisted, as did many students of that day, and went to the "front," where he received a very different kind of education from any of which he had had previous knowledge. He was assigned to duty as hospital steward of the "Eagle regiment," and toward the close of his service was assistant surgeon.

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After returning from the war he studied medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he was graduated in 1866. He began practice in Stoughton, Wisconsin; but, in 1871, he returned to New York, and took a post-graduate course, attending all the leading colleges and principal hospitals. In 1887 he went to Europe to gain further knowledge of surgery, to which branch of his profession he had for several years given chief attention. In Great Britain and on the continent he visited many of the large hospitals, where he passed many interesting and profitable hours in watching and studying the ways and methods of men who had become eminent in surgery, and have attained a world-wide reputation. Since his return from abroad he has been steadily occupied with an extensive surgical and consultation practice, during which time he has been called to see patients in consultation or to perform operations in upwards of a hundred different places within a radius of fifty miles from Madison. For fifteen years he was surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company at Madison, and regretfully relinquished the position from press of business that called him so often to a distance from home.

During his professional life he has belonged to some seven different medical societies, including the old Dane County Medical society, of which he was more than once president, and the Wisconsin State Medical Society. He was present at the organization of several of these societies, among them the Madison

JAMES ALBERT JACKSON.

Medical club, the Association of Surgeons of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and the Central Wisconsin Medical society, of which latter he was at once time presiding officer. He has contributed many articles bearing upon important questions in surgery, and for thirty years has been a zealous advocate of all that tends to advance medicine to the position of an exact science.

Dr. Jackson has never been a strong partisan in politics, but has always inclined to what seemed to him wisest and best regardless of party. He has, however, almost always

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cast his ballot for the Republican candidates in the national campaigns. In the recent presidential election he was a zealous advocate of a sound currency.

In religious matters the doctor is an Episcopalian, having been baptized and confirmed according to the rites of that church, but in no sense is he illiberal or intolerant of the opinions of those who think differently from him.

Dr. Jackson was married February 6th, 1871, to Syndonia Josephine Hobbins, daughter of Dr. Joseph Hobbins, long and well known as a physician of prominence, as a promoter of horticultural interests in the state, and as president and founder of the Madison Literary club. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living. They are receiving a liberal education—the oldest, Russell, is studying law, and the second, Reginald H., is in the medical department of Columbia University, New York City.

Mrs. Jackson, on her mother's side, is descended from emigrants to New England, many of whom were prominent in the early history of Massachusetts, and served nobly in the establishment of our free institutions.

MOESKES, Gerhard Tillman, a resident of Appleton, and county judge of Outagamie county, is one of the most conspicuous examples of the “self-made” man of which this volume gives account. He was born on the 18th of January, 1846, at Boenning, near Fort Wesel, in the Rhine province, Prussia. His father, Herman Moeskes, was born of well-to-do parents, near Venlo, Holland; but, becoming an orphan at the age of nine years, drifted into Germany. His education was neglected, and he grew up on a farm as a common laborer, reaching the height of his ambition upon being installed as coachman and hunter of Count Van Loe in the Rhine province, Prussia. From this place he emigrated with his family to the United States in 1860, settling in Manitowoc, Wis., where he died April 28th, 1894. An uncle of his, William Weyers, was a member of the Holland cabinet and quite wealthy. His wife, the mother of Judge Moeskes, was Maria K. Geeren, whose relatives were in good circumstances. She died in Manitowoc, September 10th, 1866.

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G. T. Moeskes attended a common school in his native Prussia from the age of seven years to fourteen, attendance being compulsory, eight hours a day, with only one month's vacation during the year. He was taught by one and the same teacher during the entire period of his attendance. This teacher, Carl Enkling, is still living, but recently pensioned. Judge Moeskes has always held him in high esteem and frequently corresponds with him now, ascribing to him the benefits of his own early training and his ability for successful work. This youth supplemented his Prussian education, upon arriving in this country, by taking lessons in the English language evenings from a hired domestic, and from a school teacher who boarded with the family for whom he worked on a farm near Ripon. Boy though he was when he reached this country, and in poor circumstances, he began work at whatever he could find to do—on farms and in mills—and in this way earned the means to pay for a home for his parents. At the age of twenty, he started out for himself, by learning the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five weeks, at fifty cents a day. After this he went to Fond du Lac, where he obtained work at two dollars and a half per day. There he continued to work until his mother's death, when, at his father's request, he returned home to Manitowoc, where he obtained work in a ship yard at two dollars and a half per day, while old carpenters, alongside of whom he worked, received but one dollar and seventy-five cents per day—the difference being due to young Moeskes' superior skill and capacity for work. He continued at this business until he was placed in charge of a crew of men to repair or rebuild a dredge for John Schuette. Having acquired a good, practical knowledge of the English language, he gave up his trade, and, in 1868, became an insurance agent, and continued in the business until 1874, when, upon returning from a four weeks' trip in Marathon county, he found himself elected justice of the peace. During his two years' occupancy of the office he tried over six hundred cases. In the spring of 1876 he began the study of law in the office of Collins & Pierce, and in the fall of that year was elected clerk of the circuit court, an office which he filled with characteristic ability and fidelity for eight consecutive years, during which time he steadily pursued the study of law as opportunity offered, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. At the expiration of his term as clerk of the court, he commenced the practice of law in Appleton, having

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as partner Humphrey Pierce, and in this was quite successful. At the end of five years, or in 1889, he was elected county judge of Outagamie county, and this office he has held continuously since, having been re-elected in April, 1897, as a Democrat, by nearly 1,500 majority in a county that gave nearly 1,500 Republican majority in 1896.

When Judge Moeskes has taken any part in politics, it has been in affiliation with the Democratic party. In connection with Lieutenant-Governor Baench he called the first meeting of county judges, and was one of a committee of three that formulated the present county court rules. He has been a member of the board of aldermen of the city; director of the Citizens' National bank of Appleton, and director of the Prescott hospital. He is a Catholic in religion. While he was a member of the St. Joseph's Benevolent society, he held continuously the office of secretary, was delegate to the biennial meeting of the Central society at Philadelphia in 1876, and finally president. He was also president, continuously, for ten years, of Branch No. 6, C. K. W., and finally refused re-election. He was a delegate to the state council, chairman of the reserve fund commission appointed by the state council, and inaugurated the present reserve fund provision.

On the 12th of October, 1869, Judge Moeskes was married to Maria P. Kamps of Appleton, the youngest of thirteen children. Her father was a native of the same village in Prussia as Judge Moeskes, and a tanner by trade. To Judge and Mrs. Moeskes were born seven children, four of whom are dead—two in infancy, Agnes, in 1892, at the age of twenty-one, and William, a promising lad of sixteen, in 1893. The surviving children are Mrs. Edward Sacksteder, whose husband is of the drug firm of Kamps & Sacksteder; Herman E., a stenographer, and Eliza C., who

GERHARD TILLMAN MOESKES.

is at present the official stenographer of the county court. Mrs. Moeskes died August 14th, 1894. The judge was remarried August 27th, 1895, to Eliza Peters of Manitowoc.

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REYNOLDS, Edwin, one of the ablest mechanical engineers in the United States, is second vice-president and superintendent of the Reliance works in Milwaukee, and has acquired a world-wide reputation for the originality of his many mechanical devices and for his skill in constructional work. Among the early settlers of Rhode Island was one William Reynolds, who came to America from Gloucestershire, England, and settled in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1637. Descended from this pioneer, in direct line, was one Christopher Reynolds, who was born in Frenchtown, Rhode Island, July 11th, 1790. In or about 1810 he removed to Mansfield, Connecticut, where he married Charissa Huntington, and where on the 23rd of March, 1831, Edwin Reynolds was born. Among his ancestors were those who became noted for their love of liberty and their independence 192

EDWIN REYNOLDS.

in thought and action. One Theophilus Whaley was an officer in Cromwell's army, and was present at the exertion of King Charles I; another, Herodias Hicks, a Quakeress, was scourged by order of Governor Endicott of Massachusetts, because of the "heresy" of her religious opinions. With such an ancestry it is not surprising that Mr. Reynolds early showed a disposition to think and act for himself, in all matters pertaining to the activities of life, and to strike out on original lines in his calling, and not to take for granted as true theories which have been generally accepted, but which have not been put to actual comparative tests.

Having received the ordinary education of the common schools, Mr. Reynolds was apprenticed to trade of machinist in Mansfield, Connecticut, in which capacity he served for three years. With his trade fairly learned, he went to work as a machinist in shops in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Ohio; and, finally took up his residence in Aurora, Indiana, as superintendent of the shops of Steadman & Co., who were principally engaged in the building of engines, saw mills and drainage pumps for Mississippi plantations. The outbreak of the civil war seriously interrupted this business, and Mr. Reynolds returned to Connecticut. Here and in Boston and New York he was engaged at his trade for the

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next six years, when he took the step which led to the establishing of his reputation as a machinist, and laid the foundation of his financial success. He removed to Providence, R. I., and entered the employ of the Corliss Steam Engine company. In 1871 he was made general superintendent of the works, in which position he remained until 1877, when he resigned and accepted the position of general superintendent of Edward P. Allis & Co.'s Reliance works, which position, with powers and responsibilities enlarged, he still holds. His reputation as a machinist had been constantly growing, and some of his work on exhibition at the Centennial exposition directed Mr. Allis' attention to him, and no doubt was the cause of his present position being offered to him. He speedily won the confidence of Allis not only in his mechanical skill and genius, but in his integrity and manhood, and this confidence was strengthened as time passed. Upon the death of Mr. Allis, Mr. Reynolds became, through the will, one of the trustees of the state; and, when, later, the business was reorganized and the Allis company formed, he was chosen one of its directors and second vice-president. Besides these positions, he is president of the Milwaukee Boiler company and the Daisy Roller Mill Co., and a director in the German-American bank.

Mr. Reynolds is a thorough student of mechanics; and, while he is in a measure conservative in regard to established rules and principles, he does not blindly adhere to them, but, in all his mechanical work, does not hesitate to question what is old or adopt what is new if his judgment approves, or his investigations warrant. The engines which he has constructed for waterworks are novel in design, beautiful in form and of great power. He devised an ore stamp in which was discarded 193 what was supposed to be a well-established principle, and it has proved to be such a success in operation that it has revolutionized the construction of these mills. In short, he is an engineer both by nature and education, and was one of the three mechanics in the United States (not exhibitors) to whom special medals were awarded for the excellence of their designs of machinery exhibited by others.

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The board of trustees of the University of Wisconsin thought so highly of Mr. Reynolds' abilities that it conferred upon him, in 1895, the honorary degree of LL. D., and certain it is that he is indeed a doctor of the laws of construction and some at least of the laws of matter.

AUSTIN, William A., state senator from the Fifth district, was born in Binghamton, New York, on the 22nd of October, 1859. His education was obtained in the public schools of New York and Wisconsin, the family removing to the latter state in 1869, and settling in Portage. In 1871 he came to Milwaukee, and some years thereafter he entered the office of Joshua Stark as a student at law. In 1879 he passed the examination and was admitted to practice. The next year he was appointed by W. C. Williams his assistant in the office of district attorney. His next official position was that of school commissioner, to which he was appointed in the spring of 1889. The following year R. N. Austin, then city attorney, appointed him assistant; and, upon the election of the city attorney to a judgeship, he was appointed the judge's successor as the legal representative of the city. In 1892 he was elected to the assembly from the Sixteenth ward of Milwaukee, and received the vote of the Republican minority for speaker. In 1894 he was elected senator from the Fifth district by a plurality of 2,704 votes. As a legislator Mr. Austin took a prominent part, having places on leading committees, and being an intelligent and ready debater. Among the bills introduced by him were the ones relating

WILLIAM A. AUSTIN.

to the civil service in the city and county of Milwaukee. He also introduced the bill providing for the city park system in Milwaukee, bills for the city hall and library building, a bill removing the public school system from political influence and giving to the school board a voice in the selection of school sites and plans for school buildings. He has also favored the proposition to tax corporations whose property consists largely of franchises given by the public a percentage upon their gross earnings sufficiently large to equal the tax upon holdings that are tangible; and he introduced a bill, in 1893, for that purpose. He

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raised the point in the circuit court on the application of North Milwaukee for incorporation as a village, that the village incorporation law, which has been a general law of the state since 1859, was unconstitutional, and the supreme court sustained this position. He also raised the question of constitutionality regarding the law of 1887, providing for the arrest and punishment of habitual drunkards, and this view of the law was also sustained by the supreme court.

As a lawyer Mr. Austin has been very 194 active and successful. As the representative of the city he conducted its legal affairs with energy and skill and its interest were carefully protected. He had for partners at different times A. C. Brazee, Col. Goodwin, Judge Austin, H. C. Runkel, Charles H. Hamilton and Herman Fehr. He has tried many important cases, and at one time had something of a reputation as a criminal lawyer; but of late has avoided this branch of professional work, and devoted himself almost exclusively to civil cases. He has frequently ben opposed in the trial of long-contested cases by one or more of the ablest members of the bar, and though unassisted and alone has generally sustained his reputation as a vigorous and successful advocate. In the trial of cases he never keeps notes, but relies entirely upon his memory, which rarely fails him. He also has the faculty when leaving his office of leaving his business behind him, and not permitting it to interfere with his hours of rest and recreation.

Mr. Austin has always been a Republican, and takes a prominent part in all local party contests, and on all local questions has not failed to make his voice heard and his influence felt. He is a member of the Calumet club and a Knight of Pythias. He was married in 1881 to Janet F. McLean, and they have four children—three boys and a girl.

WINKLER, Frederick C., one of the best known, ablest and most respected members of the Milwaukee bar, is a native of Germany, but had spent most of his life in Milwaukee. He was born in Bremen on the 15th of March, 1838, the son of Carl and Elizabeth, *nee* Overbeck, Winkler. The father came to Milwaukee in 1842, and engaged in the drug business. The family followed soon after, and young Winkler received his education in

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Milwaukee. After leaving school he devoted himself to teaching for a time, but took up the study of law in the office of the Hon. H. L. Palmer, now president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company. In 1858 he entered the law office of Abbott, Gregory & Pinney, in Madison, as clerk; here he continued his studies, and, in April, 1859, was admitted to the bar in the circuit court of Dane county. Returning to Milwaukee he began the practice of his profession, meeting at once with fair success; but, the war of the rebellion, which interrupted the career of so many young men, dissipated, for the time, all thought of professional eminence. When, in the summer of 1862, the ravages of the war demanded re-enforcement of our armies in the field, and President Lincoln had called for "300,000 more," he, in conjunction with several young friends, recruited a company of volunteers, which, in September, 1862, was mustered into the service as Company B of the Twenty-sixth regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry. His character and standing is shown by the fact that he was from the outset and by common consent selected as captain of the company. The regiment was ordered to the front, and left the state on the 6th of October, 1862. It was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and became a part of the Second brigade of the Third division of the Eleventh Army corps, then under the command of General Sigel. Arrived on the field, another evidence was given of the confidence inspired by this young man, in the fact that he was almost immediately assigned to duty as judge-advocate at the headquarters of the corps, in which position he served until the following spring, when he was assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Schurz; and in this capacity he participated in the memorable battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. On the first day of the last named battle his regiment lost so many of its officers by death or wounds, he requested to be returned to it; and, being the ranking officer fit for duty, the command of the regiment devolved upon him, and, thus, as acting commander of the regiment he fought through the remaining two days of this sanguinary struggle. Soon after this battle the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. 195 On the 8th of October, 1863, Col. Jacobs having been ordered to Wisconsin on recruiting service, and shortly afterwards resigning, Captain Winkler succeeded to the permanent command of the regiment. He was successively commissioned major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel,

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and was in command of the regiment until the close of the war. His army record throughout was one of the most useful and brilliant of the many whose services reflected honor upon the state and the military history of the nation.

His service in the armies of his country ended, Gen. Winkler turned gladly to the pursuits of peace. He formed a partnership with A. R. R. Butler, then a leader of the Wisconsin bar. This partnership continued until 1873, when he entered the firm of Jenkins, Elliot & Winkler, of which J. G. Jenkins, now judge of the United States circuit court, was the senior member. When Mr. Jenkins was elevated to the bench, the new firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas was formed, which is now one of the most prominent legal firms in the city.

Gen. Winkler has been a hard worker in his profession and an earnest student of the principles upon which the legal structure is based, and, as a consequence, is considered one of the safest legal advisers at the bar of the state. He has exhibited the same tenacity of purpose, the same indomitable will in the trial of cases that made him successful as a soldier, but he is always scrupulously honest in all his acts and never resorts to the tricks of the pettifogger or hangs his cases on mere technicalities.

Always a zealous Republican, he has not shaped his political course with a view to obtaining office or party favor. He was once a candidate for congress, but was defeated. He is a man who by his character and his attainments would make a most useful and able lawmaker or a safe and accomplished judge. He has served as a member of the board of city school commissioners, and been frequently suggested for office, but has never put

FREDERICK C. WINKLER.

forth any effort to secure its honors for himself. He is always and justly prominent in all movements for the promotion of the public welfare and the guarding of the good name of the city.

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He has a charming wife and family. Nearly all of the children have reached adult age, and some of them have married, and the family name, therefore, is in a fair way to be honored in another generation.

KREUTZER, Andrew Lawrence, a leading lawyer of Wausau, is the son of Andrew Kreutzer, who came to Wisconsin with his father in 1835, when he was but one year of age. The senior Kreutzer was well-to-do in Germany, and came over with other prominent Germans who settled in Milwaukee when it was but a hamlet. The place had then such little promise of its present greatness and beauty that Mr. Kreutzer passed it by and settled on a farm near Granville, twelve miles from Milwaukee. The grandparents on the mother's side came from Strassburg, in the French province of Alsace-Lorraine, in 1849. 196

ANDREW LAWRENCE KREUTZER.

The name of the family was Householder, and they were wealthy and well connected in the old country. They also came direct to Wisconsin and settled near Granville. The father of A. L. Kreutzer was considered a wealthy man and was prominent in the new country; but financial reverses led him to settle in Marathon county, where he founded a little colony.

A. L. Kreutzer was born August 30th, 1862, in the old homestead, but his parents removed to Grafton, Wisconsin, when he was but a year old, his father at that time being interested in a flour mill and lime kilns there. He was, however, owing to financial reverses and a large family, unable to give his children many educational advantages, and so, A. L. Kreutzer, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed to a man who made a specialty of fine saddlery. He served two years in this position at four dollars a month; but the work was not to his liking, and he gave it up, and took private instruction with a view of fitting himself for teaching school. He accomplished his purpose and taught for several years, employing all his spare time in preparing himself for the law. Having saved a little money, he began the study of law in the office of Judge Crosby of Wausau, in the spring of 1888. After Judge Crosby's death, he went into the office of the Wausau Law and Land association,

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remaining there until the fall of 1889, when he entered the senior class in the University of Wisconsin. Passing the state board examination in January, 1890, he was admitted to the bar, and was associated with the Wausau Law and Land association until June, 1891, when he opened an office for himself. His practice grew so rapidly that it became necessary to have a partner, and, in the spring of 1892, E.L. Bump, a prominent attorney in that part of the state, was associated with him, under the firm name of Bump & Kreutzer. Business still increasing made more help desirable, and M. B. Rosenbery, a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, came into the firm, and Bump, Kreutzer & Rosenbery have taken part in nearly all the important cases tried in the county.

Politically Mr. Kreutzer is a Republican, although his father was a staunch Democrat. In 1893 he was elected alderman from a strongly Democratic ward, and was elected district attorney of Marathon county in 1894 by 800 majority, and re-elected in 1896, although the county is usually Democratic by a large plurality. He was appointed a commissioner from this state by Gov. Upham to the Atlanta exposition in October, 1895, and attended the exposition in this capacity as commissioner. He was appointed on Gov. Scofield's staff in January with the rank of colonel, and judge advocate general of the Wisconsin National Guard.

Mr. Kreutzer is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, a charter member of the Wausau Lodge of Elks, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. As to religion he is a member of the Universalist church of Wausau.

October 7th, 1891, he was married to Mary Eliza Knox, daughter of Samuel G. Knox, a wealthy and prominent lumberman of Wausau 197 at the time. He came of a prominent New England family, descendants of the Scotch Knoxes, of whom the celebrated preacher, John Knox, was the most distinguished representative. Thomas W. Knox, the author, was Samuel G. Knox's cousin. The Knoxes, as might have been expected from their fearless, liberty-loving character, took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war. Mrs.

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Kreutzer graduated from the state university in the class of 1887. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Kreutzer are Ruth Knox and Samuel Knox.

Mr. Kreutzer, for so young a man, has achieved an exceptional reputation for ability as a lawyer and a citizen. He has been prosperous in his profession, and has kept himself abreast of the times by study and extensive travel.

LOCKE, William Henry, clerk of the circuit and superior courts of Douglas county, and a resident of Superior, is the son of John and Susan Ross Locke, the latter of whom was born in Scotland. W. H. Locke was born on the 29th of March, 1859, in the village of Malone, Franklin county, N. Y. His parents were in straightened circumstances, and when he was only ten years of age he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his mother, who left six children, of whom he was the oldest. He was adopted by an elderly couple and lived with them, on a farm, until he was seventeenth years of age, becoming familiar with farm work, and gaining physical strength and a self-reliant character—no small capital for a young man beginning the battle of life. After leaving his foster parents, he went to Massachusetts, remaining there four years. Thence he went into Connecticut, and after a residence there of four years, came to Milwaukee in 1883. Here he remained for six years, two of which he served as deputy county clerk.

On the 20th of May, 1885, he was married to Miss Lizzie L. Monroe of Milwaukee, and from this marriage came four bright children—two boys and two girls.

Mr. Locke received a common school education,

WILLIAM HENRY LOCKE.

and that he has supplemented by attending night schools, home study and persistent general reading, and is thus thoroughly fitted for the responsible and somewhat difficult duties of his present official position. He removed to Superior in February, 1889; and, engaging in business there, accumulated considerable property, but lost the greater part of it in the decline in the value of property which occurred in 1893. But he was not a man

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to be crushed by misfortune of that kind. By nature hopeful though familiar with the darker aspects of life, and a capable, earnest worker, positions opened to him, and in 1895 he was appointed clerk and deputy in the sheriff's office, the duties of which position he discharged with ability and fidelity until January, 1897, when he entered upon the duties of clerk of the circuit and superior courts of Douglas county, to which office he was elected as a Republican in November, 1896.

As a man and an official he is widely and favorably known and justly popular with the voters of his county, because of his ability and his unquestionable integrity.

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SAMUEL M. HAY.

HAY, Samuel M., the leading banker of Oshkosh and one of the foremost financiers of the northwest, is of Scotch descent and a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Erie county, August 7th, 1825. His paternal grandfather came from Scotland to America and settled in Havre de Grace, Maryland, and there John Hay, the father of Samuel, was born. The mother of Samuel Hay was before marriage, Nancy Laughlin, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

John Hay was a prosperous farmer, and desiring to give his son, Samuel, a liberal education, purchased for the boy a scholarship in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania; but the boy had a taste for business rather than books; and, upon the completion of the course in the public schools, sought and obtained his father's consent to learn a trade. Not many boys would have made the choice that young Hay did, but events proved that he knew what he was about—he did not lightly regard the benefits of an education, but for him the practical knowledge to be gained in a trade seemed the more to be desired. He had none of the foolish notions of many young men about the lack of respectability of a trade. Accordingly, he was apprenticed to a tinsmith, and at the end of four and a half years he had acquired not only a technical knowledge of the trade, but

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had leaned much more—had become familiar with the nature, of tin, copper and sheet iron. With this capital in head and hands he was prepared to begin life for himself, and the new west was the field for his ambition. He came to Whitewater, Wisconsin, in 1845, and entered the employ of S. C. Hall, whom he had known in Pennsylvania, receiving one dollar a day and board—not very liberal wages, but sufficient to pay his expenses and leave something beside, which, unlike most young men, he carefully saved. After a year he went home for a visit. Crossing Lake Michigan by steamer, he made his way by stage to Kalamazoo, where he, for the first time in his life, saw and traveled over a railroad, a fact that forcibly illustrates the rapid development of this western country.

After a brief visit to his parents he returned to Whitewater; and, in the fall of that year, he visited Oshkosh, then a little village in the woods, but the young man was pleased with its prospects, and determined to locate there as soon as he should be able to enter business for himself. Two years more he spent in Whitewater, but during this time he visited other localities in the territory, among them the lead region in the southwestern portion, which many, at that time, thought would be the chief business point in the northwest. Mr. Hay, however, remained true to his predilection in favor of Oshkosh, and in 1848, in company with Eli C. Hall, a brother of his employer at Whitewater, opened a general hardware store in the embryo city on Lake Winnebago. The village was small and so was the store, but both grew; and ere long Mr. Hay bought out Mr. Hall, and not long after took for partner a Mr. Clark, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Hay & Clark until 1862, when Mr. Clark retired, and a year later Mr. Hay took his younger brother into partnership, and the firm became Hay & Brother, and so continued until 1892, when the business having so increased that the Hay Hardware company was organized, with S. M. Hay as president, and his brother as treasurer. The business thus established by Mr. Hay has continued for forty-nine years, something very unusual for this western, country, where change seems to be the order of all things. A generation has passed since the doors of the little store were first opened, and the patrons of the great store to-day are largely the children of the first customers.

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Mr. Hay's business had so thrived under his careful and judicious management that he had the means for investing in other enterprises; and, when in 1864, the First National Bank of Oshkosh was organized, he took a considerable amount of its stock, was made one of its directors, and a year after he was elected president, and since then has been its chief executive officer. In 1884 the charter of the bank expired by limitation, and it was reorganized as the National bank of Oshkosh, Mr. Hay being re-elected its president. Its capital stock is \$200,000, its surplus \$100,000, its undivided profits \$60,000, and its deposits aggregate over a million and a quarter of dollars. The standing of this bank among other financial institutions stamp Mr. Hay as a man of integrity not only, but as a financier of rare sagacity and fertile in resources. He has been president of the Wisconsin Bankers' association and vice-president of the National association. His material interests are not confined to Oshkosh; he is interested in banks at Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Berlin, Milwaukee and Chicago; and in other business enterprises in other cities.

A Republican in politics, he has been active as a citizen in the political campaigns and has done much for the success of his party. He has been alderman and mayor of Oshkosh, member of both houses of the state legislature; and, as may be inferred from a knowledge of his experience and success in ordinary business affairs, he was a most useful legislator. He has also been much interested in educational matters, has served as one of the commissioners of the public schools of Oshkosh; and was, for fifteen years, one of the board of regents of the state normal schools. So highly has his judgment and his knowledge of practical affairs been regarded that President Harrison, in 1892, appointed him one of the commission to examine and report upon the United States mints.

While an interested attendant upon the Congregational church of Oshkosh, and a liberal supporter of it, his contributions have not been confined to that organization, but have been bestowed upon other kindred societies, as he believes them all sources of public good. He has traveled much in this county, Mexico and Europe, and has been a most

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intelligent observer and student of all he has seen, and has gained much from his travels that has been of use to him as a man of affairs.

In 1852 he was married to Miss Maria E. Spaulding of Oshkosh, but had the misfortune to lose her by death in 1875. Two sons and a daughter survive her.

BRAZEE, Alvin Calkins, district attorney of Milwaukee county, was born in Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, on the 24th of July, 1855. His father was Benson Brazee, a native of Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, who came to Wauwatosa in 1835, and purchased government land, which he transformed into a fine farm, upon which he lived until 1870, when he sold it and removed to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, but ten years later came back to Milwaukee, where he resided until his death in 1886. His mother was Althea F. Neal, a native of Hudson, Columbia county, New York, but came to Wisconsin when sixteen years of age, and taught in the public schools for some time prior to her marriage. She was a woman of more than ordinary ability and graces, and as teacher and mother exerted a marked influence upon those with whom she was associated. She and her husband were, for many 200

ALVIN CALKINS BRAZEE.

years, members of the Congregational church at Wauwatosa, and were active, practical Christians. She died in April, 1880, in the fifty-second year of her age. She was the daughter of Captain John F. Neal, an officer in the United States army during the war of 1812-14.

Mr. Brazee received his education in the public school of Wauwatosa and at Ripon College. He left the latter institution, however, before graduation. He learned easily and had a retentive memory, which enabled him to keep up with his class without serious effort and left him time for such pranks as love of fun rather than love of books suggested. He was a rather precocious boy, entering school when five years of age and college at fifteen. After leaving college he tried various occupations—in fact nearly everything but preaching;

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but finally took up the study of law in 1876. His studies were pursued principally in the office of Finch & Barber of Oshkosh; and it was at that city where he was admitted to the bar, at the age of twenty-two years. After admission he practiced his profession for a time at Oshkosh, in connection with Charles W. Felker of that city. In 1879 he went to Superior, Nebraska, where he was in practice for a year or more, when he returned to Wisconsin, and settled in Milwaukee. He opened an office in the city, and practiced in connection with Clarence S. Brown, afterwards district attorney; then with V. W. Seely, who later held the position of assistant city attorney. In 1893 he formed a partnership with A. W. Bell and J. H. Stover, which firm continued until January 1st, 1895, when Mr. Stover retired, and the firm became Brazee & Bell, at which time Mr. Brazee entered upon the duties of district attorney. Prior to his election as district attorney; he was interested in the defense of many criminal cases in the county, being engaged as counsel for fourteen persons charged with murder. Of these but one was convicted of the crime charged; four were convicted of a less crime and the others were acquitted. Outside of this work he was engaged in general practice, and met with as much success as young lawyers usually do. He has applied himself strictly to work in hand, and the fact that he has been twice chosen the county's legal representative is evidence that the voters have confidence in his ability and his integrity, and that the legal business of the county will be safe in his hands. He has a good law library, and many books relating to celebrating cases which are of value to lawyers in general practice. He also has a large and well-selected library of miscellaneous books, in the reading of which he spends all the time which he can spare from his legal and official business.

Mr. Brazee was married in Milwaukee on the 10th of August, 1884, to Miss Alice M. Beaver of Chippewa Falls, a public school teacher and a lady of culture and refinement. They have one daughter, Enola, now seven years of age, of whom they are naturally proud.

In politics Mr. Brazee is a Republican by inheritance, his father having been successively a Whig, Abolitionist and Republican, 201 in the evolution of parties. He has given of his time

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to championing the principles and tickets of the party in all the campaigns since he settled in the city. His present office of district attorney is the only one he has ever held. His first election, in 1894, was by a plurality of 6,900; and he was re-elected in the fall of 1896 by a plurality of 8,000. He has no political aspirations, nor would he seek political preferment outside of his profession.

Mr. Brazee has made a very efficient district attorney—in fact, one of the most efficient that the county has ever had. One of Milwaukee's judges, whose experience in such matters covers a wide range, says, in substance, that he is an able lawyer, prepares his cases with great skill, omits nothing that will strengthen them before the court or the jury, and in short is the best district attorney which the county has had in ten years. Still a young man, he has a promising future before him, and is likely to reach greater prominence than he has yet achieved.

SEAMAN, William Henry, a resident of Sheboygan and judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, was born in New Berlin, formerly Milwaukee country, now Waukesha, on the 15th of November, 1842, the son of Williams and Arelisle Crane Seaman. Williams Seaman was a merchant and harness-maker, who came to Milwaukee from Buffalo in 1841. A stock of goods which he had shipped to the former city was lost en route. In 1842 he erected a saw mill at New Berlin, but it was burned within a year. He removed to Milwaukee in 1843, thence to Ceresco, in 1844, and to Sheboygan in 1845, which was thence-forth his home until his death.

William H. Seaman received a common school education in Sheboygan, and then entered the Times printing office there in 1858, remaining there until September 19th, 1861, when he enlisted for service against the rebellion,

WILLIAM HENRY SEAMAN.

in Company H, First Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served to the close of the war. While he was learning the trade of printer his evenings were spent in reading law

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under the direction of C. W. Ellis of Sheboygan. After his discharge from the army he returned home, and, in 1866, resumed the study of law with J. A. Bentley. In June, 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and entered into the practice of his profession at Sheboygan in co-partnership with Mr. Bentley, his former preceptor, under the firm name of Bentley & Seaman. Subsequently, Mr. Bentley, having been appointed commissioner of pensions, Mr. Seaman formed a partnership with Francis Williams, which continued until his appointment to the position to United States district judge. His practice extended throughout the eastern portion of the state and into northern Michigan, and to the highest courts both state and national.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has not been active in party campaigns or held any political office. He has been major of Sheboygan, president of the Sheboygan school board, a member of the board of regents of the 202 state university, president of the State Bar association, and for the past four years judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, having been appointed April 3rd, 1893.

Judge Seaman was married to Mary A. Peat at Glens Falls, N. Y., on December 17th, 1868, and they have three children, namely: Arelisle, Charles and Mary.

Since Judge Seaman took his seat on the bench he has been industrious and studious in the discharge of his judicial duties, and has made a very favorable impression upon those who have practiced before him. He has been called to sit in important cases, and his rulings have generally been approved as just and in accordance with the law. Still comparatively a young man he has the time and ability to gain an enviable reputation as a jurist.

BLOODGOOD, Francis, for many years a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, was educated at the Albany Academy, then in the first rank of the academic schools of the country, and was prepared to enter the junior class in Union College. But changing his purpose, commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He

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removed with his father's family to Milwaukee in June, 1854. In August following he formed a law partnership with O. L. Stewart, and afterwards with Wheeler H. Peckham; but, on the latter's return to New York, he continued practice alone until 1870, when he was appointed register in bankruptcy, and held that office until 1882. The bankruptcy law was repealed in 1878, except as to pending business, which required four years to close. On account of his then impaired health, Mr. Bloodgood withdrew from active practice until 1887, when he formed, with his son, Francis, Jr., just admitted to the bar, the partnership of Bloodgood & Bloodgood; succeeded by that of Bloodgood, Bloodgood & Kemper, when in 1888, his nephew, Jackson B. Kemper, entered the firm. William J. Turner was associated with the firm from 1893 to 1896, when he retired. Wheeler P. Bloodgood, Mr. Bloodgood's youngest son, had been taken in in 1894. The firm Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood is engaged in an extensive collection, corporation and general law business, having a force of twenty persons.

Mr. Bloodgood represented numerous parties in the prosecution of the railroad farm mortgages, which, in his earlier professional career, engrossed the attention of the courts. He was counsel in similitur litem in the supreme court in the case which determined that the notes which the mortgages were given to secure were negotiable, under the law, thus shutting off the defenses of fraud, claimed by the farmers, the payers in the notes, against the railroad companies. He tried below, and argued in the supreme court, the case in which the state statute, taking from the court, in those mortgage foreclosure, the power to try the facts, and conferring it upon the jury, was declared unconstitutional; virtually ending this entire litigation. He tried in the United States court the case which first determined in this state the liability of municipalities upon bonds issued in aid of rail and plank road companies. He was the attorney and counsel in the first creditor's bill filed in the state against a railroad corporation and its directors. He succeeded in this case, and subsequently in several other notable suits of a like character. His most novel litigation was a suit in equity in which the circuit court of the state (Judge Johnson presiding) enjoined the parties from proceeding in and practically determined a suit at law in the

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supreme court in England. Mr. Bloodgood went there to collect the testimony for the trial here.

As register in bankruptcy, Mr. Bloodgood disposed of more than five hundred cases; most of which originated in the failures occasioned by the financial crisis of 1873; and, as the records show, their disposition involved the determination by the register of some fifteen hundred cases in law, equity and admiralty, including, among many of interest and importance, one which went on appeal to the United States circuit court. It involved the question, whether money of the state, after deposit in a bank in the name of a warden of the state prison, was, on the bankruptcy of the bank, a credit to the state, or to the warden individually. The United States circuit court sustained the decision of the register, which was, that under the then existing state statutes, the credit was to the warden individually.

Commissioner Bloodgood's dockets show that he has held nearly twenty-four hundred criminal examinations. The most notable were those against the perpetrators of the enormous whisky frauds of 1876; the obstruction of the mails, an incident to the great city riot of 1886, suppressed by Governor Rusk; the widespread Gun Wah fraud of 1890, effected through the mails; a Canadian extradition case, which went up to the circuit court on *certiorari*; the Debs strike of 1894; prosecutions for murder, piracy and other capital offenses on the great lakes as high seas, and for desertions and mutinies on government and merchant vessels.

Until 1876, when the popular movement challenging the propriety of office-holders under the United States taking part in politics commenced, Mr. Bloodgood, as a staunch Republican, was active in the interest and furtherance of that party; frequently acting as a delegate to city; county and state conventions. He was, for several consecutive years, secretary of the Union club, the political organization of the city representing the Union party; which was the usual name in this state of the party supporting the administration during the war, and until the second Grand campaign. Buron Payne and Edward Solomon were president of this club, which was composed of the young men; and gave place to a

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new but similar organization in the campaign of 1872; in which Henry C. Payne was the most prominent organizer and leader.

Under a family compact, Mr. Bloodgood, of three brothers, remained at home during the civil war, the others entering the army, on the

FRANCIS BLOODGOOD.

first call. One, Edward, volunteered here, as a private in the First Wisconsin infantry. He was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel, and rose to the colonelcy of the Twenty-second Wisconsin infantry. As such he participated in the Atlanta campaign, and marched with Sherman to the sea. At the close of the war, he was commissioned a captain in the regular army. He was breveted major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for gallant conduct during the war. He was retired in 1870, on the reduction of the army to one-half its force. The other brother, Wilkins, at twenty years of age, volunteered at Detroit, where he was on a visit, in the First Michigan infantry. He was at the battle of Bull Run; was with McClellan during the Peninsular campaign; rose to the rank of captain, and lost his life at the battle of Manassas. He had a military burial from St. Paul's church, in this city, at which General Winkler, who had been a schoolmate, commanded the escort.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Bloodgood, who had, in 1856, been one of the originators of the Milwaukee Light Guard, the first native American military organization of the state, 204 was active in organizing the Scott Guard, of which he was the first commandant; intended as a school for the soldier, from the ranks of which some thirty officers were commissioned for the war; among the most notable, Gen. F. C. Winkler. Hon. Winfield Smith was among the most prominent members, and was for a long time the orderly sergeant.

The Scott Guard was called out in the bank riots of 1862, and on the lynching of the negro murderer in the same year, during the term of Sheriff Larkin.

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On the call for the hundred days' men in 1864, primarily to relieve the troops guarding the lines of communication, to enable them to take part in Grant's campaign against Lee, but who were ultimately required to render more severe service, Mr. Bloodgood was elected captain of the company formed in this city from the sons of prominent citizens. This action was publicly endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, and the appointment tendered by Major Talmadge, whose sons were in the company. But for the reasons above stated, Mr. Bloodgood was constrained to decline.

Mr. Bloodgood is seventh in descent from Francis Bloodgood (Francois Bloetgoet), 1635 to 1676, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1658, and settled at Flushing, Long Island. He was secretary to the Dutch commissioners to the Swedes on the east bank of the Delaware—territory recently conquered by the Dutch. When the Dutch, in 1673, retook New York, changing the name of the province back to New Netherlands, and of the city to New Amsterdam, he adhered to his native country, was schepin of his town; also a member of the governor's council, as the representative of the several towns on Long Island. He was commissioned, and during the war between Holland and England, held the office of chief military and civil executive of Long Island; the outpost of defense against the English fleet and forces. As a member of the council of the Dutch governor, Anthony Colve, he participated in the negotiations for the surrender of the province to the English authorities at the treaty of peach between England and Holland, in which the latter received territory in Africa exchange for the province of New York or New Netherlands. In 1676 he was killed in battle with the Indians.

The Bloodgood family, in direct line, remained in Flushing for three generations. In 1754 it removed to Albany, and lived there until 1854—also for three generations—prominent as citizens and in the municipal government. One of the second generation there, William, was an officer in the New York line during the war of the revolution. Under the leadership of Governor George Clinton, members of the family were prominent in the political controversies of the interim between the close of the war and the adoption of the national

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constitution, and did not wholly abandon this anti-federal connection until the removal by President Jackson of the national deposits from the United States bank in 1833. One of the family was a member of the Albany regency, for the first third of this century the standing central organization of the democratic party. Francis Bloodgood (1768-1840), Mr. Bloodgood's grandfather, was active in organizing, promoting and maintaining the general business enterprises of the city of Albany. He was president of the New York State bank, Albany Insurance company and Great Western Turnpike company. The latter—organized prior to 1800—was, in its day, a great highway to western New York. He was interested, as an original and continuous stockholder, in several of the manufactories which sprang up in various parts of the state under the early national protective policy. He was, from 1798 to 1813, secretary of the board of regents of the state university, and mayor of Albany from 1832 to 1836. At his inauguration he paid the debts of, and thus released all the poor debtors then confined in the Albany jail, under the existing insolvent laws.

William Bloodgood (1801 to 1874), the father of the subject of these memoirs, graduated at West Point, and until 1837 was an officer in the United States army, when he 205 resigned and returned to Albany. He died at Nashotah, Wisconsin, in 1874.

Mr. Bloodgood was born at Fort Howard, Green Bay, in this state—then Michigan territory—on the 22nd of December, 1827, while his father was in the army; his grandfather, Major William Whistler, being commandant of the fort and Indian superintendent.

Mr. Bloodgood's family traditions, on his mother's side, are all connected with the history and progress of the great northwest territory. Her great-grandfather, in that line, Major John Whistler, was with the Maryland contingent at the Indian battle of Miami, the defeat of General St. Claire, then governor of the territory—the hottest fight on the continent until the war of the rebellion. Major Whistler, an intimate friend of William Henry Harrison, afterwards secretary and governor of the territory, was, in 1791 with Harrison commissioned in the same company in the first regiment organized in the United States army. He, and, in the course of events, his sons William and John—the latter killed in

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battle—also officers in the United States army, took part in all the Indian wars in the northwest territory; and also in all the battles fought in that region in the war of 1812. William Whistler, who rose to the rank of colonel in the United States army, was, up to 1848, constantly in command of forts in the region which formed the northwest territory—at Fort Wayne, Mackinac, Green Bay, Chicago, Detroit—except when absent in the Seminole and Mexican wars. Major John Whistler built Fort Dearborn, Chicago, in 1801, and his son Lewis was the first white male child born on the site of Chicago. Major George W. Whistler, a son of John, as a junior officer in the United States engineer corps, assisted in making the first surveys of the chain of the great lakes. He became one of the most distinguished railroad engineers of his time, and was selected by Nicholas, czar of Russia, to build the railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg. James Whistler, the artist, is his son.

Mr. Bloodgood, in 1859, married Josephine, daughter of Joseph S. Colt, who came with his family from Albany to this city in 1853-4. He died in 1857. Mrs. Bloodgood died in 1893. Mr. Bloodgood has three sons, Francis and Wheeler Peckham, his law partners, and Joseph Colt, resident surgeon at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. He has three daughters, Miriam (Mrs. Wm. Passmore), Henrietta and Margaret.

TRIPP, J. Stephens, a lawyer and banker of Prairie du Sac, is the son of Silas Tripp, who was the son of Benjamin Tripp and grandson of Ezekiel Tripp, who was a noted Quaker speaker of Dutchess county, N. Y., prior to and during the revolutionary war. He, with other "Friends," settled in the town of Duanesburg, in Schenectady county, N. Y., then a wilderness, and formed a Quaker community, erected a meeting house, and the village which grew up about it was called "Quaker Street," by which it is still known. Silas Tripp was a farmer in good circumstances, who married Martha A. Stephens, and of this marriage was born J. S. Tripp, in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., July 5th, 1828, who was the second of nine children. He worked on his father's farm, attending the district school during the winter until he was eighteen years old, when he went to the Schoharie Academy, teaching school a part of the time to get the means for paying expenses. He continued in the academy, acting part of the time as tutor, until 1850, when he entered the

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law office of Judge Charles Goodyear, in Schoharie, N. Y., where he continued reading law until June, 1853, when he was admitted to the bar at a general term of the supreme court at Albany, N. Y. He practiced at Schoharie until November, 1853, when he removed to Wisconsin and settled in Baraboo, entering into partnership with his cousin, Giles Stevens, now Judge Stevens of Reedsburg, where he remained about a year, when he went to Sauk City and formed a partnership 206

J. STEPHENS TRIPP.

with Cyrus Leland. This partnership continued for about two years, since which time he has been practicing alone, excepting for one year when he was in partnership with the late S. S. Wilkinson of Prairie du Sac. In 1868 he commenced doing a banking business in connection with his law practice, but discontinued the latter in 1887, since which time he has confined his attention to the banking business.

Mr. Tripp was postmaster of Sauk City from 1854 to 1861, was town clerk of the town of Prairie du Sac—then embracing the villages of Sauk City and Prairie du Sac—for twenty years; was president of the village of Sauk City for eight years; president of the village of Prairie du Sac, member of the county board of supervisors of Sauk county much of the time for the past thirty years, and several times its chairman. He was a member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1862, having been elected as a “War Democrat”; was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1880. He has resided in the village of Prairie du Sac since 1873.

He is not a member of any church, and says that he is too much of a Quaker to join any of those where he has resided, but he is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church of Prairie du Sac, of which he is and has been for many years a trustee.

Mr. Tripp was first married, in 1857, to Fannie W. Hallett, daughter of ex-Sheriff Hallett of Fairfield, N. Y. She died in 1865. He was again married, in 1874, to Nellie W. Waterbury,

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daughter of the Hon. James I. Waterbury of Prairie du Sac, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy. She died in 1893.

KATZER, Frederick Xavier, archbishop of Milwaukee, resides at 2224 Chestnut street, the official home of this prelate. He is the son of Charles Katzer, an engineer, and of Barbara, *nee* Reinhardtsgruber, and was born on the 7th of February, 1844, in Ebensee, Upper Austria. He attended the school at Gmunden, which was both a public and parochial school of a higher grade; and pursued his classical studies on the Freinberg with the Jesuit Fathers, near Linz. Here he made a very creditable record for scholarship, and, upon graduating from that institution, he stood at the head of his class in philosophy. Leaving his native land with his parents in the year 1864, he arrived in Milwaukee in September of that year, and at once entered the seminary of St. Francis, near the city, and began the systematic study of theology. Having completed this study, he was ordained priest December 21, 1866, and was appointed professor of mathematics in the seminary, and subsequently professor of theology and philosophy, which position he filled with great acceptance until July, 1875, when he became pastor of the cathedral at Green Bay, and secretary of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Krautbaner. In 1881 he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese; on the 22nd of December, 1885, administrator, the bishop having died on the 17th of that month, and in May, 1886, he was named bishop of Green Bay, and consecrated September 21st following. 207 This was a rapid advance in his sacred calling; yet one step more remained to him, the highest and last save one that can be reached in this country, and that he was called to take, four years later, when on the death of Archbishop Heiss, he was, December 20, 1890, nominated archbishop of Milwaukee, and took possession of his archdiocese on the 30th of June succeeding. He received the pallium, emblem of his official dignity, at the hands of Cardinal Gibbons, on the 20th of August, 1891. In all the high and responsible positions which he has held he has shown signal ability and tact. As professor in the seminary of St. Francis, he was remarkable for scholarship not only, but for his vigor and originality as an instructor, and for the influence which he exerted over his students. As priest, pastor and bishop he showed himself equal

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to every demand made upon him, and acquitted himself in such manner as to win the esteem and confidence of all who knew and could appreciate his worth. It was largely through his efforts that the new and beautiful cathedral which now adorns the city of Green Bay was erected. In that diocese his administration was marked by new life and harmony among churches, and greater zeal in the cause to promote which the church was ordained and established. His promotion, therefore, to his preset exalted office was a natural sequence, and was hailed with delight by his many friends and admirers as opening up before him a wider field of usefulness and power. His introduction into the archbishopric was probably the most imposing religious demonstration that has ever been witnessed in this state. The results of his five years' administration of the affairs of his archdiocese are properly pointed to by his friends as evidence of the wisdom of his appointment, and as cause for anticipating great things for him in the future.

Archbishop Katzer has never had anything to do with politics, except in the one instance of the controversy over the Bennett compulsory school law. This law he regarded,

FREDERICK XAVIER KATZER.

whether rightly or wrongly it is not the province of this work to determine, as a blow fatal, or at least very injurious to the parochial schools, and to the cause of education as conducted and promoted by the church; and, taking this view of the subject, it was but natural that he should bend all his energies to the securing of the repeal of the law. It has never been publicly charged, so far as the writer hereof is informed, that he resorted to any measures beneath the dignity of his office or not entirely legitimate viewed from his estimate of the nature and vital importance of the issue. It is to his vigorous and systematic opposition that the success of the struggle for repeal is largely due.

Archbishop Katzer, immediately upon his appointment, entered energetically upon the discharge of his responsible duties. He secured a very desirable property for his official home, and then turned his attention to the condition of the churches and the schools, calling, in July, 1892, the first formal synod of Milwaukee, supplemental to the Plenary

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Council of Baltimore, by which measures were consummated for the more harmonious work 208 of the church and the schools, and for the improvement of the latter through the enlargement of the curriculum and the insuring of more thorough instruction. The effect and influence of this systematic work is seen in the growth of the church in membership and zeal, and in the construction of the large number of new and beautiful church edifices.

A man of broad education, of wide experience in the affairs of the church, and alive to the progressive tendencies of the times and the great social, religious and civil questions that are pressing for solution, he is equipped for the fulfillment of a mission that shall be far-reaching in its influence and salutary in its results

FALK, Otto Herbert, one of the leading young business men of Milwaukee, and one, who, in connection with the Wisconsin National Guard, has rendered the state valuable service, is a native of Milwaukee, and was born on the 18th of June, 1865. His father, Franz Falk, was born in Mittenberg, Bavaria, August 10th, 1824, came to Milwaukee in 1848, became master brewer in the old Melms brewery, and, later, established the Falk brewery, which, at the time of his death, August 5th, 1882, was one of the leading breweries of America. The Falk Brewery company was consolidated with the Pabst Brewing company in 1893. Young Falk's mother, whose maiden name was Louise Wahl, daughter of Christian Wahl, Sen., and a sister of Christian Wahl, president of the Milwaukee board of park commissioners, was also a native of Germany. Both the Falk and Wahl families were persons of influence in their native land, many of whom were in the government service.

Young Falk was educated in the German- English Academy, Milwaukee; the Northwestern University, Watertown, Wis., and the Allen Military Academy in Chicago, which exerted a marked influence in developing his taste and natural abilities for military affairs. From this school he graduated as ranking captain. He began business at the age of twenty, as an apprentice in his father's brewery, afterward becoming assistant secretary and treasurer of the Falk, Jung & Borchert breweries. After the consolidation of this company with the Pabst company, Mr. Falk was with the latter and is still a stockholder in it, although not

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directly connected with its management. In 1893, he organized and became general manager of the Wisconsin Milling company, which manufactures corn goods, and has the largest mill of the kind in America, the capacity of which is 8,000 bushels a day. He is also vice-president of the Falk Manufacturing company, patentees and manufacturers of the famous Falk cast-welded rail joint. This company also does general railroad construction work. Mr. Falk is also vice-president and one of the largest stockholders of the McKenna Steel Working company, which owns and controls the McKenna patents for renewing old steel rails. It has just completed the erection, at Joliet, Ill., of a large mill for this industry, with a capacity of four hundred tons per day. This process is an absolute success, and will prove a valuable investment for those interested. He is secretary and treasurer of the El Xeschil company, which is engaged in the raising of coffee near Vera Cruz, Mexico. With these numerous and important business connections, it is quite natural that Mr. Falk should be a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

After graduating from the military school, young Falk was for a year member of the Lights Horse Squadron Cadet Corps, and then, March 9th, 1886, entered the military service of the state as adjutant of the Fourth infantry, W. N. G. Within two months he took an active part in the suppression of the riots which broke out simultaneously in Milwaukee and Chicago, and by his conduct so attracted the attention of Gen. Rusk that he was appointed as aid-de-camp on the governor's personal staff. Retaining his interest in the line, however, he was promoted to major of the Fourth battalion, August 24th, 1887, and 209 lieutenant-colonel, October 29th, the same year. Upon the inauguration of Gov. Peck, he was appointed quartermaster-general, January 5th, 1891, and, December 5th, 1893, became adjutant-general of Wisconsin, the youngest man who ever held this important office. On his own application, and in accordance with the laws of Wisconsin, Gen. Falk was placed on the retired list January 10th, 1895. He has been commended in general orders by the chief executive of the state for his action in the Third ward fire in Milwaukee, and at the Camp Douglas fire. In August, 1893, he was sent to Ashland by the governor to investigate the dock riots, and in two days succeeded in ending the

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trouble to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The following message was sent to Governor Peck by the business men of Ashland: "A resolution was adopted tendering your honor sincere thanks for the timely and efficient aid rendered in the past two days to the milling and business interest generally of the city through the personal efforts of General Falk, who readily grasped the situation." July, 1892, Gen. Falk was ordered to Merrill, where a strike was in progress, and there also the trouble was ended without the aid of troops. In July, 1894, during the great railroad strike in Chicago and elsewhere, the general succeeded in keeping the state free from all rioting, except at Spooner, where the authorities experienced some trouble in quelling disturbances. In the winter of 1893 he was in charge of the Hurley relief work. During his term of office he revised the rules, regulations and laws governing the national guard of Wisconsin; and was president of the National Guard association of Wisconsin in 1894.

Gov. Upham, in a general order retiring Gen. Falk, says the following:

"Few officers in the state have held so many appointments or filled them so well. Whether as adjutant, as battalion commander, as quartermaster or adjutant-general, he brought to the discharge of his duties rare ability, sound judgment and enthusiastic devotion. In the

OTTO HERBERT FALK.

equipment of the state force and in the system existing in this office, he has left a monument to his executive skill. His unfailing courtesy and consideration will be long remembered, and he carries with him to his retirement the respect and esteem of the Wisconsin National Guard.

By command of the Governor, Charles King, Official. Adjutant-General."

In national politics Gen. Falk is a Democrat, but in local contests he is for the best man. In 1894, an enthusiastic movement was organized by the young Democracy to nominate him for governor, but he refused to favor it, and has never held a political office.

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Gen. Falk is president of the Military Rifle association of the United States, which is formed by the union of many of the states of the northwest and of the rifle teams and details from the regular army for the purpose of encouraging rifle practice. He is also a member of many military clubs and of social organizations, such as the Milwaukee, the Deutscher and the Country clubs. He is still a single man.

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GEORGE LOUIS FIELD.

FIELD, George Louis, cashier of the First national Bank of Ripon, and one of the foremost bankers of the state, was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., on the 3rd of September, 1836, the son of Arnold and Ellen D. Bennett Field. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, and he is a lineal descendant of William Field, who, in 1636, in company with Roger Williams, left the Puritans of Massachusetts, on account of differing religious belief, and with eleven other organized the colony of Rhode Island. George K. Field's paternal grandfather moved from Rhode Island, in 1800, to Chenango county, N. Y., where his father, Arnold Field, was born, and where he spent his life as a farmer, dying when his son was but a lad. A few years thereafter the lad's mother was married to John Niles, an iron manufacturer of Mishawaka, Indiana, where she died in 1879, at the age of sixty-four years. After his mother's second marriage, George L. went to live with his grandfather, under whose care he received a common school education, which was supplemented with a course in the academy of his native town—a not insignificant preparation for a business career, as the life of Mr. Field has shown. When fifteen years of age this fatherless boy, clad in a new suit of clothes and with twelve dollars in his pocket, began the struggle of life for himself. He obtained a situation in the counting-room of Boardman, Gray & Co. of Albany, N. Y., at a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the first year. That he had the fundamental principle of a successful business life thoroughly fixed in his mind, namely, of living within his means, is shown by his having saved out of his first year's salary four dollars over and above all his expenses.

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Careful in the management of his own affairs, and equally studious of the interests his employers, he soon gained their confidence, and they showed their appreciation of his services by increasing his salary from year to year, and he was thus enabled to save a larger sum each year. The principle of never exceeding his income in his expenditures, and of doing thoroughly what was committed to him, has been the leading one through all his successful and most honorable life.

Desiring to see something of the rapidly growing west, and, if practicable, improve his own prospects, he came to Watertown, Wis., in 1857, and accepted the position of bookkeeper and teller in the Bank of watertown. This position he held for six years. In 1863 he was tendered and accepted the position of cashier of the Bank of Ripon. This bank was succeeded by the First National Bank of Ripon, and Mr. Field was made its cashier and practically its manager, and this position he has held that day to this.

Mr. Field's efforts have been steadily directed as a banker to making the institution over which he has so long presided one of the strongest of its class in the country, rightly holding that the strongest institution proportionately of any kind is the most profitable. This bank now has a capital of \$60,000, a surplus of \$40,000 and \$20,000 undivided profits. It has paid regular dividends since its organization, and during these later years its prosperity 211 has greatly increased, and it is considered one of the soundest in the state.

He has always taken interest in the affairs of his beautiful little city, and has done much to promote its industrial prosperity and social progress. Possessed of sound judgment and wide experience in business details, practical in everything which he undertakes and conservative in his views of methods and policies, and, above all, of unswerving integrity, he is a citizen whose value in all material relations is above measure, and whose social influence is not less potent.

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Politically he is a Republican, but is in no sense a politician, or a seeker after office. He served twice as mayor of Ripon, but that is about the extent of his office holding. He has served the city in its financial matters and has served it well.

Mr. Field was married on the 11th of September, 1860, to Miss Imogene Harger of Watertown, Wis., and they have had four children. Helen Isabella died at the age of eight years; Amy D. is married to Dr. F. C. Barnes of Ripon; Imogene E., is still with her parents. Their only son, Arnold Wilson Field, died at the age of twenty-one—an irreparable loss.

He has been a member of the Episcopal church almost since childhood, and during his entire residence in Ripon has been a member of the vestry of St. Peter's church, and since 1886 has been senior warden.

POLACHECK, Charles, senior member of the plumbing firm of Charles Polacheck & Brother, is a native of Bohemia, where he was born on the 15th of April, 1857, although nearly all his life has been spent in Milwaukee, having come the city with his parents, Samson and Caroline Polacheck, when but two years of age. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee; and upon leaving them he learned the trade of plumber. Having attained his majority in 1878, he began business for himself, and by close application

CHARLES POLACHECK.

thereto and a natural aptitude for its details, he has built up one of the largest houses in this line in the city.

Mr. Polacheck was appointed school commissioner from the Second ward for the term ending in 1879, and he has evinced great interest in the cause of public education, and has sought to promote it by the faithful and conscientious discharge of his official duties not only, but by his influence as a citizen.

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In the fall of 1896 he was elected to represent the Second district of the city in the lower house of the legislature, and his characteristics are such as give reason to expect that he will prove to be a safe legislator.

Mr. Polacheck has long been active in the local politics of his ward, and finds pleasure in doing what he can for the advancement of the interests of the Republican party, and the securing of the adoption of its industrial and financial policy, believing that in so doing he will best promote the material prosperity of the country.

He is president of the Wisconsin Master Plumbers' association, vice-president of the Inter-State League of Master Plumbers, and 212 was president of the local association for several terms. He is also a member of the Standard club, is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and past president of the Elk Lodge, No. 46. As to religious matters, he is a member of the congregation of B'ne Jeshurun.

In October, 1884, he was married to Carrie Schoyer, and the children from this marriage are Helen, Willie and Stanley.

MAYHAM, Dr. T. F., who as a citizen, public official and physician of Fond du Lac, has long had a strong hold upon the affections of the people in the community with which he has been identified since his early manhood, was born in Blenheim, Schoharie county, New York, January 30th, 1830. His grandfather, who was a native of the North of Ireland, came to New York in his youth, grew up there, and married a wife whose ancestors came to this country from Holland. John Mayham, the father of Dr. Mayham, married Betsey Ferguson, whose name evidences her Scotch ancestry on the paternal side. On the maternal side she was of mingled English and French extraction. A prosperous farmers in that portion of New York state which is noted for its dairy products and the thrift and intelligence of its inhabitants, John Mayham carried on an extensive farming and dairy business, and his son, T. F. Mayham, received in early life a thorough industrial and economic training. While his education was not neglected, he was brought up to

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work, and the habits of industry and intense activity which he acquired as a result of this discipline, have enabled him to perform a prodigious amount of work, when duties and responsibilities of various kinds crowded upon him in later years. His father's family being a large one, a private teacher looked after their education a portion of the time, and the subject of this sketch also had the advantage of attendance at the district schools. That he was a precocious student is evidenced by the fact that he began teaching school when only fourteen years of age, and when fifteen was in charged of a school with an enrollment of fifty or sixty pupils, two-thirds of whom were older than himself. There was no mistaking the bent of his mind, even in early childhood. As a boy he was delighted with the study of anatomy, and the earliest dissections he ever made were those of domestic animals, and his curative powers were frequently tried on the same class of patients.

After quitting the common schools he continued his studies for a time at Stanford academy in Delaware county, New York, and completed his preliminary education at Carlisle seminary. He then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Isaac Mayham, an elder brother, who was practicing in Carlisle. While reading medicine he also occupied, for two years, the chair of chemistry, geology and botany in Carlisle seminary.

In the fall of 1852 he entered Albany Medical College, and, after attending two full courses of lectures, was graduated in the class of 1854. His college course completed, he found himself so much broken down in health, as a result of over-work and continuous application, that his life was despaired of, both by his friends and eminent physicians with whom he consulted. Violent hemorrhages frequently threatened to terminate his existence; and, diagnosing his own case, he determined that nothing but heroic treatment would save his life. It was this determination which brought him to Wisconsin in the fall of 1854, and for more than a year thereafter he gave himself up wholly to the effort to regain his health. Rest, recreation, living in the open air, constant watchfulness and a grim determination to get well, brought a victory over disease.

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In the winter of 1855-56 he taught school in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac county, and, the following spring, was elected superintendent of schools in that town. This office he held for three successive years, teaching school during the winters of 1856-57. During those years, when not engaged in the discharge of his official duties or teaching school, he traveled over the state, introducing a uniform system of text-books into the schools of the state.

In the fall of 1858 he decided to begin the practice of the profession for which he had labored so earnestly to prepare himself, but before doing so he took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in the spring of 1859 received his diploma from that institution. His intention at that time was to seek a location in one of the states farther west; but upon his return to the town of Empire he was called to render professional services to some of his old friends, and very soon he had entered upon a practice which continued until the fall of 1863, when he went to Cairo, Illinois, as post surgeon of the government military hospital there. He remained there until early in 1866, when the close of the war, and the consequent dismantling of the hospitals, ended his term of service as a military surgeon. Returning to Wisconsin he located in Fond du Lac the following summer, and has practiced his profession in that city ever since with marked success. In 1868 he took the Ad Eundem course in Chicago Medical College, receiving the degree incident thereto in the spring of 1869, and keeping in touch thereby with the advanced thought and most approved methods of practice in the profession.

It required but a short time for him to build up a general practice of large proportions in Fond du Lac, and his readiness to respond to every demand made upon him, and thorough equipment for any emergency, has brought him to a constantly widening circle of patrons.

Quick in the diagnosis of cases and prompt in administering the proper remedies, his methods of practice have been such as to commend him to patrons, and to enable him at the same time to perform an unusual amount of work. A sympathetic nature, and kindly,

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generous impulses, have combined to make him always a welcome visitor in the sick-room,

DR. T. F. MAYHAM.

and to a large proportion of the community with which he has been so long identified, he has sustained the relations of family physician, counselor and friend.

The esteem in which Dr. Mayham is held by the people of Fond du Lac not only been evidenced in a generous recognition of his professional ability, but by such frequent elections also to important official positions as have hardly been meted out to any other resident of the city. He has served as a member of the country board of supervisors four terms, was for many years a member of the city board of aldermen, and for six years president of the council. For several years he was a member of the board of education, and was chosen president of the board four times. In 1882 he was first elected mayor of the city, and has since been re-elected, serving in all eight terms as head of the city government.

During his incumbency of the office of mayor he was a most active promoter of public improvements calculated to enhance the beauty, healthfulness and attractiveness of the city. The water-works and sewerage systems, electric lighting and street paving improvements 214 were mainly constructed during his administrations, or as a result of movements set on foot with his official sanction and assistance.

His first vote was cast for Franklin Pierce for President, in 1852, and he has ever since affiliated with the Democratic party, wielding an important influence in local and state politics. In 1896 he refused to endorse the Chicago platform or to give his support to the candidates nominated thereon, was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention that nominated as candidates Generals John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner, and gave his hearty support to and voted for those candidates at the election. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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In religion he is inclined to liberalism, but at the same time has been a generous friend and patron of the churches of all denominations. Philanthropic in his instincts, charitable under all circumstances, and equally ready to assist the unfortunate or to aid in promoting the general welfare of the community through public enterprises and improvements, the testimony of those most competent to judge of his merits is, that he has been a most worthy and useful citizen.

He was married in 1860, in the town of Empire, to Miss Mary E. Baker, who was a native of New York state, and has on child, Bessie M., a young lady whose rare musical talents promise to achieve for her more than local celebrity.

EASTMAN, Everett Clark, a resident of Marinette, and senior member of the law firm of Eastman & Martineau of that city, was born in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., February 19th, 1859. His father is a Congregational church in Lisbon for twenty-one years. He is a man of superior ability, an evangelist of great power, and was known throughout northern New York for his religious work. He now resides in Royalton, Wis., where he was for twenty-two years pastor of the Congregational church, but is now retired from active service, at the age of eighty-three years. He is of New England parentage, a typical Yank, his parents being of that hardy, pioneer stock that settled northern New York, and from whom have come many of the active, enterprising citizens of the great west. The maiden name of Mr. Eastman's mother was Evaline Thorp, who was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent on her mother's side, and a native of New York. She was a lady of rare womanly virtues, whose highest ambition was the welfare of her family. Whatever Mr. Eastman may attain to in life he says he shall owe to his home training and to the rare qualities and great goodness of his father and mother.

E. C. Eastman began his studies in "the little red school-house" in New York, and continued them in the pioneer school-house near Royalton, Waupaca county, Wis., after the family removed thither in 1869. His father was pastor of the village church, but lived on a farm, or rather in the woods, a mile out of the village. He was reared amidst the

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hardships and privations of a home missionary's life, and it was only after years of patient toil that his father and older brother had succeeded in clearing a sustaining farm in the wilderness. He attended Ripon College for two years and studied under private tutelage three years thereafter. After his preparation, he began the study of law in the office of How & Turtellotte in La Crosse, and was admitted to the bar March 12th, 1880, by Judge Newman, now associate justice of the supreme court, just twenty-one days after coming of age.

Mr. Eastman's father, being a home missionary minister, was able to give his son but very little aid toward securing an education, therefore, while in college, Mr. Eastman largely paid his way by waving cane-seated chair bottoms, which he was enable to do on the weekly half-holidays and at night. While on La Crosse studying law, for several months he board himself on less than one 215 dollar a week and roomed in an attic, sleeping on a bed of his own construction. This hardy mode of living continued until he began to earn sufficient in the office where he was studying to make it possible for him to have more of the comforts of life.

He began the practice of his profession in New London, Wisconsin, in May, 1886, but removed to Kaukauna, Wisconsin, in October of that year, where he continued the practice to March, 1883, whence he moved to Marinette, where he now lives. After being there about six months, he formed a consulting partnership with John Bottensek of Appleton, which continued to the 1st of January, 1886, after which he formed a partnership with A. E. Mountain, formerly of Ouebec, Canada, the style of the firm being Eastman & Mountain, which partnership continued until January 19th, 1895, when Mr. Mountain did. He was a man of rare ability, scholarly attainments and was the recognized society leader of Marinette. His untimely death was a great blow to the community. Mr. Eastman then practiced alone until February 1st, 1897, when he formed a co-partner-ship with Pierre Martineau, which still exists. Mr. Martineau is a lawyer of experience and are ability and has the confidence of the firm's clients. His biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

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In 1887 Mr. Eastman drafted the charter for the city of Marinette; was its first city attorney and prepared its first code of ordinances. He was appointed city attorney the following year. In November, 1894, he was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket, running several hundred votes ahead of the ticket, and was re-elected in November, 1896. He was one of the Lake Superior Ship Canal & iron Co. vs. Walter Cunningham, in which the title of the canal company under a land grant from the government to several hundred thousand acres of valuable pine land was involved. Dan Ball of Marquette and Alfred Russell of Detroit were

EVERETT CLARK EASTMAN.

attorneys for the canal company, and Benjamin Vosper, ex-Chief Justice Marsten of Michigan supreme court, and Mr. Eastman were attorneys for the defendant. The success of the defense was such that the canal company lost over on hundred and forty thousand acres of pine land, valued at over a million dollars. Mr. Eastman was on of the leading counsel for the plaintiff in the case of the Kirby-Carpenter company et als., vs. the Menominee River Sash & Door company and the Pain Lumber company, in which he recovered for his clients \$36,000. He was also attorney for Senator (now governor)Edward Scofield in the celebrated Fetzer-Scofield contest for a seat in the state senate. Senator Scofield was declared elected by the board of canvassers and Senator Fetzer contested his right to the seat. Senator Scofield was defeated by a strict party vote of three majority. In the state convention of 1894, at Milwaukee, he handled the candidacy of Major Scofield for the nomination for governor, and although the major was not then nominated, he was a close second to Gov. Upham, and the determined fight which he made, and the friends 216 which he won, enabled them to place him in nomination in 1896, which resulted in his election as governor in November.

Mr. Eastman is general counsel for the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway company, local attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company, and is also the attorney of Geo. Scotfield and the Scotfield & Arnold Lumber company, and the firm is counsel for

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the Marinette Gas, Electric Light & Street Railway company, and is retained annually by a large number of the lumber and manufacturing companies on the Menominee river. He has a large and lucrative practice in the northern peninsula of Michigan, which leads him frequently into the United States courts at Marquette and Grand Rapids, Michigan. He has tried cases in Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and in the United States circuit court of appeals in Ohio. He was also attorney for Frank Deeglise in the contest for his seat in the legislature by George Wunderlich, which resulted in Deeglise holding his seat, although Wunderlich was the candidate of the dominant party in the legislature. The firm has the largest law library north of Green Bay, in northeastern Wisconsin. His practice has led him into the heavy lumber and real estate litigation in that section of the state and the northern peninsula of Michigan, and also into manufacturing litigation, in which the personal injury business is largely dominant. He has successfully defended a number of personal injury cases, not, as yet, having been defeated in one. He was attorney for Henry W. King & Co. vs Ferd. Armstrong, known as the famous Bishop vs. McGillis litigation, which was first tried in Chicago and went through the Illinois supreme court, resulting in a decision in favor of his client. Subsequently, the litigation was renewed in Wisconsin, and went through the Wisconsin supreme court twice, ultimately resulting in favor of his client. In this litigation, many thousands of dollars were involved and many fine questions of law. When this case was tried in Chicago, the celebrated Capt. W. P. Black, of anarchist fame, was one of the opposing attorneys.

Mr. Eastman has from the beginning of his practice been a hard working, painstaking lawyer, and it is a common saying in the city of his home "that a light can be found in Eastman's office at almost any hour of the night."

Mr. Eastman's party affiliations, past and present, are Republican. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a Presbyterian in religion.

Mr. Eastman was married to Anna L. Leonard of Pierrepont, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 1st, 1881, she being the daughter of J. Ingraham Leonard, and hers

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being one of the oldest families in St. Lawrence county, the deeds to her father's property, which are in Mr. Eastman possession, being direct from old H. B. Pierrepont, the original proprietor of the town of Pierrepont in St. Lawrence county. The children are: Morgan Leonard, Luna Katherine and Stanley Everett Eastman.

McLAREN, William Pratt, for thirty years one of the most prominent and honored of Milwaukee's business men, is a native of that land of brainy men, Scotland, having been born in Glasgow on the 19th of June, 1834. His father was John McLaren, a calico print manufacturer of Kirkintilloch, Scotland. His mother, Catherine Pratt McLaren, was born and brought up in Logic Almond, the hamlet made forever famous by Ian McLaren as Drumtochty. Mr. McLaren's parents, though not especially notable, were of that class that by its intelligence, integrity and Christian character has made the name of Scotland known the world over, and given it a place in history and literature second to that of no other nationality.

Young McLaren was educated in the parochial school in his native city until was fourteen years of age, after which he spent two years at the grammar school in Perth, Scotland, and thus ended his school days. He then became a clerk in an export house in Glasgow, Scotland. In 1853, when but nineteen years old, he landed in New York, which to so many of foreign birth has been the first step in a career of prosperity and honor. He also visited Boston, seeking a location which promised something more than his native land in the way of material reward for such investment of energy, ability and perseverance as he had to make. Some time was spent in this prospecting, including a visit of some length to Iowa, in 1855. Nothing, however, seemed to offer what he desired, and he went to Montreal in 1856, where he soon entered the grain and flour business, becoming a partner in the firm of Janes Oliver & Co., continuing in the business for eight years. He very soon assumed the prominence in business circles and in measures for the promotion of public improvement, which has characterized his life in Milwaukee. He was director of the

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Montreal board of trade, incorporator and president of the Corn exchange, president of the Mercantile library, and of the Mercantile Literary society.

In 1864, Mr. McLaren retired from the Montreal firm and took up his residence in Milwaukee, where he established the commission firm of W. P. McLaren & Co., of Milwaukee and Chicago, which did a prosperous business for twenty years, or until 1884, when he retired from it. For two years thereafter he had an interest in the wholesale grocery firm of Ricker, Crombie & McLaren, and, upon retiring from this, he gave his time to private enterprises and to financial institutions with which he has long been connected. He has been for twenty years a trustee and a member of the executive and finance committees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, and, for the last few years, second vice-president of that company; and in that position has devoted his entire time to its interests.

As a business man Mr. McLaren has been noted for excellent judgment, conservative methods, yet alert and energetic in action, of

WILLIAM PRATT McLAREN.

indefatigable industry and of an integrity that has never been questioned. While always immersed in business, he has found time for benevolent and philanthropic work, and to further every enterprise calculated to benefit the city of his adoption and contribute to its growth and prosperity. As an evidence of this and the confidence reposed in him, in addition to the official positions already mentioned as held by him, he has been a director and twice vice-president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the gratuity fund of that organization, director of the Northwestern National Insurance company, vice-president of the national board of trade, director of the Mercantile library of Milwaukee, trustee of Lake Forest University and Carroll College, president of the board of trustee of Milwaukee College, trustee of Milwaukee Academy, director of the Humane society, first president of the Associated Charities of Milwaukee, and of the Emergency hospital, vice-

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president of the Red Cross society and chairman of the relief committee of the Newhall house fire.

Though coming to Milwaukee late in the 218 year of 1864, but a few months before the close of our great civil war, Mr. McLaren did not attempt to avoid his responsibility as a citizen, but sent a substitute into the army, although he might, if he had chosen so to do, have escaped this duty.

Mr. McLaren is a Republican in politics, and though frequently spoken of in connection with civil office, he has not manifested any desire in this direction, and has declined such of these honors as have been proposed to him. He has, however, been active in attending the caucuses and in the endeavor to secure the right man for office; has repeatedly been chairman of city and county conventions, was chairman of the Republican state convention which met in Madison in 1880, was presidential elector in the same year, and cast his vote for Garfield for president.

Brought up a Presbyterian, he has not departed from the faith, but has been a consistent member of Immanuel Presbyterian church in this city for many years, and an elder and trustee of the same. His first church connection in the city was with Olivet church, of which he was deacon and trustee.

Mr. McLaren was married on the 2nd of September, 1858, to Harriet Wyeth of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they have had seven children, three of whom are dead. The living are Mary, Maria, George and William.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Julius, is the son of Benedict and Laura Goldschmidt, and was born in 1846, in Osterode, which is situated in the picturesque region of the Hartz mountains of Germany. His parents died when he was ten years of age, and he was left without that parental care which is so necessary to the child of tender age; but he was not without that disposition of self-control and the manly instinct which often come to those orphaned at an early age, and which were the promise of the success that has marked his career.

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His early education was received at the gymnasium in his native village, and from this he passed to the high school at Seesen, near Braunschweig. Of studious habits and disposed to a careful analysis of every subject which he took up, he made rapid and thorough progress in his education, being strongly inclined to mathematical studies and those of a kindred nature, which naturally tend to fit one for a business career. Having completed his studies, which embraced the language, literature, customs and institutions of the United States, he determined to make his home here, and to identify himself thoroughly with the future of the country. On the 20th of December, 1866, therefore, he set sail for New York, where he arrived in the same month. Stopping there but a short time, he came to Milwaukee, where he became associated with an uncle in the carpet business. At the end of four years, in March, 1872, he took an interest in the Brand Stove company, of which he was made vice-president and manager, and with this company he has ever since been identified, making for himself a reputation for sound and progressive methods in business, and for honorable dealings in all the relations of life.

One of the first acts of Mr. Goldschmidt upon becoming an established resident here, was to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and these he has met with a faithfulness and intelligence alike honorable to him, of service to his adopted country and worthy of the imitation of every citizen, no matter of what nativity. He has been a diligent student of the institutions of this country and of its governmental policy, as illustrated by the parties which, from time to time, have been at the head of affairs. The utter overthrow of the rebellion, and the magnanimous course pursued by the administration in dealing with those who were in arms against the government, were an object lesson as to its power and wisdom which made a deep impression upon him, heightening the admiration for free government which even as a student he had conceived.

Though a very busy man, he has given much time to the promotion of measures and 219 institutions for the advancement of the social and material interests of the city. He has been an active, intelligent and thoroughly interested member of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Public Library, a commissioner of the public schools, a director of the

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Merchants' association, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Milwaukee and Deutscher clubs. His study of American affairs, even before his arrival in this country, had given him a bias in favor of the Republican party; and mingling with people here when he became a citizen heightened those early impressions, and he became an ardent Republican, adhering strongly to its financial and industrial policies, and entering heartily in its conflicts for the control of the government. He was identified with the party in the presidential campaign in 1884; and, in 1888, he was chosen one of the Republican electors, and cast his vote for Benjamin Harrison for president. On the 19th of March, 1889, President Harrison appointed him consul-general of the United States at Vienna, Austria, the appointment being the first made to the consular service by the new president. The appointment proved to be a popular one, as Mr. Goldschmidt, by his education, his business training and his thorough accord with the principles and policy of our government, was thoroughly equipped for the intelligent and faithful discharge of the duties of his office. His urbanity and his efficiency gained for him the commendation of both Americans and Austrians, and his administration of his office was of especial value to the commerce of this country. He also contributed much to the enlistment of the Austrians in the success of the World's Fair in Chicago. So popular were his consular services that he is widely mentioned as worthy of reappointment to the position by President McKinley. Upon the close of his duties as consul he returned to Milwaukee, and took up the routine of his private business, with no regrets for the close of his official career, but with strengthened love and admiration for his

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT.

adopted country and for its beneficent institutions. In June, 1897, Mr. Goldschmidt was appointed consul-general at Berlin, Germany.

Mr. Goldschmidt was married, in 1875, to Miss Ida Weiskirch of Milwaukee, daughter of Emil Weiskirch, an early German settler, and they have two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Goldschmidt is an accomplished woman, and was a social favorite in the Austrian capital.

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MARKS, Solon, M. D., for many years one of the leading physicians of Milwaukee, is a native of Stockbridge, Vermont, where he was born on the 14th of July, 1827. As a boy he attended the schools of his native village until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Royalton academy, and pursued the full course therein, leaving with the record of a thorough student, and with the ambition to attain eminence in whatever he might undertake. In 1848 he came west and made his home in Wisconsin. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he at once set about procuring the means for defraying his expenses while engaged in the work of preparation. In 220

SOLON MARKS.

his efforts he was successful, and within three years he had accumulated enough money to carry him through the full course in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, from which he graduated in 1853. Immediately after his graduation he began, at Jefferson, Wisconsin, the work in which he has acquired such distinction. He did not, however, long remain there, but in 1856 removed to Stevens Point, where he rapidly built up a large practice. Our great civil war found him with a lucrative business not only, but with a steadily growing reputation for skill in his profession. All this, however, was as nothing when the government was in danger. Born and bred in that state where patriotic impulses are among the first and strongest in her sons, he could not resist the call of the government, but at once tendered it his services, and was appointed and commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, September 27th, 1861. The regiment left the state for the front on the 9th of November, 1861, and proceeded at once to the field of operations in the south. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Sill's brigade, and within a month after his arrival at the theater of war, he was detailed as brigade surgeon upon the staff of the commanding general, and this position he held until he capture of Huntsville, Alabama, on the 11th of April, 1862, when he was placed in charge of the military hospital which was established at that place. Here he remained until Gen. Buel began his retrograde movement toward the Ohio river, when he was ordered to the field, and in October, 1862, he was assigned to duty as medical director of the division commanded by Gen. Rouseau.

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This position he occupied until the organization of the Army of the Cumberland, when he was made surgeon-in-chief of the First Division of the Fourteenth Army corps, the duties of which post he continued to discharge with great ability and fidelity until the expiration of his term of service.

Attending the army in nearly all its battles gave him special opportunity for studying that branch of his profession which he liked best and for which he was especially suited, surgery. While in no sense neglecting or slighting his duties to the soldiers, he gained such practical knowledge as has been of inestimable advantage to him in all his subsequent professional life, and has enable him to make many valuable contributions to the literature and practice of the profession.

Upon the close of the war Dr. Marks made his home in Milwaukee, and entered again upon the private practice of his profession, in which he has become one of the best-known and most successful in the west.

On the t of December, 1867, Dr. Marks was married to Miss Theodore Smith of Waterville, Maine. She was a most estimable lady, and the union was an unusually happy one. She died on the 12th of June, 1893, to the unspeakable grief of her husband and friends.

Though not a member of any church and making no profession of good will toward men, Dr. Marks has done much good outside of the direct line of professional service. He has helped many a struggling young physician 221 with professional counsel, and something even more substantial. In 1873 he took a trip to Europe for the purposes of relaxation and observation. He visited the hospitals of London, Paris and other cities, and of these he was a deeply interested student. On this trip his wife bore him company, and was a suggestive and most appreciative companion. Returning home after an absence of many months, he resumed practice with new energy and with a knowledge of the latest advances in the theory and practice of the profession.

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MAERCKLEIN, Bernard Gustav, D. D. S., M. D., a prominent dentist of Milwaukee, was born in Gartz on der Oder, Germany, October 3rd, 1848. His father, Charles Maercklein, Sen., and his mother, Dorothea Vogel, came to this country several years after their marriage, and settled on a farm in Saukville, Ozaukee county, Wis., in 1853. Charles Maercklein, Sen., prior to his immigration hither, had served three years in the Prussian army, as all young men of a certain age are required to do.

Young Maercklein attended the public schools after coming with his parents to this country, and received a fairly good education. Upon reaching manhood, he acquired an interest in a country store, where he worked for three years as clerk. He then entered the dental office of Wm. H. Loomis of Milwaukee, where he had the benefit of the instruction and advice of an experienced practitioner. After this he bought out his preceptor's office, and practiced dentistry from 1873 to 1884, at the expiration of which time he took a regular course in the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, and also in the medical department of the same institutions, graduation from both with full honors. In 1887 he took up the practice of dentistry and medicine in Milwaukee, and has been very successful in both branches of his profession.

Dr. Maercklein has held the position of

BERNARD GUSTAV MAERCKLEIN.

professor of oral surgery in the Milwaukee Medical College, and also of dean of the faculty of the dental department in the same college since 1894.

The doctor is a Republican in politics. He was appointed to the first board of dental examiners for the state by Gov. Rusk, and was reappointed by Gov. Hoard, and held the position nine years. He declined another reappointment because of his official position in the college.

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He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental society, and was president of it for one year. He is also a member of the American Dental association, the Wisconsin Medical society and the Milwaukee Practitioners' society. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum and a Knight of Honor of the Fraternal Alliance.

Dr. Maercklein was married October 3rd, 1875, to Hannah Wendel, and five children have been born to them—Ella Dorothea, Arthur, Ethel Elizabeth, Bernard Webb and Emerson Wendel. Ella is attending the University of Wisconsin, taking the classical course.

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HENRY WILLIAM WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, Henry William, president of the H. W. Wright Lumber company of Merrill, is the son of Thomas W. Wright, a wagon-maker by occupation, who went to California in 1853, and was killed there. He was in fair financial circumstances at the time of his death. Mr. Wright's mother was Angelina Knowls before her marriage. H. W. Wright was born in Racine, Wisconsin, March 10th, 1844, and was educated in the ward schools of Racine, and in the high school under the tutorship principally of Col. John G. McMynn, who was one of the best educators in the state. Mr. Wright was educated for a book-keeper, and held many important positions as such. His first earnings as a boy were received for sawing wood for a neighbor, and it is to the credit of the boy and a prophecy of his subsequent success that they were spent for school books.

When scarcely eighteen years of age, Mr. Wright enlisted at Racine, February 15th, 1862, and served in the Seventh Missouri cavalry as private, but was successively promoted from that position up to that of second lieutenant. He participated in fifty-two engagements of all kinds, among which were the battles of Prairie, Huntsville, Fort Smith, Helena, Little Rock, Saline Creek, all in Arkansas, and Shreveport, La. Most of his service was rendered in the southwestern army, under the command of generals Steele, Canby and Powell Clayton. He took part in Gen. Pleasanton's raid south from Kansas City, and was one of a

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detachment of troops that pursued the guerrilla Quantrell's band, among whom were the Younger brothers and others of that Stamp.

After his military service was ended he worked at stationary engineering, railroading, book-keeping and manufacturing sash, doors and blinds at Racine. In the fall of 1881, he went to Merrill, then called Jenny, and formed a partnership with M. H. McCord, Under the firm name of McCord & Wright, for doing a general logging and lumber manufacturing business. This partnership was disclosed about eighteen months thereafter. Mr. Wright continued in practically the same business, and is now at the head of a prosperous company which bears his name.

Politically he has been a Republican, and has held numerous local offices. He was twice elected an alderman and twice a supervisor in Racine. In Merrill he was also twice an alderman and was elected supervisor the same number of times. He was once mayor of Merrill, and was postmaster of Racine for five years under Presidents Hayes and Garfield. He was nominated by acclamation for delegate to the national convention in St. Louis that nominated McKinley for president.

Mr. Wright is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a consistory member. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is not a church member, but is a supporter of the Presbyterian church of Merrill.

November 1st, 1870, he was married to Miss Carrie Buchan, and three children have been born to them.

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SCHWEBACH, Rt. Rev. James, D. D., bishop of La Crosse, was born at Platen, parish of Bettborn, grand duchy of Luxembourg, August 15th, 1847, where, after receiving his elementary education in the parish school, he studied under private tutors for three years; subsequently, for two years more, he was a student in the college at Dickirch, and then sailed for America in 1864. Coming to Milwaukee, he at once entered the seminary of St.

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Francis, where he finished his classical, philosophical and theological studies. Being still too young for ordination, he was desirous of further pursuing his theological studies at Rome; but the late Most Rev. Archbishop Heiss called him to La Crosse to assist at St. Mary's church, and he went thither in February, 1869. On the 24th of July following, he was ordained deacon and officiated there for one year, preaching in the English, German and French languages, as the nationality of the congregations demanded. Bishop Heiss being absent in 1870, Rev. Deacon Schwebach was ordained priest. June 16th, 1870, by the late Most Rev. Archbishop Grace of St. Paul, and was appointed to the pastorate of St. Mary's church. In 1882 he was appointed by Bishop Flasch vicar-general of the diocese of La Crosse, and held that office until the death of Bishop Flasch, on the 3rd of August, 1891, when he was appointed administrator of the diocese. Announcement of his appointment to the bishopric of La Crosse was made on the 12th of December, 1891, upon the receipt of a letter from Rome, signed by Cardinal Simeoni, secretary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. On the 25th of February, 1892, he was consecrated bishop by the Most Rev. Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee. The diocese is a large and important one, embracing a catholic population of about seventy-nine thousand ninety-two churches with resident priests, one hundred and twenty-six secular priests and priests of religious orders, two academies for young ladies, with one hundred and eight pupils, sixty-five parishes with parochial schools containing

RT. REV. JAMES SCHWEBACH.

eight thousand seven hundred and forty-one pupils. The total of young people under catholic care in the diocese is nine thousand and seventy-four. Vigorous in mind and body, having a thorough education, courteous in manner, an attractive speaker and possessing executive abilities of a high order, Bishop Schwebach has been very successful in the administration of the affairs of his diocese, and stands among the foremost of the clergy of his church.

JAMES, Arthur Williams, one of the leading business men of Waukesha of the younger class, is the son of Samuel D. and Elizabeth Williams James. Samuel D. James was born

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near Cardigan, South Wales, November 23rd, 1822, and came to this country in 1847, setting in Utica, N. Y., where he remained some three years, going thence to Sandusky, N. Y., in which place he was engaged in the mercantile business for thirteen years, and where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Williams, a native of Pembrookshire, Wales. Closing up his business in 224

ARTHUR WILLIAMS JAMES.

Sandusky, he came to Waukesha in 1864, and engaged in the dry-goods business with R. M. Jameson, and continued it until 1871, when Mr. Jameson retired and Mr. James carried on the business until 1883, when he took his two sons into partnership with him. In 1882, in company with several other gentlemen, he organized the National Exchange Bank of Waukesha, of which he was made vice-president, and this position he held up to January, 1896, when he was elected president. He died December 11th, 1896. He was a man of excellent business ability, and had accumulated a fine property, although he was a very liberal man, giving much to churches and to charitable objects.

Arthur W. James was born in Sandusky, N. Y., March 17th, 1860, and came to Waukesha with his parents when he was four years of age. He was educated in the public schools for Waukesha and graduated therefrom with honors in 1877. His first employment was in his father's store, which he entered immediately upon leaving school, and where he remained as clerk until 1883, when he and his brother, as already stated, were admitted as partners. They bought out their father's interest in 1886, and conducted the business until 1891, when Arthur W. sold out and settled in West Superior, taking the position of secretary and treasurer of the Frank A. Lappen company, remaining there until 1893, when he returned to Waukesha, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. James is a strong Republican, and as such has been city clerk and a member of the county board of supervisors. He is a leader among the young Republicans of the county, and president of the Waukesha Republican club, which is potent in the politics of the county. He was the leading candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff in the

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county convention in the fall of 1896, and was only beaten by a combination, after the most stubborn contest ever had for any office in the history of the county. He led on every ballot until the last.

Mr. James is a charter member of the Waukesha club, is a Knight of Pythias, and a Mason, belonging to the Waukesha Commandery, Knights Templar, also the Wisconsin consistory, thirty-second degree, the Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Milwaukee. He is an attendant at the Baptist church.

Mr. James was married June 30th, 1892, to Viva A. Curtis of Milwaukee. They have no children.

STEBBINS, Albert Kellogg, was born in Milwaukee on the 21st of June, 1875, and is the son of Lemuel Dibble and Georgia Anna Green Stebbins. His father is by occupation a watchmaker and jeweler, and his mother has for seventeen years been keeper of the government light-house at North Point, Milwaukee. The ancestors of Mr. Stebbins, both paternal and maternal, immigrated to America from Great Britain in colonial days. Rowland Stebbins, the first of the name in this country, came on the ship Francis of Ipswich, in 1634, and was one of the original settlers at Springfield, 225 Massachusetts, where lineal descendants of the family are to be found to this day. John Beebe, paternal grandmother's ancestor, sailed with his family from Broughton, England, for America, in 1650, but died on the voyage. His son, John, was one of the earliest settlers of Danbury, Connecticut, where lineal representatives of the family still remain. Jonathan Wheelock, ancestor of his maternal grandmother, immigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and his descendants are found to-day scattered through New Hampshire and Vermont. Philip Green, the ancestor of his maternal grandfather's family, came from England about 1737, and settled in Ballston Spa, New York. Lemuel Beebe was a captain, and Augustus Green a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army, and were participants in some of the noted battles of the war. James Beebe, another ancestor, was a soldier in the war of 1812-14. Rowland Stebbins and his son, John, figured in the witchcraft cases

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in Massachusetts, it being in their yard that "Goody Parsons," as the indictment alleged, "together with others unknown, took upon themselves the shape of cats to the great displeasure of Almighty God."

Albert K. Stebbins, received his early education at All Saints' Cathedral school in Milwaukee, where he took the gold medal honors in the senior class in 1888. The winter of 1889-90 he spent at Barker Hall in Michigan City, Indiana. The following winter he was a student in the Milwaukee High School. In June, 1892, he received appointment to the United States military academy at West Point, from Hon. John L. Mitchell. He reported there for examination, and passed, but was rejected by the medical board on account of defective vision. Returning home, he entered the law office of Frank M. Hoyt, in July, 1892, as a law student, remaining there until June, 1894, when he entered the office of W. C. Williams, continuing his law studies, there until September 14th, 1896, when, having passed the bar examination, he

ALBERT KELLOGG STEBBINS.

was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state. On the first of October following, he formed a partnership with Emmons E. Chapin, under the firm name of Chapin & Stebbins, for the practice of law in all its departments. Their office is room 21, Sentinel building.

Mr. Stebbins is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Milwaukee.

BRADFORD, Samuel J., a resident of Hudson, Wis., and a prominent lawyer of that city, is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, one of that heroic little band of "Pilgrims" whose voyage to this country has rendered the name of the "Mayflower" famous forever, and who was the second governor of Plymouth colony. S. J. Bradford is the son of Simeon S. Bradford, who was a native of Massachusetts, but who removed to New York, where he was engaged in editorial work and manufacturing. In 1850 he came to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in the town of Paris, Kenosha county, where he was engaged in farming and teaching school. He was a 226

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SAMUEL J. BRADFORD.

member of the legislature in 1861. His wife, Jane Bement, was a native of New York, and also a school teacher. The material ancestors were also of English descent, the first of the family coming to this country at an early day.

Samuel J. Bradford was born at the home in Paris, Kenosha county, on the 25th of November, 1852. When about 5 years of age his parents moved into Racine county, town Yorkville. As in the case of most young Americans, his early education was received at the district school, first in Yorkville, and afterward in that in Hammond, St. Croix county, to which the family removed when the boy was eleven years of age. He grew up on the farm and experienced the rugged life of the early pioneers. After receiving a good primary education he attended an academy and afterward a commercial school. He then prepared for professional life by entering the law department of the state university, from which he graduated in 1876. Returning home after his graduation, he was, in the following fall, elected clerk of the circuit court, a position which he held for seven years, to the very general satisfaction of all those having business in the court. His official experience familiarized him with court procedure, and was of service to him in entering upon the practice of his profession. Not long after the expiration of his term as clerk of the court, he was elected district attorney and reelected for a second term. His next public service was that of president of the school board of Hudson, and in 1894 and 1895 he served as mayor of the city, and he is at present city attorney.

At the presidential election in the fall of 1896, he was chosen elector from the Tenth district, and cast his ballot for McKinley for president.

He is a foremost member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was elected Grand Patriarch for Wisconsin at the recent grand encampment, at Whitewater; and the members of the order, who are numerous in Hudson and vicinity, felt greatly gratified by his election.

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He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Hudson.

Mr. Bradford was married October 8th, 1878, to Barbara E. Ross of Hammond. They have no children.

LALUMIERE, Rev. Stanislaus P., was born in Vincennes, Indiana, February 13th, 1822, of French-Canadian parents. The original family name was Petit, which he retained as a middle name. In the early days of border life in Canada, his father received the soubriquet of "la lumiere" from his companions, for whom he discovered the path when they were lost in the trackless forest; and, in time, the soubriquet became a surname. After finishing his course of studies at St. Mary's College, Kentucky, he studied law, first at Vandalia, Illinois, then at Springfield, in the same state, where he was admitted to practice about 1844. Abraham Lincoln, afterwards president of the United States, was one of his examiners. In 1848 he went to St. Louis, where he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States court; and, in 1849, he entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Florissant, near St. Louis. After some years of study and teaching, he was ordained priest, in 1857, by Bishop O'Regan of Chicago; and, in 1861, he was appointed superior of the residence in Milwaukee, where the chief work of his life was accomplished.

Father Lalumiere seems to have been specially gifted for the great work assigned to him. He had a genial disposition, kindly, unselfish and unostentatious. When he came to Milwaukee, St. Gall's church and St. Aloysius' Academy were mere frame buildings; for these he soon substituted a fine brick church and the more pretentious academy of St. Gall, which, in their turn, were to be superseded by the grand structure called the Gesu, on Twelfth street and Grand avenue, and by Marquette College, corner of State and Tenth streets.

The erection of a college in charge of the members of the Society of Jesus had been in contemplation for many years. In 1848 a Belgium gentleman of Antwerp, Chevalier J. G. DeBoeye, offered to Rt. Rev. Henni, then Bishop of Milwaukee, \$16,000 to establish a

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house of Jesuits in his diocese. It was to comply with this request that Bishop Henni invited the Jesuits to Milwaukee and handed over to them the old St. Gall's church, hoping that, in the course of time, a college would be built which should come up to his own expectations, as well as those of the noble benefactor. His hopes were realized, but not till the end of his life. The opening of a college at the time Father Lalumiere came to Milwaukee would have been premature; however, with his ordinary prudence and foresight, he prepared the way. In 1855, the Rt. Rev. Bishop had purchased property on the "hill" with the sum donated by Mr. DeBoeye, and transferred it to the Jesuits. In 1863 Father Lalumiere bought the adjacent property, and thus secured the whole block, bounded by State and Prairie, Tenth

REV. STANISLAUS P. LALUMIERE.

and Eleventh streets. In 1864 he obtained from the legislature a charter for Marquette College, granting powers to confer such literary honors and degree as the trustees may deem proper. In 1880 he took the final step, and, on the 15th of August a throng of people, in numbers and enthusiasm exceeding any theretofore seen in Milwaukee, marched in procession, or crowded along the streets to witness the laying of the corner-stone of Marquette College.

At the beginning only elementary classes were formed. But the attendance steadily increased and the higher classes were gradually introduced, until, a few years after its inception, the regular college classes were complete. That the idea was a prudent one, may be judged from the enviable standing Marquette has attained among the Jesuit colleges of the west; for in the fifteen years of its existence, in the annual intercollegiate contests in Latin, participated in by such institutions as St. Louis University, St. Louis; St. Xavier College, Cincinnati; St. Ignatius College, Chicago; Detroit College, Detroit; Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., and St. Mary's College, 228 St. Mary's, Kansas, Marquette has been awarded first place. Bearing in mind that upwards of four hundred students competed, one must admit the high grade of scholarship reached by the students of Marquette.

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The college at present has an attendance of about two hundred and fifty students, while its alumni are already numerous in the city, and steadily working their way to prominence in business and the professions.

In 1889, on account of poor health, Father Lalumiere was relieved from the cares of office, which he had borne so faithfully for over a quarter of a century, and was removed to Cincinnati, where he spent the few remaining years of his useful life in comparative ease. He died in Cincinnati, March 22nd, 1895, at the age of seventy-three years.

PERKINS, Frederick Stanton, painter and antiquary, a resident of Burlington, is the son of Origen Perkins, who was born in Mansfield, Conn, February 23rd, 1801, a lineal descendant of John Perkins, who came from England to this country and built a house in Boston in 1631. Origen Perkins came, with his parents, from Connecticut to Trenton, New York, in 1802, and in 1819 to Illinois, where he taught school for a year or more, and then went to Texas, thence to the West Indies, and, in 1824, returned to Trenton, N. Y., and engaged in farming. In 1829 he married Maria Stanton of Connecticut, moved to Illinois in 1835, and to Burlington, Wis., in 1837, where he had made a claim and built a log house the year before. He lived in Burlington until March, 1850, when he went, with a company of his neighbors, overland to California. In March, 1853, when on the point of returning home, he was murdered for his money. F. S. Perkins' mother was Maria Salina Stanton before marriage, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Stanton of Stonington, Connecticut. Her maternal ancestors were Hollanders of the name of Melyn, who settled on Staten Island, N. Y., in 1641.

F. S. Perkins was born in Trenton, N. Y., December 6th, 1832. He was in his fifth year when his parents made their home in Burlington. The first school that he attended was in a small log house without a floor other than the prairie soil. In 1842 he was sent to New York City to school, and remembers standing on the steps of the Astor house on the day of the Croton water celebration in 1842, and seeing President Tyler upon the occasion of his visit to the city in 1843. In November, 1843, he returned home, coming from Buffalo to

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Milwaukee on the steamer Chesapeake, the trip occupying two weeks. Mr. Perkins has a vivid recollection of the appearance of Milwaukee then, as the steamer came into the harbor. The houses were mostly one-story cottages, and only two or three on a square, and all nearly buried in snow, for winter had set in. In 1853 he returned to New York and entered upon the study of painting in the studio of Jasper F. Cropsey, the landscape painter. About the year 1860 he took up portrait painting, in which he was quite successful. Two years later he came to Milwaukee and established himself as a portrait painter, with his studio in the "Iron block." There he painted the portraits of such well-known citizens as Wm. B. Hibbard, E. D. Holton, C. D. Nash, S. N. Small, J. B. Martin, Wm. H. Metcalf, E. P. Allis, Dr. E. B. Wolcott, M. H. Carpenter, Charles F. Ilsley and many others.

Mr. Perkins' father's house, the first frame building erected in Burlington, was one of the stations on the "underground railroad"; and, as the father was an abolitionist, so was the son. While he lived in New York City, from 1853 to 1862, he became personally acquainted with the leading man of that party—men whose personality was the most pronounced of any that the country has produced: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, and the brothers Tappan. Mr. Perkins saw Col. Ellsworth and his regiment of zouaves; the first regiment that went to the 229 war, the Sixth Massachusetts, as they marched down Broadway with solemn face and determined look, as if they fully realized the desperate work before them. This regiment was followed a day or two later by one of cavalry from Maine, that marched down Broadway singing "John Brown's Body." He also saw President Lincoln on his way to Washington, in 1861, standing in a carriage, bowing to the vast multitude that cheered him almost constantly as he passed down the avenue.

Mr. Perkins is a member of the Boston Numismatic society, of the American Numismatic and Archaeological society, and of the Congregational church.

On the 30th of May, 1864, Mr. Perkins was married to Miss Emily Wainwright of Middlebury, Vt., and four sons were born to them, namely: Frederick Wainwright, Robert

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Stanton, Henry Edson and Edward Wainwright. Mrs. Perkins died May 18th, 1877; and Mr. Perkins was married a second time, in 1888, to Miss Sarah Starkey; and by this marriage there are two sons and two daughters, as follows: Origen, Alice, Linda and Paul.

Mr. Perkins went to Europe in 1876, and spent three months painting in Florence, and ten months in Paris. Since 1865 he has devoted much time to the work of collecting and preserving the stone and copper antiquities found in Wisconsin. He was the first to make a great collection of them, and he awakened such an interest in these things that many other persons have lately been making similar collections. Mr. Perkins has gathered thirteen hundred copper implements, and thirty-four thousand of stone, all found in Wisconsin, besides a great number gathered from other states and foreign countries. His contributions of these have enriched the collections of the College of the City of New York, the American Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian institution, the museum of the city of Milwaukee, the State History society of Wisconsin, and many private cabinets. He has painted careful portraits of two hundred stone implements

FREDERICK STANTON PERKINS.

and eleven hundred of those of copper, and has kept careful records of all the valuable specimens.

The State Historical society has recognized the great value of Mr. Perkins' work by publishing in its annual report for 1876, a full account up to that date of his methods of procedure in making his collections, and of their worth from a historical point of view. Mr. Perkins has made the state of Wisconsin his debtor by his systematic, thorough and extensive archaeological labors.

Among the distinguished people he has been personally acquainted with are Judge Wm. Jay, General Geo. H. Morris, the post; Bayard Taylor, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Jay, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Dr. Lyman Beecher, Charles L. Elliot, the painter; F. E. Church, A. B. Durand,

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Wm. Page, Daniel Huntington, Geo. Inness, Thomas Hicks, Randolph Rogers and Thomas Couture. Among scientists he has known Spencer F. Baird, Sir Wm. R. Wilde, Sir John Lubbock, G. de Mortillet, Louis Pigorini, Guiseppe Bellucci, Gastaldi and others.

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DANIEL WELLS, JR.

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WELLS, Daniel, Jr., with a very few exceptions, the oldest citizen of Milwaukee, as he was one of the very earliest to make his home within its limits. No one, certainly none of those now living, was more conspicuous than he in the early history of the city or rendered it greater service in the formation of its institutions, the shaping of its industrial course and the laying of the foundations of the great, prosperous and beautiful city it has now become. But his service was not confined to Milwaukee; the whole state, and, indeed, the whole northwest are to-day reaping the advantages of his early labors and his far-reaching sagacity in all material affairs. He was such a pioneer as lays broad and deep the foundations of states and nations, and whose influence upon them in the unnumbered years that follow can never be fully measured. This man lives yet, in the enjoyment of all his faculties, in a beautiful home overlooking the city which he helped to build, and in whose growth and prosperity he still takes an intelligent and lively interest.

Mr. Wells was born in Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, on the 16th of July, 1808, the son of Daniel Wells, a farmer of that region, and the owner and manager of a custom carding and cloth dressing mill. As in the case of most boys of those times, his educational privileges were limited to a few months' schooling during the winter, his summers being devoted to work on the farm and in the mill. Meager as were his advantages, he made such use of them as to qualify him for teaching a district school, and before he had reached his twentieth year he had taught two terms. While a teacher he studied navigation, and gained some practical knowledge of that important science. But he was

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not born for a teacher or scholar. His tastes were for the more active career and broader possibilities of a business life.

According, in 1830, when but twenty-two years of age, he invested his earning in a stock of apples, cider, butter, cheese, drygoods, etc., which he took, in a coaster, to Magnolia, Florida, where a New England colony had settled, and where he disposed of his goods at a handsome profit. Falling in with one Robert Kerr, who had a contract for the survey of government land, but lacked the means for the purchase of an outfit, Mr. Wells became his partner in the undertaking, furnishing the money therefor, and personally becoming a helper in the work, for which his knowledge of navigation and mathematics had in a measure prepared him. They surveyed five hundred square miles, for which they received four dollars per mile, and as the work was completed by the end of March, 1831, it proved a successful venture, although Mr. Wells suffered somewhat in health on account of exposure in the Florida swamps. Returning to Maine in September, he opened a general store in Palmyra, Maine, which he conducted with success until the spring of 1835. On the 23rd of November, 1831, he was married to Miss Marcia Bryant, daughter of Dr. Bezer Bryant of Anson, Somerset county, Maine. While a resident of Palmyra, young as he was, his enterprise and ability attracted public notice, and his services were in requisition for justice of the peace, selectman, town clerk, assessor and overseer of the poor.

With that far-reaching sagacity which has always been a characteristic of him, he early turned his thoughts to the west as the most promising field for large enterprises; and, in 1835, in company with Winthrop W. Gilman, he visited Milwaukee, and made considerable investments in town lots and in lands in other parts of the state. Returning to his home, he made arrangements to remove to Milwaukee, and on May 19th, 1836, he arrived, with his family, in what was then a little frontier village. The high regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens of Maine found expression in a public meeting, at which resolutions were adopted deploring his departure as a public loss and a source of personal regret. No sooner had he arrived in Milwaukee than he entered, with his accustomed energy, upon the work of developing the resources of the 232 embryo city. He had not been

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three months in his new home when Gov. Dodge appointed him justice of the peace for Milwaukee county, which then embraced in addition to what it does now, the territory at present forming Washington, Ozaukee, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth and Kenosha counties. In March, 1837, he was elected a member of the executive committee of the claim organization, formed to protect the squatter until he could get title to his land from the government. In 1838 he was a trustee of the east side of Milwaukee, and on the 4th of September of that year he was appointed probate judge. In 1841 he was elected a fire warden. In 1842 he served as under-sheriff, and the same year was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy, and held the office until the law was repealed. He also held the office of county supervisor and town surveyor. In 1836 he made the first lot survey upon the south side of Milwaukee, surveying then the tract known as Walker's Point addition. In 1836 he also surveyed that part of the east side of Milwaukee that lies east of Jackson street and between Michigan and Oneida streets.

In 1838 he was elected a member of the territorial council for what is now Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington and Jefferson counties. His colleague was William A. Prentiss, and the council was the first legislative body that met in Madison; and, as the capitol was not yet completed, the sessions were held in the dining-room of a hotel for a short time. The council was composed of able men, and they had a difficult and most important work to perform. The territory had been, for governmental purposes, part of that of Michigan, and their task was to formulate and enact a code of laws for a separate government suited to the new conditions. Mr. Wells was a member of the committees on territorial affairs, finances, ways and means, schools, territorial roads and enrollment. All these were important and responsible positions, especially so in relation to a new community. Among the important measures whose passage Mr. Wells was active in securing, against much opposition, was one authorizing the county to bridge the Milwaukee river, and another for the protection of actual settlers against non-resident land-holders, who had monopolized large tracts for speculative purposes. This law provided that taxes should be assessed against land alone and not on improvements. This law

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was considered necessary by the exigencies of the situation, and remained in force until the territory was admitted. This was probably the first law of the kind ever enacted, and though it disappeared with the circumstances that called it out, the idea is now adopted by certain advocates of reform in the principle of taxation. A similar law is now in force in Australia. Still another measure, in securing the passage of which Mr. Wells' ability and influence were conspicuous, was the charter of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance company. There was determined opposition to the bill, and, after it had passed, repeated efforts were made, but without success, to secure its repeal. Mr. Wells was elected for four years, but resigned in 1844, at the end of the fourth session. The next public position filled by him was that of commissioner from Wisconsin to the World's Exposition in the Crystal Palace at London. Here he saw much which was of service to him and to the public which he represented. After traveling through Great Britain and France, he returned home the following year.

In the early days of parties Mr. Wells was a Whig; but upon coming to Milwaukee, the interests of the territory he considered could best be subserved by his acting with the Democratic party, then generally dominant, and his affiliations have since, for the most part, been with it, although he has opposed some of its prominent measures. He was also an earnest supporter of the government during the war of the rebellion. In 1852 he was elected to congress from the First district, his opponents being Charles R. Durkee, Free Soil, and Henry M. Durrand, Whig. Without 233 pretensions as a speaker or debater, he addressed himself at once, earnestly and industriously, to promoting the interests of his state, and introduced bills granting lands to the state in aid of the construction of railroads throughout its limits. He also introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a government building in Milwaukee, and secured an appropriation of \$50,000.00 therefor, which, at the next session, was increased by an additional appropriation of \$38,000.000. He was active in securing appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, the reduction of the rates of ocean postage, and the regulation of the foreign coasting trade on our northeastern and

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northwestern frontiers. So highly did his constituents appreciate his services, he was re-elected to the next congress. It was in the organization of the house at this session that the celebrated contest over the election of speaker occurred. The rules required a majority to elect; but, as there were four candidates, the struggle continued for weeks without result. Mr. Wells, with his practical good sense, set himself to work to solve the problem; and, by his personal appeals, he secured an amendment to the rule requiring only a plurality to elect, and Mr. Banks was elected on the first ballot thereafter. His action in this matter won him the confidence of his fellow members, and greatly augmented his influence; and to him is Minnesota chiefly indebted for her grants of public lands in aid of her railroad system. At the end of his second session he declined a reelection.

For many years Mr. Wells was one of the most conspicuous figures in business circles, and one of the most successful operators. He built the City Hotel, now Kirby House, being the first brick hotel in the city. He engaged in the storage and shipping trade; dealt largely in grain and wool; was one of the organizers of the Madison, Watertown & Milwaukee Plank Road company, and from 1847 to the present time has been largely engaged in the lumber trade, and has been associated with many of the lumberman in Wisconsin and Michigan in all branches of the business. He has been interested in the banking business, having been a director of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance bank for many years, and president of the Green Bay bank, and of its successor, the First National of La Crosse. He was vice-president of the old board of trade, and has long been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is now a director in the Northwestern National Insurance company. He was one of the organizers of the various branches of what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system, to which, more than any other instrumentality, is due the rapid development of the resources of the state. He was one of the incorporators of the Milwaukee & Mississippi and the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad companies, and was president of the latter after it became the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad. He was also president and director of the Southern Minnesota and of the St. Paul & Minnesota Valley roads.

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The mere enumeration of the many positions of honor and trust which Mr. Wells has held is, perhaps, the most expressive testimonial to his ability and integrity, and to the esteem in which he has long been held by his fellow citizens that could be prepared.

BELL, Archibald W., assistant district attorney for Milwaukee county, is the son of Christopher Bell, a native of Carlisle, England, who came to this country with his father in 1817, and settled in Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of bricklayer and mason. He built the foundations and set the first boilers and engines that were used in drawing the cars up the heavy grade at Holidaysburg, at the time the first railroad was built through Pennsylvania. He was almost entirely self-educated, but well informed and intelligent, independent in thought and action, and fearless and outspoken at all times. He married

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ARCHIBALD W. BELL.

Mary M. Cassidy, at Newry, Pennsylvania, and moved to Salem, Ohio, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, residing there until his death in 1883, at the age of seventy-six years.

Mary M. Cassidy, Mr. Bell's mother, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1811. Her grandmother was one of the earliest settlers of that region, and the family endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life, among which was the lack of educational facilities. Owing to this fact and to the idea prevalent among some people that women do not need to be educated, Mrs. Bell did not enjoy the advantages of an education; but, possessing a strong, clear mind and a tentative memory, she was able to overcome, to a great extent, this defect in her early training, and to gather a fund of information upon all matters of general interest. To her, more than to aught else, Mr. Bell says he owes education and whatever of success he has had.

Mr. Bell was born in Salem Ohio, on the 10th of November, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and in the Platteville academy, under that distinguished and able educator

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—Prof. Joshua L. Pickard. The academy was one of the best schools of its day in the state, and those who received their training there have almost invariably become useful citizens, and prominent in the vocations which they entered. Mr. Bell, owing to the fact that he had to make his own way in life from boyhood, did not have the advantages of a college education. He began earning money as a teamster when a boy of thirteen years. At fourteen he was learning the trade of bricklayer, and at this and the kindred trade of mason he worked until he had reached the age of twenty-two, spending the unemployed months of winter in attending school and in home efforts in mental culture. In 1859, he took up the study of law under the direction of Hon. S. O. Paine, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. In the fall of 1865 he began the practice of law in Platteville, continuing there until 1888, when he removed to Milwaukee, and went into partnership with Hon. D. S. Rose for general law business. This firm continued for four years, when it was dissolved, and a partnership formed with A. C. Brazee and J. H. Stover, the firm name being Bell, Brazee and Stover. In January, 1895, this firm was dissolved, Mr. Brazee having been elected district attorney of Milwaukee county, and Mr. Bell being appointed his assistant. The firm is now Bell & Brazee.

Mr. Bell entered the army during the rebellion, and was chosen first lieutenant of Company K, in the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer infantry. His service was creditable, although short, owing to the close of the war not long after the formation of the regiment. He was at one time commander of Post No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, at Platteville; and he is now a member of the Wolcott Post of Milwaukee.

In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican, having always supported its principles and policy and voted its ticket. His present official position is the only one ever held by him; and he was never a candidate for office until 1892, when he received the Republican nomination for district attorney of Milwaukee county and was defeated by a plurality of only 142 votes.

Mr. Bell is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the G. A. R., and the American Protective

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association. He does not belong to any church himself, but his family are Episcopalians. His children are two daughters and a son.

MAERCKLEIN, Robert, D. D. S., was born in the town of Saukville, Ozaukee county, Wis., February 25th, 1860, the son of Charles Maercklein, Sen., who was a cabinet-maker by trade, in Germany, but abandoned it for farming after coming to this country. His wife, and mother of Dr. Maercklein, was Dorothea Vogel, also a German by birth.

Robert Maercklein attended the district school in his native village, and after having received what it could give of education, he obtained a position in a country store in Fredonia, Wis., where he remained three years, gaining such general knowledge of common business methods as may be acquired in stores of that character. After leaving the store, he began the study of dentistry with his eldest brother, Bernhard, and subsequently entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he spent two years, graduating in 1884. He then returned to Milwaukee, and took charge of his brother, Bernhard's, dental practice during his absence for a special course of study.

In 1886 Dr. Robert Maercklein opened an office of his own, and has since continued in the uninterrupted practice of his profession, building up an extensive business. He has filled the chair of professor of the principles and practice of dentistry and of operative dentistry in the Milwaukee Medical College every since the establishment of that institution.

Politically he is a Republican, though not an active partisan. He has served as member of

ROBERT MAERCKLEIN.

the Milwaukee school board from the Sixth ward, and is a member of the State Dental society and of the American Dental Association.

Dr. Maercklein was married October 5th, 1889, to Ella M. Koch, and they have two children—a boy and a girl.

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BURNHAM, Frank, W., a resident of Richland Center, and prominent as a member of the bar of that city, was born in Addison county, Vermont, June 25th, 1853, but came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was three years of age. His father, Horace L. Burnham, was formerly a teacher, but in 1856 settled on a farm in the town of Ithaca, Richland county, where he remained engaged in dairying and general farming until 1888, when he removed to Richland Center. All of the Burnhams of this country are descended from three brothers who emigrated to this country from England at an early day in the New England settlement.

F. W. Burnham's mother was Susan C. Lowell before marriage, a teacher in the public 236

FRANK W. BURNHAM.

schools of Vermont. Her ancestry is traceable to the same source as that of James Russell Lowell, the poet, essayist and diplomat.

F. W. Burnham received his education in the district school near his father's home in Richland county, in the Richland Center high school and La Crosse Business College. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, working on the farm in the summer and teaching school in Wisconsin and Minnesota winters. He began the study of law when he had reached his majority and was admitted to practice in 1878. He then formed a partnership under the firm name of Black & Burnham, which lasted three years, when it was dissolved; and since that time he has practiced his profession without a partner. He has made a specialty of criminal practice, and has successfully defended several charged with murder in Richland and other counties in the state. He has been several times elected district attorney and prosecuted the famous case of the State versus Rose Zoldoski for the murder of Ella Malley.

He is a Republican in politics, and has always supported the Republican nominees. He has served as mayor of Richland Center, but has preferred, as a general thing, his law practice to the uncertain and often unsatisfactory rewards of partisan service.

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He is a member of Richland Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M., Richland Center, of which he was several times master. He belongs to Boscobel Chapter; De Molai Commandery of Boscobel; Wisconsin consistory Scottish Rite, Valley of Milwaukee, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Tripoli temple. He is also a member of Linden Lodge, Knight of Pythias, R. C.

Mr. Burnham was married January 4th, 1887, at Dubuque, Iowa, to Ida, daughter of John Mehlhop, of the Mehlhop company, wholesale grocers of that city. They have two children—Margaret and Carl F.

MEYST, William, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, September 11th, 1846. His father, Peter Meyst, and his mother, Cornelia Faber, were both natives of Amsterdam. A brother of Mrs. Meyst, Frank J. Faber, was for years head engineer, having full charge of the water works in India, for the Dutch government.

William Meyst attended school in his native city, and so precocious was he that at the age of ten years he had mastered all the branches of an ordinary education, and received a certificate of qualification for teacher in the public schools, and a year thereafter he received a diploma for scholarship in the French language. When but a boy, he began teaching in the public schools of Holland, and continued it for five years. After that he took private instruction in various branches, and prepared himself for a commercial career. He came to this country in May, 1867, when twenty-one years of age, with his parents, who started a Dutch colony in Minnesota. William, however, remained in St. Paul, preferring to be self-supporting. Times being exceedingly hard, and not being willing to remain in idleness, he sawed wood in St. Paul, 237 and in this he earned his first money in this country. But a man of such parts was not made for a sawer of wood, or for anything of that kind. The postmaster of St. Paul heard of him as a good linguist, and, wishing a translator, sent for him, and finding him capable and efficient, gave him a good position in the office. This gave him a start. From the postoffice he went into the store of Noyes Brothers & Cutler, wholesale druggists of St. Paul, as book-keeper, remaining with them

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eight years. His health failing, he gave up this position, and opened a general store at Glencoe, Minnesota. This, however, did not prove a great success; and, disposing of it, he came to Milwaukee in 1877, and embarked in the insurance business, as agent for the Home Life company of New York. Abandoning this, he took the position of book-keeper for E. R. Pantke & Co. This and other similar positions he held until 1887, when he associated himself with A. E. Smith, under the firm name of A. E. Smith & Co., as state agents for the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York. In December, 1892, he bought out Mr. Smith's interest, and in June of the following year he took into partnership with him A. R. Coates, and the firm name is now Meyst & Coates. This is the business record of one having the qualifications and the will to succeed, a perseverance and courage to rise superior to all obstacles, and a readiness to do any honorable work until success is achieved. Such qualifications rarely fail to produce their legitimate fruit, honors and financial independence.

Mr. Meyst has been a Republican ever since he came to this country. He represented the Seventeenth ward in the board of school commissioners for seven years, and was a very intelligent and efficient member. Among the measures he advocated while a member was the reducing of the manner of pupils to a teacher, thus relieving them of the strain to which they are constantly subjected, and enabling them to do better and more comprehensive work. This measure was in part adopted,

WILLIAM MEYST.

and the teachers and principals showed their appreciation of Mr. Meyst's efforts in behalf of the best interests of the schools by presenting him with a bust of Abraham Lincoln.

In 1895 Mr. Meyst was elected president of the Wisconsin School Board association. He is also a member of the National Union and the Royal Arcanum, in which he served as guide, vice-regent, regent for two years, and was connected with the grand council. He has been a member of the Hanover Street Congregational church since 1880, is one of its deacons, a member of its board of trustee, and most of the time that he has been connected with

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the church he has been superintendent of its Sunday school. In December, 1896, he was elected president of the Milwaukee County Sunday School Teachers' association.

His family consists of a wife and seven children—four boys and three girls.

As an insurance agent Mr. Meyst has been very successful. When he became connected with the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York it had just entered the State of Wisconsin, and had but little business; but, in 238 a few years, by persistent efforts, he became the banner agent of the company, and has maintained that pre-eminence for the last seven years. In 1892 the premium income of his office amounted to something over one hundred thousand dollars. The crisis of 1893 reduced this amount somewhat, but it is still large, and is likely to be greatly increased as the volume of the business of the country increases.

AGEN, James H., representing Superior in the legislative assembly, is a striking illustration of the progress toward wealth and influence to which a man may attain in this country who is endowed with courage, ambition and unfaltering perseverance. His father, David Agen, born in Kings county, Ireland, December 5th, 1810, was by occupation a farmer. His mother, Elizabeth Donahou, was born in Scotland, November 10, 1823. They were married in 1842, and came to Montpelier, Vt., where they lived for six years. They then removed to Wyoming county, N. Y., which was thenceforth their home until their death. They settled in the timber, and in making them a home they suffered much privation and hardship, the father, in consequence, becoming blind for some eight years. During this time the support of the family of seven children devolved upon the mother and the older children. Under these circumstances, with the nearest school three miles away from their humble home, schooling was almost out of the question, and the boy James grew up with very little education. But he had an unlimited amount of pluck and a native shrewdness, which, in some measure, supplied the place of an education. Born in Montpelier, Vt., April 29th, 1847, he was nine and a half years of age when the great calamity came upon the family. With the purpose to make his own way in the world, and, if possible, contribute

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something to the support of the family, he started out with his little bundle under his arm and not a cent in his pocket, and he tramped for nearly three weeks, sleeping out doors and in barns, but was finally picked up by a kind old Quaker farmer, who took him home, and there he remained until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in one of the New York regiments, but was thrown out because he was under age. Enlisting again some months later, he was again thrown out for the same reason. A third attempt was more successful, the examiners overlooking his evident lack of age and his scant height, on account of his anxiety to enter the service. He was taken into the 130th New York regiment, and went to the front with it, where it was merged in the First New York dragoons, and thus in cavalry he served until the close of the war. A mere boy, being only about fifteen years of age when he was mustered into the service, he had some hard as well as novel experiences; but boy as he was, he was a brave and thorough soldier, and saw much hard fighting. He was in forty-two battles and skirmishes, among which were the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Five Forks. He had two horses shot under him, one at Winchester, where he was wounded, and was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. Though but eighteen years old when the war ended, he made a record not exceeded by many older in years and service.

In 1866 Mr. Agen moved to Osage, Iowa, where he received his education in the Cedar Valley Seminary, and afterward secured a position as clerk in a general store. He had saved several hundred dollars as a soldier. This he loaned his employer, who failed not long after, and young Agen lost all his money and all his wages. But he was not disheartened. He hired out to a farmer, and ere long he had earned and saved over a hundred dollars. He engaged in drayage, the express and coal business, and he was quite successful. Then he was a dealer in lumber and grain, which business he sold out in 1887 and moved to Superior. That his energy, integrity and public spirit were fully appreciated by his fellow citizens of Osage is shown by this fact 239 that he was two years a member of the city council, six years a member of the board of supervisors, and the same length of time a member of the school board. He was also for two years president of the Mitchell County Agricultural society.

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Since he made his home in Superior he has been conspicuous in his efforts for the development of the industrial and commercial interests of the city. He has dealt extensively in real estate, his books showing a total in sales of over \$5,000,000. So active is he in everything that he undertakes that he has acquired the sobriquet "Hustler" Agen. He has taken great interest in the agricultural development of Douglas county, and has been very efficient in organizing the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural society, of which he is president. No better evidence of his public spirit can be given than a reference to any subscription list that has ever been circulated to raise a bonus for any worthy enterprise in the city of Superior. He has put \$70,000 into buildings and permanent improvements in the city. He has served two years in the city council, was president of the Chamber of Commerce, and has held other positions of prominence and responsibility. He was elected to the legislature from the First district of Douglas county in 1896, by a plurality of 872 over O. H. Perry, his fusion opponent.

During the winter in the legislature, he was known as one of the leading members of the assembly, and he introduced a number of important bills, among which were the bills providing for an immigration board, for a northern Wisconsin state fair to be held at Chippewa Falls, and also a number of other quite important bills.

Mr. Agen also had the pleasure of being on Commander Adam's staff at the national encampment of the G. A. R., held at Pittsburg, in 1894.

Mr. Agen was married February 22nd, 1869, to Ezilda L. Hart of Osage, Iowa, who was born in Centerville, Mich., May 20th, 1848. They have five children, two boys—

JAMES H. AGEN.

Roy J. and Earl V., and three girls—Lillie B, Millie B. and Grace M. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Masons, Grand Army and the Methodist church.

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WINKENWERDER, John Wesley, or J. W. Winkenwerder, as the name appears on official documents, coroner of Milwaukee county, is a resident of Wauwatosa, and the son of George Winkenwerder, a stonemason and contractor, who came to this country from Germany in 1849, without money or friends, and settled in Fostoria, Seneca county, Ohio. He married Hannah Kiesbury of Pennsylvania German extraction, a woman of noble impulses, and one who was always ready, to the extent of her ability, to minister to the necessities of others. By the death of her husband, in 1861, she was left destitute and in ill-health. Her son, at an early age, was thrown upon his own resources, and had some rather rough experiences, although he was not disheartened. Born in Fostoria, on the 10th of May, 1859, his first knowledge of books was gained in the old style country school. 240

JOHN WESLEY WINKENWERDER.

Being poor and without the stimulus to hard study and constant attendance which many boys possess, he went to school at irregular intervals, and his progress was, in consequence, far from rapid. At the age of twelve years he had the misfortune of losing an arm; but the calamity was not wholly without compensation, for ex-governor and ex-secretary of the United States treasury, Hon. Charles Foster, took him to his home and sent him to a high school, and here he remained twelve years. Like many boys, he was not fully impressed with the real value of an education, and failed to make the most of his opportunities; yet the privileges he enjoyed, through Gov. Foster's generosity, were not without a most salutary influence upon his life. He found a new world opened to him, of which he would no doubt have remained in ignorance but for the physical misfortune which befell him; and he says that if he could be offered the restoration of his arm upon the condition of giving up the education which he received through its loss, he would not make the exchange, so highly does he regard an education. He came to Wisconsin in the summer of 1886, without a dollar, making his home in Milwaukee county. The first money he earned was from selling books during a summer vacation while he was still a student. After leaving school he secured a position as book-keeper and assistant foreman in a large machine shop and agricultural works. While holding this place he was

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occasionally, sent out on the road to make collections and sales, and to straighten up old accounts. He was very successful in this work, and soon had plenty of positions at his command. While engaged in this work, he was appointed, in 1890, steward of the Milwaukee county hospital, and held the position until January, 1895, when he entered upon the duties of the office of county coroner, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1894, and to which he was re-elected in November, 1896, receiving the largest plurality of any candidate on the county ticket.

Mr. Winkenwerder has always been a Republican, though his relatives, so far as he knows, are Democrats. He believes, however, in the declaration of Garfield: "Every young voter should have a mind of his own and be independent when he comes to casting his ballot." He is a Knight of Pythias, and takes an active part in the work of the organization. In religion he is a Protestant, but not a member of any church, though he attends services, from time to time; in different churches.

KIECKHEFER, Ferdinand A. W., was born in the city of Milwaukee on the 10th of February, 1852. His father, Charles Kieckhefer, was a native of Germany, and came to this country in 1851. For a number of years he was engaged in the business of contractor, but subsequently abandoned that for mercantile pursuits. Ferdinand received his education in the Lutheran parochial schools of Milwaukee, and the Spencerian Business College, graduating from the latter at the age of fifteen years, having, through his natural aptitude for business principles and methods, laid the foundation for the successful business career upon which he entered when he was little past his majority. His first regular employment was as assistant book-keeper in the large wholesale hardware store of John Pritzlaff of Milwaukee. Here he remained for five years, acquiring an experience in the world of business and a discrimination regarding the elements of success which have contributed largely to the formation of his character as a man of affairs.

In 1872, when scarcely twenty-one years of age, he began business for himself, by opening a retail hardware store at 200 West Water street, which was, some time

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thereafter, removed to 110 and 112 Grand Avenue. In 1878 his brother William became associated with him in the business, which was conducted with marked success until 1880, when it was sold, and they established a plant for the manufacture of tinware. The enterprise was a success from the beginning, growing rapidly in all its departments, demanding more machinery and more room to fill the orders which steadily poured in upon them from near and far, until the factory became, as it continues to be, the largest and best equipped in this industry, not only in the United States, but in the world. The list of articles manufactured embraces a complete line of plain, galvanized, japanned and enameled tinware, sheet steel and iron goods. Some conception of the extent of the works may be gained when it is stated that the buildings have a frontage of six hundred feet on St. Paul avenue, between Ninth and Eleventh streets, a depth of 385 feet, and a floor area of 420,000 square feet, while the number of employees foots up 900. Not only does the firm make a large variety of utensils, but they make many of the machines used in the works. The value of the yearly product exceeds \$1,500,000, and the market therefor extends over the United States.

To establish a business of such magnitude in the comparatively short space of sixteen years has few, if any, parallels in the industrial

FERDINAND A. W. KIECKHEFER.

history of the country. Ferdinand Kieckhefer was the originator of the business, and has always been its leading spirit. The company was incorporated in 1892, with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, Mr. Kieckhefer being the president and general manager.

While in no sense an active politician, Mr. Kieckhefer is a staunch Republican; and, as all good citizens are, or ought to be, is interested in the success of such men and measures as will tend to the securing of honest and stable government. He was a member of the Advancement Association of Milwaukee, is connected with St. John's Lutheran church, and with the German club of the city. Socially, he is courteous to strangers, always genial

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among friends and hospitable towards those with whom he may be brought into close relations.

He was married to Miss Minnie Kuetemeyer in 1875, by whom he has had five children, Clara, Louisa, Alfred, Minnie and Ferdinand. He has a beautiful home at 2605 Grand Avenue, and there, in the society of his family, he finds the best of all relaxation from the oppressive cares of business.

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DAVID GILBERT HATHAWAY.

HATHAWAY, David Gilbert, M. D., a progressive young physician of Milwaukee's beautiful suburb, Wauwatosa, comes of true New England stock, as indicated by his name and nativity, having been born in Marion, Plymouth county, Mass., December 23rd, 1864. His father, Isaac Newton Hathaway, is a sea captain in comfortable circumstances, one of that class that has made America's marine service justly famous. Dr. Hathaway received his education in the public schools of his native town, until twelve years of age, when he was placed in a private school, in which he finished his general education. After that he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1884. After his graduation he received an appointment as assistant physician in the New York Asylum for the Insane on Ward's island, an institution in which scores of young physicians have gained a most valuable experience in their profession, and from which they have gone forth to positions of usefulness and prominence in private practice or official station. After three and a half years' service in this asylum Dr. Hathaway resigned his position and came to Milwaukee in 1889. He practiced medicine in Wauwatosa to 1894, when he received the appointment of superintendent of the Northern State Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, Wis. This responsible position he filled with marked ability and success until July 1st, 1895, the end of the official year in that institution, when, a change in the political complexion of the board of control having occurred, he failed of re-election.

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Dr. Hathaway's political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party; but, like most physicians, he has not taken an active part in party work, though he holds firmly to the principles of his party. He keeps in touch with the progress of the profession through his membership in the State Medical society, and through the current literature of the profession.

Dr. Hathaway was married October 17th, 1893, to Cora M. Dousman, and they have one child—Newton Dousman Hathaway.

STICKNEY, John B., for forty-one years the agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, at Mazomanie, is a native of Lancaster, Coos county, New Hampshire, where he was born on the 4th of August, 1828. The genealogy of the family is traceable to early English kings and to Normandy, in the north of France, whence representatives of the family came with William the Conqueror into Sumary, England, where they established the town of Stickney. Thence their descendants came to this country and were prominent in our colonial history. The grandfather of John B. Stickney, Capt. John Stickney, was with General Warren at the battle of Bunker Hill. His son, Dr. Jacob E. Stickney, the father of our subject, was born in Brownfield, Maine, in 1797, one of a family of twelve children. He received a thorough education, graduating from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and became one of the ablest and most prominent physicians of New Hampshire, 243 where he practiced fifty years, at one time holding the presidency of White Mountain Medical association. John B. Stickney's mother, who was Martha B. Goss before marriage, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, in 1805, and was educated at the Portsmouth High School and at a private academy. She was a most accomplished woman, but died at the age of thirty-five years.

John B. Stickney received a common school education in his native village, and at the early age of ten years entered the Lancaster Academy, from which he graduated three years thereafter. With the independence and ambition not uncommon among New England boys of his time, he at once, after leaving school, began work on his own account,

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as clerk in a dry goods store, and continued in that capacity three years. After that he pursued the same occupation at Wells River, Vermont, for a number of years, when, in the spring of 1851, he came west, and entered the employment of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company at Milwaukee. In 1856, when the road, in its western course, had reached Mazomanie, he went thither and took charge of the office there, and there he has ever since remained. In length of service he is the oldest living employe of the company, his first employment dating back forty-six years. When he went to Mazomanie there was but one house there, but it has grown into a thriving little city, and with that growth he has been closely identified, having made the first plat of the town, and been active in its real estate transactions.

Mr. Stickney was married at Lancaster, N. H., May 3rd, 1853, to Miss Charlotte White Moore, a native of that town, where she was educated at the common schools and the academy. They have three daughters: Alice, a graduate of the state university, and the wife of E. J. Elliott of Dells Rapids, South Dakota; Mary, educated in the Mazomanie High School and the Milwaukee Female College, married to F. E. Bronson of Portage, Wis.; Nelly, educated in Mazomanie, spent two

JOHN B. STICKNEY.

years in teaching, and is married to A. E. Diment, a hardware merchant of Mazomanie.

Mr. Stickney is what might be called one of the charter members of the Republican party, having been one of those who helped in its organization in Wisconsin. He was a Henry Clay Whig, and believes in the principle of protection to home industries. He has served as supervisor of his town, president of the village board for six years, and member of the school board for fifteen years. He was once a candidate for the assembly, but that was when his party was not in the ascendant and he was defeated.

He is a member of Crescent Lodge, A. F. A. Masons, No. 97, Mazomanie, and was secretary for five years. He is an attendant at the Congregational church.

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At one time he owned a fine fruit farm in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, and was a large shipper of apples to Wisconsin, Iowa and other points. He has also done much to improve the breed of trotting horses, and owns two of the best in Dane county. Mr. Stickney has one of the finest residences in the state outside of the cities.

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HENRY A. FRAMBACH.

FRAMBACH, Henry A., a resident of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, is of German descent, as his name indicates, and was born in Syracuse, New York, November 21st, 1840. His father, Charles A. Frambach, was a teacher of languages. In 1846, Mrs. Frambach, mother of Henry A., died, and her husband, with his family of four motherless children, removed to Racine, where eight years after he too passed away. The boy, Henry, was thus thrown upon his own resources, and went to work upon a farm for the summer at six dollars per month. When winter came he attended the district school, and thus acquired the rudiments of an education. That he was a brave, self-reliant boy is shown by the fact that in 1857, when but seventeen years of age, he crossed the plains to Salt Lake as master of a wagon train, receiving therefor, as compensation, forty-five dollars per month. Returning from his long journey, he operated a wood boat on the Illinois river for a time, when the civil war coming on, he sold his boat and enlisted in the Sixty-first Illinois infantry. Serving as a private till after the battle of Shiloh, he was detailed to the secret service, the most responsible, as it was the most dangerous service to which a soldier could be assigned. Of his bravery, self-possession and good judgment, there could be no better evidence than this assignment. He served with distinction in this capacity until 1863, when he was appointed chief of the secret service in the Department of Arkansas, with the rank of colonel. This position he retained for some time after the close of the war, engaging at the same time in mercantile business in St. Louis.

In 1872, Col. Frambach, in company with his brother, went to Kaukauna, Wisconsin, and built the first paper mill erected in that town, at the same time engaging in merchandizing.

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From 1878 to 1880 he operated paper mills in Menasha and Kaukauna. The Eagle paper mill, which he at one time operated, was burned in 1880, and this he rebuilt and operated as the Frambach paper mill. A year later, he, with others, organized the Union Pulp company. His interests in both of these establishments he disposed of in 1884 to a syndicate; and, in company with Joseph Vilas of Manitowoc, he organized the Badger Paper company, and its plant was ready for work in 1885. Col. Frambach is president of this company, one of the most prosperous of the many similar ones in that region; also vice-president and general manager of the Quinnesec Falls company, Quinnesec, Michigan.

He is a financier as well as a manufacturer, having established the Manufacturers' bank in South Kaukauna, in 1886, and two years later he organized the First National Bank of Kaukauna, with a capital of \$50,000, which is said to be one of the soundest financial institutions in the state. Of this bank he is president, and has held the office since the bank was organized. Col. Frambach is also actively interested in several other manufacturing enterprises, and has the mental capacity and physical vigor to grasp the details of all these great concerns.

Politically Col. Frambach is Republican, and one of the party leaders of his district. 245 He was a member of the town board of supervisors in 1876, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for congress, but that was not a year favorable to Republican success, and he was defeated. He was the first mayor of Kaukauna when it had received a city charter, and was president of the American Paper Maker's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, a position for which he was admirably fitted.

He was married, in 1865, to Miss Fannie Claspill of Springfield, Illinois, and of this union there are five children. The family are attendants upon the Congregational church, to which Col. Frambach is a liberal contributor, as he is to many other worthy objects.

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He is an Odd Fellow, and has filled, consecutively, all the official chairs of the organization. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1887, and is a member of the Wisconsin consistory.

He is a benevolent, public-spirited man, enterprising and alert in all business affairs, and in a very large sense the architect of his own fortune. A hard worker, he finds his relaxation from the cares of business in raising and driving fine horses, for which he has a passion.

BARRY, Frank, of Milwaukee, is the son of Benj. F. Barry, a resident of St. Louis prior to his decease, and of Mrs. S. E. Barry of Milwaukee, who was Susan Elizabeth Emerson of Boston. On his father's side he is of Norman-Welsh extraction, his ancestors for four generations being New Englanders. On his mother's side he comes of pure English stock, her ancestors having been residents of New England for five generations. She belongs to the noted family of Emersons, Ralph Waldo Emerson being a consin.

The subject of this sketch was born at Alton, Ill., on the 28th of March, 1856. His early education was received from private tutors, from whose hands he passed to the Academy of Washington University, in St.

FRANK BARRY.

Louis, thence to the University of Illinois, from which he graduated with the degree of bachelor of letters in 1877, second in a class of forty, having taken the entire university course in three years. His university course having embraced military tactics, he was commissioned by Gov. Beveridge captain in the Illinois National guard, and served in that capacity four years. He took a post-graduate course at the university in 1878, acting, at the same time, as private secretary of the president, J. M. Gregory.

Mr. Barry came to Milwaukee in October, 1883, to take the position of general manager of advertising for the E. P. Allis company. This position he held until the death of Mr. Allis, in 1889, when he was elected secretary of the Millers' National Association of the United

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States, which post he still holds, having discharged the duties thereof with signal ability and to the marked satisfaction of the association.

Mr. Barry was educated for the medical profession; but, being young to enter practice, he took a situation in the St. Louis National bank at the close of 1878; and, becoming 246 interested in commercial pursuits, he abandoned the idea of following his profession, and devoted himself with his characteristic ardor to his business career. In 1879 he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific railway, in the general offices, where promotion was rapid and substantial, until, in 1880, he found himself chief freight accountant of the Wabash railway system. Health failing him in 1881, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he served for three years as contracting agent of the Chicago,, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. With scholarly instincts and a taste for literary pursuits, he next turned to journalistic work, which he followed until he took up his residence in Milwaukee. In 1889 he began the publication of The Pythian Age, official organ of the Knights of Pythias, and of this journal he is still the editor and publisher. In 1890 he was elected grand keeper of records and seal of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and he has been annually re-elected ever since. He was also in 1895, elected brigadier-general, commanding the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, and is still serving in that capacity.

In 1894 he was elected president of the National Transportation association, composed of all the leading boards of trade and commercial organizations of the United States; and the ability displayed in this office won for him a re-election, an honor never before accorded to an occupant of this position.

In 1895 he was elected first vice-president of the Wisconsin National Loan and Building association, and he is also a director and officer of several manufacturing and commercial enterprises in Milwaukee.

Mr Barry is much too young to have participated in the great civil war of this country; but had he been of proper age at that momentous time, there is little doubt that he would

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have had a military record commensurate with his lineage and abilities, for he is of the stuff of which successful soldiers are made. In politics he is a Republican "dyed in the wool," is active as a worker, but has no desire for office, and would accept none. He is a member of some half a dozen lodges of Masons, is Knight Templar, a Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Pythian, as already stated, a past exalted ruler of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. O. P. Elks, and a member of a number of other organizations, including the Press club, the Athletic association and the Deutscher club. In religion he is a Baptist. He was never married, and describes himself as a "confirmed old bachelor." This, however, remains to be proven. Always active and energetic, zealously devoted to whatever he undertakes, and yet comparatively a young man, he has a future before him of large and varied possibilities, and promising much more than he has even yet accomplished.

TIMME, Ernst G., ex-secretary of state, ex-state senator, and recently appointed auditor for the state and other departments in the United States treasury department, was born in Werden, Prussia, June 21st, 1843. His father was Theodore Timme, who came with his family to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled on a farm in Kenosha county. Mr. Timme's mother's maiden name was Henrietta Sturznickel. His grandfathers occupied prominent positions as officers in the German army participated in the Napoleonic wars, and emigrated to this country at the same time that his parents did. Although a native of Prussia, his schooling was received entirely in this country, since he was but four years of age when he came. He attended the district school until he had mastered what it had to impart. When he was just past his eighteenth year, July, 1861, he enlisted in company C, First regiment of Wisconsin infantry, at Burlington, Wisconsin, and took part in all the battles in which that regiment engaged, was wounded in the battles of Perrysville, Stone River and Chickamauga, where on the second day of the battle 247 he lost his left arm. For gallantry displayed in this battle he was promoted to a captaincy by brevet, and received from the colonel of his regiment a gold medal in honor of his bravery on that occasion.

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He was discharged on account of the loss of an arm, May, 1864, and returned home, and soon after entered a college at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in due time, and, again returning to his country home, he was elected town clerk, justice of the peace and assessor, which positions he held until January, 1867, when he became clerk of Kenosha county, which office he held, by successive re-elections, for sixteen years. He was then nominated by the Republican state convention for secretary of state, and elected. This office he held for nine years-by re-election and by an extension by law of one term for one year. In 1892 he was appointed, by President Harrison, fifth auditor of the treasury department, and this office he held from July 1st, 1892, to March 27th, 1893, when, owing to the change in the administration, he tendered his resignation. In the fall of 1894, he was elected to the state senate from the Third Senatorial district, receiving a clear majority over all his opponents. In March, 1897, he was appointed auditor for the state and other departments of the United States treasury department by President McKinley. He was appointed and served as one of the commissioners of the state to erect monuments marking the places where Wisconsin troops fought at the battle of Chickamauga.

He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has attended, as a representative of his post, all the department encampments, and has several times been elected as a representative from the state-at-large to the national encampment.

In politics Mr. Timme is an ardent Republican, having held important positions in the party organizations and been of much service therein.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen

ERNST G. TIMME.

of America. He is not a member of any church, but a believer in the "Golden Rule" and the efficacy of the life or conduct that is governed thereby.

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Mr. Timme was married on the 25th of March, 1867, to Miss Carrie J. Maas. Of this marriage there were born three boys and five girls, but only one son and two daughters are now living.

RYLAND, George Washington, ex-state senator, ex-lieutenant-governor, and vice-president of the State Bank of Grant county, a resident of Lancaster, was born December 19th, 1827, near Selbysport, Garrett county, Maryland, the son of Sylvester Ryland, a farmer in limited financial circumstances, who was born in 1796, and died on the farm where he was born, at the age of seventy-eight years. His ancestor, Paul Ryland, came to this country from England in 1750, at the age of twenty years, settling in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He married and had three sons, John, Andrew and James. He and his oldest son were in the Continental army with Washington, the son being a regimental wagon-maker. Of these 248

GEORGE WASHINGTON RYLAND.

sons, John settled in Maryland, and from him Geo. W. Ryland is descended. The second son, Andrew, settled in Kentucky, and a number of his descendants drifted into Missouri, where some of them gained prominence—one as judge of the supreme court of the state, and two others also became judges. The third son died young. Mr. Ryland's mother, Hannah Collier, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and died at the age of sixty-two. Her mother, born in 1764, was of German descent. Her father, born in 1766, was of English and Dutch ancestry. He was a soldier in General Braddock's army, on his expedition against the Indians.

Young Ryland had but limited opportunities for schooling while at home, they being confined to one or two months during the winter. When he reached his majority he left home and began life anew by attending a graded school for five months, working mornings, evenings and Saturdays for his board. After this he worked on a farm during the summer months, for twelve dollars per month, and taught district schooling during the winter. This was in the days when the teacher "boarded around" among the patrons of

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his school. In this way he passed four years, and, in April, 1853, came west, settling in Lancaster, Wis., where he has continuously resided since. His first work there was done in the harvest field for Wisconsin's first governor, Nelson Dewey, at a dollar a day. The field in which he did this work is now in the heart of the city of Lancaster. In the fall of 1853, Mr. Ryland entered the general store of John Alcorn as clerk, and this engagement lasted fifteen months. He then formed a partnership for general mercantile business with Simon E. and John P. Lewis, the firm name being G.W. Ryland & Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1860. He then bought the business of Geo. H. Cox, and in the fall of the same year J. C. Holloway, his brother-in-law, became associated with him in the business. In 1863 the firm built the first three-story building erected in Lancaster, now known as the Baxter block. In 1888, he, with several other citizens, established the State Bank of Grant county, of which he is now the vice-president, and to the affairs of which he devotes the greater part of his time.

In 1861 Mr. Ryland was appointed post-master by President Lincoln. He had held the office for a short time under President Pierce, and was in possession of it when President Buchanan came into office. As he had shown, in several ways, his affiliation with the Republican party, had cast his first presidential vote for Fremont, and his sympathies were on the side of the Union, he was naturally a person non grata to the Buchanan administration. During the war Mr. Ryland held a recruiting commission, and, in this position, did much to sustain the government in its struggle with the rebellion. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention that renominated Grant for president. Mr. Ryland has filled many local offices—was chairman of his town for eighteen years, and chairman of the county board, containing thirty-nine members, for fifteen years. In 1879 he was elected to the senate from the Sixteenth district, and re-elected in 1881. In 1886 he was elected lieutenant-governor and re-elected in 1888. During his first term he was, owing to the illness of Gov. Rusk, for some time acting governor, and the duties of that position were discharged with such dignity and ability that he made a very

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favorable impression upon all those having official business with him; and, in 1894, was prominently mentioned for the nomination for governor.

He joined the Odd Fellow in March, 1852, at Petersburg, Pa., and is a charter member of the Mississippi Valley Lodge, No. 86, at Lancaster, 1855, and is still a member in good standing.

Gov. Ryland was married on the 10th of September, 1855, to Nancy A. Logsdon of Lancaster. She died on the 7th of November, 1856, leaving one child, a son, who died February 14th, 1860. Mr. Ryland was married a second time, on the 9th of May, 1860, to Miss Elvira M. Holloway of York, Livingston county, N. Y. There are no children by this marriage.

Mr. Ryland was brought up a Methodist, but since 1860 has been an attendant of the Congregational church, of which his wife is a member. In all his relations, both public and private, his life has been characterized by scrupulous integrity and honor, and that "charity which suffereth long and is kind."

KILLILEA, Henry James, one of the young lawyers of Milwaukee who has achieved no little distinction for one of his age, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in the town of Poygan, Winnebago county, June 30th, 1863. His parents, Matthew and Mary Murray Killilea, were born in Ireland, but came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in Winnebago county, which was then practically a wilderness. There they made a comfortable home, however, which they have ever since occupied. There the boy, Henry, grew up, devoting himself, as most farmersaposo;

HENRY JAMES KILLILEA.

boys are compelled to do, to work on the farm and to attendance, during the winter, upon the district school. At the age of twelve he was sent to the graded school in the neighboring village of Winneconne, and afterward to the normal school in Oshkosh, in which he was fitted for college. During these years he was engaged in the work on the

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farm whenever the school did not claim his time, and in this way he has acquired that vigorous physical health which he has always enjoyed. After completing his preparation for college the taught school in Clay Banks, Door county, and Oakwood, Wisconsin, the latter, if not a high school, at least of higher grade than the ordinary country school. Though not expecting to make teaching a life business, he was a thorough and very successful instructor, and, had he chosen to make teaching a profession, he would doubtless have been as successful in it as he has been in the law. Through teaching he secured a mental development which has been of advantage to him since, and, at the same time, the money with which to prosecute his studies, though this was not absolutely necessary, as his 250 parents were in sympathy with his desire for a professional life, and not averse to aiding him in accomplishing it.

In the fall of 1882, when but little past his nineteenth birthday, he began directly his professional studies by entering the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1885. Always a close and careful student he was at the same time greatly interested in all kinds of athletic sports and a participants in most of those practiced at colleges. Upon leaving the university he came directly to Milwaukee, formed a partnership in the law with Paul M. Weil, and began the practice of his profession. The partnership with Mr. Weil was dissolved in 1887, and another formed with Oscar Fiebing, and this firm was very successful in building up a large practice. At first Mr. Killilea gave much of his attention to criminal practice, and was very successful in handling this class of cases. Possessing a thorough knowledge of law, good judgment in the arrangement of his cases, quick to perceive the strong and the weak points of evidence, skillful as an examiner and effective in presenting his case to a jury, he has rapidly gained a standing at the bar which is not surpassed by many older in the profession. As one of the attorneys of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company he had entered upon a new and broader field of effort, to which his friends are confident he will prove himself entirely equal.

In politics he is a Democrat, and he has been one of the most prominent and influential of the young leaders of the party. He was three years a member of the Democratic state

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central committee and three years chairman of the county committee. The only office which he has held is that of member of the school board. He was one of the organizers of the West bank, and is now one of its directors.

He was married, in 1888, to Miss Louise Meinderman, a native of Michigan, and a graduate of the university of that state.

ROSE, David Stuart, resides at 644 Jefferson street, Milwaukee, and is the son of James, R. Rose, who is of Scotch descent, and who was educated at the Albany Academy New York, studied law with Abram Becker, began practice there, and held successively the offices of city attorney, chief clerk of the assembly and attorney for the state canal commissioners. He was a Democrat in politics, was active in the affairs of his party, and was a member of the Albany regency, which by reason of the influence that it exercised in local politics and even in the affairs of the national democracy, gained a widespread notoriety, and exercised great political power. In 1852 he came west and settled Darlington, La Fayette county, where he formed a partnership with Judge Cothren in the law business, which continued for some years, to the great advantage of both partners. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Phoebe Anna Rose, *nee* Budlong, is of German descent, and is a graduate of the normal school at Albany, New York. She removed with her parents from their home in Watertown, New York, and settled in Darlington, Wisconsin where she was soon after married to Mr. Rose, and where David S. Rose was born on the 30th of June, 1856. The boy received his early education in the common schools of his native village and in the Darlington high school. He left school at the age of fourteen years and served a three years' apprenticeship at the printer's trade. At the age of seventeen he began the study of law in the office of Cothren & Rose at Darlington; and while pursuing his legal studies, he taught school for three consecutive winters, but, on June 30th, 1876, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began practice, which he has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. The most important criminal cases in which he has been employed as counsel for the defense were the following: State of Wisconsin vs. Meighan et al., tried in the circuit court of La Fayette

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county, March, 1892, for the murder of Anton Sieboldt by lynching. There were 251 seven defendants, and all were acquitted upon the special plea of insanity; and the State of Wisconsin vs. Robert Luscombe, tried in the municipal court of Milwaukee county, July, 1895, for the murder of Emil Sanger. In civil practice he has been retained in my cases involving corporation and commercial law. He was attorney for Mayor P. J. Somers in the trial for impeachment brought by Garrett Dunck against that official; and for John Fitzner, who contested the seat of Edward Scofield in the state senate in 1891. In all of these cases he was successful in behalf of his clients. In 1888 Mr. Rose gave up his practice in Darlington, and removed to Milwaukee, where he has built up a large and lucrative business, and where he has become one of the leading members of the bar.

Judge Rose was elected mayor of Darlington in 1883, and re-elected in 1884. In the same year he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago. In 1885 he was elected county judge of La Fayette county, and served three years. Some two years after removing to Milwaukee, or in 1890, he was an independent candidate for city attorney, but was defeated. In 1894 he was at Democratic candidate for congress in the Fourth district, but was defeated by Theobald Otjen. Defeat, however, does not discourage him or dampen his ardor for his party and the principles which it represents. He is ready to step to the front a sits leader if it calls for him, or to take a place in its ranks, if by so doing he can advance the principles to which he has been devoted from his youth.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Heptasophs, Fraternal Alliance, and the Bon Ami and Deutscher clubs.

In September, 1887, he was married to Margaret E. Blakely.

A man of irrepressible energy, of great perseverance and tenacity of purpose, a pleasing and effective speaker, of fine presence and attractive

DAVID STUART ROSE.

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personality, still a young man and in the full vigor of his mental and physical powers, he may reasonably look forward to the accomplishment of great things both in private life and public affairs.

EARLES, William Henry, M. D., is a resident of Milwaukee, and a prominent member of the faculty of the Milwaukee Medical College. He is the son of Thomas Earles, a retired farmer, and of Hannah McMahon Earles, and was born in Genesee, Wisconsin, on the 19th of December, 1852. The family having removed to Manitowoc, the boy was sent to the common schools of the county, which he says were good and efficient for those of so early a day, considering the lack of the facilities now deemed essential to instruction and the securing of the best results in the educational work. Young Earles' attendance at the common schools was supplemented by a short term at the Oshkosh Normal School and two years at the University of Wisconsin, where his progress and popularity were such as to secure for him at the hands of 252

WILLIAM HENRY EARLES.

his fellow students, the position of president of the class.

He began teaching school when sixteen years of age, and taught for six years, earning in this work his first money and that which materially aided him in procuring his professional education. In 1877 he entered the office of Dr. Blake, in Manitowoc, as a student of medicine, supplementing his studies there by a course in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1880. His medical course completed, he immediately began practice in Wrightstown, Wisconsin, continuing there until 1885, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he opened an office and where he built up an extensive practice. In 1889, in company with Dr. Neilson, he founded Trinity hospital, and two years later he gave efficient aid in establishing the Milwaukee Free Dispensary, which has been prolific in benefits to the poor and suffering. He was also associated with Dr. Neilson, in 1893, in the founding of The Milwaukee Medical Journal, of which he is still one the editors. He aided in forming the Practitioners' society of Milwaukee; but one of the most important enterprises

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with which he has been identified is the founding of the Milwaukee Medical College and School of Dentistry, which has rapidly grown into a flourishing institution. Dr. Earles is dean of the faculty of the college, professor of the principles and practice of surgery, and treasurer of the board of directors. He is now devoting most of his professional time to the work of the college and to surgery. He is surgeon to Trinity and Milwaukee county hospitals, and consulting surgeon to Milwaukee Free dispensary. He is a member of the American Medical association, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, the Fox River Valley and the Northwestern Medical societies, and also of the Practitioners' society of Milwaukee.

In politics Dr. Earles is nominally a Democrat on state and national issues, but in 1890 he voted with the Republicans on the Bennett law issue, and in 1896 he was what was known as a gold Democrat, and voted for Palmer for president.

The doctor is a member of the Calumet club of Milwaukee, but is not a member of any church. He was married, in June, 1892, to Miss Percie Day of Greenleaf, Wisconsin, and they have three sons, Wesley, Ray, and John Earles.

PABST, Frederick, one of the best known and most enterprising of Milwaukee's business men, is of Dutch ancestry, although his forefathers for several generations have been natives of Germany. In 1470 Paul Pabst van Ohorn and his brother, Julius Pabst van Polsenheim, whose father had been executed at Antwerp for participation in some revolutionary proceedings, and his estate, doubtless confiscated, left Holland and settled in Saxony; and it is to these brothers that the German family of Pabst trace their origin.

Frederick Pabst is the son of Gottlieb and Frederika Pabst, who were natives of Thuringen in Saxony; and in the little village of Nicolausreith, which was their home, Frederick was born on the 28th of March, 1836. The father possessed something of an estate, and was a man of importance in his native place; but he had heard of the large possibilities for enterprise and effort in America, and having friends in Milwaukee, he determined to

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see the "land of promise" for himself. Selling his property in Germany, he, with his wife and boy, sailed for America in 1848. After a short stay in New York the family came on the Milwaukee. Here they remained but a few months, when they went to Chicago, as the more promising place, specially for the boy. There he found employment in the Mansion House, and subsequently, the New York House, at five dollars a month and board. These positions he occupied for something over two years; in the meantime his mother had died of cholera, and the boy, now left largely to his own devices for a living, and having a passion for the traffic that is carried on by water, and an ambition to rise to importance in that line, he secured a position as cabin boy in one of Captain Sam. Ward's steamers which were plying on the great lakes. He saved his earnings and as he was advanced from time to time to more important positions and his wages were increased, he ere long found himself possessed of a considerable sum of money. This he invested in the line of his ambition, and became part owner of the steamer Comet. By the time he was twenty-one he had advanced to the position of captain of the steamer of which he had become part owner. Hence his title of captain. This business he followed for several years; and, as it was then much more profitable than it is now, Captain Pabst ere long found himself in possession of a handsome property.

In 1862, Captain Pabst was married to Marie Best, daughter of Philip Best, the early owner of the Best brewery. Captain Pabst, with that business sagacity which has always characterized him, saw in this brewery the germ of what Dr. Sam Johnson pronounced, in a similar case, "the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice," and he determined to change his business, and secure

FREDERICK PABST.

an interest in it. Converting his steamer and other property into cash, he invested it in the brewing company, and this was the beginning of his great fortune. From his connection with the brewery dates a new era in its history. The captain infused into it, at once, something of his own indomitable energy, and it leaped almost immediately into commanding prominence among the institutions of the kind in this country. He introduced

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into it new methods, new machinery, new facilities for the manufacture of beer, and greatly increased the amount of the product and relatively reduced the cost. His ambition was not satisfied—he wanted a larger market for the product than merely the local one, and he established agencies in all the leading cities of the country, so that now the consumption of Milwaukee beer outside of the city is as 9 to 1. This beer is not all consumed in the United States, but much of it is exported to foreign countries. It is probably not true that Captain Pabst is entitled to all the credit for the wonderful growth of this business, but a large share of it is his. When he embarked in the business, he was ignorant of its details, but he went diligently to work to familiarize himself with them, and it was not long before he was as well informed in all departments of the trade as if he had been bred to it, for he had studied it from all its sides, and his knowledge was more comprehensive than that of the professional manufacturer could be. The capital stock of the Pabst Brewing company is ten millions of dollars, and its annual product over one million barrels, making it the largest brewery in the world.

But Captain Pabst is not only a brewer. He is a business man of broad views, and has done much to benefit Milwaukee, both in a material and from an artistic point of view. He was the principal force in establishing the Wisconsin National bank, and among the fine buildings which owe their origin to him are the present St. Charles Hotel building, the office building on the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, and the Pabst theater, and he has contributed in various ways not only to the beautifying of the city, but to its fame as the metropolis of the state and its liberality in good works. His princely gift of fourteen thousand dollars to Milwaukee for the entertainment of the old soldiers upon the occasion of the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city a few years ago will long be remembered by the old soldiers, and by the citizen of Milwaukee, as a deed which stamped him as a most generous man and one who is ready to do great things for the good name and honor of the city. It was, moreover, a most graceful recognition of what the country owes its old soldiers for their services and sacrifices for the maintenance of the government and its sacred institutions.

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In the year 1889, in recognition of the ceaseless efforts of Captain Pabst, during the twenty-five years of his connection with it, to build the brewery into one of the directors of the company, by a unanimous vote, changed the name of the brewery from that of Best to Pabst, and so it now known all over the country, and in many localities it is not known by any other name, so rapidly and far has its fame spread.

Captain Pabst has a family of several sons and daughters, and his palatial home on Grand avenue is said to contain a cultivated and happy family.

Personally, he is a man of commanding presence, but genial and kind to all whom he meets. He is a man, as may be inferred from what has already been said, of great energy—one who thinks before he acts, when haste is not demanded by the circumstances; yet who can act with great rapidity when haste is necessary. He has great schemes in contemplation; and, if he lives, will doubtless surprise his friends and associates with what he will yet accomplish.

BRENNAN, John Henry, a brilliant and able young lawyer of Stevens Point, was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, September 3rd, 1861. His father was born in Ireland, but gave his life for his adopted country. He was a first lieutenant in the Third Wisconsin infantry, and fell at Winchester, Va., early in the war, when only twenty-five years of age, leaving a widow and the children, the youngest of which, the subject of this sketch, being but one year old. Mr. Brennan's mother, whose maiden name was Katharine Martin, and who is still living at Oshkosh, is a Canadian by birth, but of Irish descent a woman of strong and noble characteristics, and possessing unusual business tact and judgement. Left with three young children and without pecuniary resources, she succeeded, by her own efforts, in saving some property and in thoroughly educating her children. Young Brennan was educated in the public schools of Oshkosh the normal school of that city and the state university. He then had the advantage of a legal training, under the guidance and friendship of Charles Barber, Esq., of Oshkosh, in whose office he was for several years. His early training for the law was especially careful and thorough, and continued for

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more than the ordinary period. He passed an examination for admission to the bar before the then new state board of examiners, at Eau Claire, in October, 1885, receiving a rating which has never yet been equalled by any other applicant since admitted by that board. After his admission he entered the law office of Hudd & Wigman in Green Bay, in 1886, and was rapidly advanced by that able firm. After a short partnership in Kewaunee, he went to Stevens Point in 1889, and into partnership with Hon. James O. Raymond. After that he formed the firm of Brennan, Lyon & Frost, but is now practically without a partner. He has always had a wide practice in all the courts, and is devoted to his profession because of the great principles which underlie it.

As he devoted to the law, he rarely appears in politics and then only to take an aggressive and stand. He never ran for office and never was a candidate for one before any convention. He is an independent Democrat: and, as an evidence of his independence in political matters, he was twice appointed city attorney of Stevens Point by a Republican mayor. Mr. Brennan wrote vigorously for the press during the Peck-Hoard Bennett law campaign, advocating the continuance of that law. An pen letter addressed to the bishops of Wisconsin and published in the Milwaukee papers, attracted wide-spread attention. In the campaign of 1896 he was recognized as a leading gold Democrat of the state. Although a delegate to the Chicago convention in July, 1896, he refused to vote for a candidate on a "free silver" platform. In the committee on credentials he led the contest over the Michigan delegation, and carried the contest into the convention, making a vigorous address there in support of the minority report in favor of the admission of the sound money delegation. He was temporary chairman of the gold Democratic convention in Milwaukee, August 26th, 1896, and as such made the first gold

JOHN HENRY BRENNAN.

Democratic address of the campaign in this state. He was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention in September, and was recognized by being made chairman of the committee

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on credentials. Free in the expression of his opinion, and a firm believer in principle above party, he has no political ambition, but devotes his attention to his legal business.

Mr. Brennan was married, in 1888, to Miss Katherine Shields of Appleton.

KRAUSE, Max Charles a very busy member of the Milwaukee bar, is the son of Dr. Gottfried Krause, a native of Elbing, East Prussia, who, becoming an orphan at the age of six years, was, because of his native ability, educated at government expense, graduating from the University of Koenigsburg, Prussia, as doctor of botany. After his graduation, he delivered lectures as professor of botany, at Bonn, Prussia. Owing to ill-health, caused by over-study at college, he came to America in 1852, and settled on a farm in Greenfield, Milwaukee county, where he resided up to the time of his death in 1896

MAX CHARLES KRAUSE.

April, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Rosalia Nobbe was the maiden name of M. C. Krause's mother, who was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, of wealthy parents, who were large land owners. She died, at her home in Greenfield, at the age of forty-four years. The ancestry on the father's side is unknown, but on the mother's the ancestors were persons of wealth who occupied high positions as officials under the Prussian government.

M. C. Krause was born in Milwaukee, December 9th, 1852. He received his education in one of the public schools of the town of Greenfield, which was brought to a high standard of excellence through the influence of his father, who devoted much time and thought to his son's early education, so that at the age of sixteen years, with only the opportunity of attending school during the winter months, he submitted to a teacher's examination, and received a certificate of qualification to teach in the public schools. From that time he taught during the winter months in the county schools for several years. He attended Lawrence University at Appleton, for two terms; afterward the state university for several years, but lack of means prevented his taking a full classical course. As a student he

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ranked with the best in the classes to which he belonged. At the age of twenty-two, he entered a law office in Milwaukee, as a clerk, remaining there four years, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He then entered into partnership with his brother, A.A. Krause, in the practice of his profession, in Milwaukee. After some ten years his brother withdrew to accept a lucrative position as attorney for a railroad company in St. Louis. Since that time Mr. Krause has practiced alone, devoting his entire time and attention to his law business, his specialty being admiralty cases, of which the court records will show that he has had at least as many during the last ten years as any other member of the Milwaukee bar. This practice has necessitated his trying cases in every federal court in the cities along the chain of the great lakes. He has tried collision cases involving large sums of money, and other cases where damages were demanded for personal injuries resulting from negligence, and has on the whole been very successful. One of his most important cases was one involving the application of the "Harter act," in the case of the E. A. Shores, Jr., to the inland navigation of the United States, in which case he succeeded in releasing from liability an innocent owner of a vessel for the loss of a cargo through errors of the crew in the navigation of the vessel.

Politically Mr. Krause has been a Republican all his life on national questions, but has never desired or held any office, and never entered politics with a view to gaining political distinction.

His parents were Lutherans, and he was brought up in that faith, but rarely attends church.

Mr. Krause was married on the 20th of November, 1880, to Emma Heintz of Milwaukee, and they have four children, namely: Clara, Oscar, Hilda and Edwin.

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MORSE, George Thompson, president of the Citizens' Bank of Reedsburg, is a native of Hobart, Delaware county, New York, and is the son of Hiram A. and Mary E. Mackey Morse. Hiram A. Morse was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, was in the first battle of

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Bull Run, and died or was killed in battle during the war. George T. Morse's grandfather on his mother's side was a soldier in the Mexican war. Young Morse received his education in the common school, but left it when quite young to engage in the banking business. Coming to Reedsburg, Wis., in 1867, he entered the private banking house of his uncle, Joseph Mackey, where he remained until 1872, when he became assistant cashier of the Reedsburg bank. This position he held until 1875, and then resigned it to accept the position of assistant cashier of the First National bank of Lincoln, Ill. Here he remained until 1879, but spending the winter of 1878-9 in Florida. After that he returned to Reedsburg and became cashier in the Reedsburg bank, and held that position for eight years, when, in company with Charles Keith, he organized the Citizens' Bank of Reedsburg, of which institution he is now president.

In politics Mr. Morse is a Democrat. He was an alternate delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis in 1896, but conceived it to be his duty as business man to vote for McKinley for president, the first Republican vote he ever cast. He has held several positions of public trust, such as city treasurer, etc., but is not ambitious of office, and is not specially interested in the mere machinery of politics.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. He is not a member of any church, but attends the Presbyterian.

Mr. Morse was married to Miss Belle Ward of Dubuque, Iowa, and they have two children—Emma Ward Morse, aged fourteen years, and Ward Stone Morse, aged eleven years, Mrs. Morse's parents make Washington, D. C., their home, but travel extensively. They have been abroad several times, have visited

GEORGE THOMPSON MORSE.

the Holy Land and the scenes along the Nile, Mr. Ward was one of the organizers and stockholders of the first water power put in at Buffalo, X. Y.

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TROSTEL, Albert, at the head of one of the largest tanneries in Milwaukee, if not in the country, is the son of Michael and Louise Trostel, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. Michael Trostel was a farmer in very moderate circumstances. Albert was born at Unterberken, Wurtemberg, in 1834. He received a common school education, and came to Milwaukee in 1852. Without money and influential friends, his first work was on a farm. He had learned the trade of tanner and currier in the old country, and after some time spent in farm work, he secured a position in a tannery of William Schroeder, at the foot of State street, where he worked for four years. At the end of that time he leased the plant and worked it alone for a year, when he formed a partnership with A. F. Gallun, which was continued for twenty-eight years. During that time the Star Tannery was acquired, 258

ALBERT TROSTEL.

which, after being destroyed by fire, in 1865, was rebuilt by the partners on a larger scale. In 1876 the property known as the old paper mill was purchase, and the old building refitted for tanning and currying purposes. New buildings were erected, and the capacity of the whole plant was increased to three times that of the old Star Tannery. In 1882 the old Milwaukee Hide and Leather company's tannery, which was partially burned out, was purchased by the firm, and called the Phoenix Tannery.

In 1885 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Trostel acquired the Star and the Phoenix tanneries. These plants have since been enlarged to three times their original capacity. For three years th business was conducted in Mr. Trostel's name alone, after which his sons were taken into partnership, and the firm name adopted was Albert Trostel & Sons. In the year 1895 the old canal tannery of the Pfister & Vogel Leather company was added by purchase, and since the first of May, 1896, it has been operated by the firm. When the changes and contemplated improvements are completed the capacity of the plant will be among the largest in this country, requiring the employment of six hundred men.

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The growth of the Trostel tannery is another of the many evidences of the great progress of the city in manufacturing, as well as of Mr. Trostel's industry, enterprise and business sagacity.

In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, the Old Settlers' club, the German and English Academy association and the United Workmen.

He was married, in 1863, to Miss Charlotte Gallun, and they have two sons and a daughter living. One son died in infancy.

HOPPER, George Henry, who resides in Racine, Wisconsin, and who is manager of the Hotel Racine in that city, is the son of Samuel Hopper, who was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1812, and resided there all this life of eighty-two years. He was a prosperous dairy farmer, and was the son of a soldier of the war of 1812-14. George H. Hopper's mother's maiden name was Betsy Ten Eyek, and she was a native a Canajoharie, New York. Both the Hoppers and the Ten Eyeks are of Holland descent, their ancestors having been among the earliest and most valued settlers of the state.

George H. Hopper was born in Antwerp, New York, May 12th, 1838. His primary education was received in what he properly terms the "primitive district schools" of that time in his native village, and later he pursued a course of study in the Ives seminary at Antwerp. He early began to assist his father on the farm and in stock buying and shipping, often going to New York City to dispose of carloads of cattle; and in this manner he acquired a familiarity with business methods which has been of great service to him in his subsequent career.

During the dull season on the farm he found employment with some carpenter in the village; and having a fondness for tools, he soon acquired considerable practical knowledge 259 of the trade without having served an apprenticeship thereat. This knowledge he also found of great practical value of him, as, later, in company with an

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architect, a fellow townsman, he helped to finish the interior of the Palmer House, the Sherman House and other public buildings in Chicago, where he lived a year, having moved there in 1867. These experiences have been and still are of great value to him, as they rendered him thoroughly familiar with the quantity and quality of material required for a given job, and enabled him to judge when work is done, and what it should cost.

In 1868 he removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm and managed it for five years. He then left farming and went to Elroy, Wisconsin, in the capacity of car accountant for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad company. This position he resigned in 1878, and took charge of the railroad eating house in Elroy. This business proved pleasant and profitable, and he continued it until 1883, when he removed to Ashland, where he bought and operated the Colby House. He remained in Ashland eleven years, in the hotel business, at one time having the Colby and the Chequamegon in Ashland, and the Bardon House in Hurley, under his care. In 1894 he closed the Chequamegon, and removed to Racine, where, on the first of January, 1895, he took the management of the Hotel Racine, which he is still conducting.

Though a thorough Republican, Mr. Hopper has ever figured at all in politics.

He has been a Mason since 1863, having held many offices in the Blue Lodge, and been a charter member of the lodge in Elroy, and also a charter member of the Ashland Commandery of the Knights Templar, and held several offices in the same. He was elected an officer in the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin in 1891, and held the offices in that body successively, and was elected grand commander in 1895, served his term and is now past grand commander. He is also a thirty-second

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degree Mason, and a Shriner. He is one of the most advance Mason in the order in this state, as he is ones of the most accomplished and successful hotel managers.

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Mr. Hopper was married to M. A. Wentworth, a Wisconsin girl, residing near Fort Atkinson, November 12th, 1863. They had one daughter, who died at the age of twenty-two.

MOTT, Charles W., who is widely known in business and political circles, has had, in many respects, a unique career. He has followed several callings and been successful in all of them, has traveled extensively as a man of business, and, although modest and unassuming, he has, perhaps, a wider acquaintance than almost any man in the northwest. Born in 1852, in New York City, of parents who were ardent abolitionists, and, if possible, still more ardent patriots, although his mother was a native of England, he was by birth a politician, patriot and soldier. He had seen the leading abolitionists of the country in his parents' home, had heard them in conversation and in public address, and knew of their

CHARLES W. MOTT

earnest thought and work in the cause of freedom for all mankind. His step-father was an active member of the Republican party after it was formed, and one of its most earnest workers. It was he who was instrumental in bringing that sturdy patriot, Zach Chandler, into political position, by nominating him in convention for member of his ward committee. He was accustomed to hear his father and mother reading to each other, in turn, the fervid literature of those stirring times, and so, almost as soon as he could fairly understand speech he was impressed with the gravity of the questions at issue in the political world. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the war broke out, this boy of nine years, and meager physical development, begged to be permitted to go into the army and serve the cause about which he had heard so much. But of course he could not be received at his age, however old he might be in information and thought. He noted all he saw of military life, and took a deep interest in the war, anxiously looking forward to the time when he could become a soldier of the Union if the war lasted long enough for him to reach an age at which he would be received into the army. At last, in June, 1864, when but twelve years old, measuring but four feet eight inches in height, and weighing but sixty-three pounds,

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he with his father's and mother's consent, enlisted as a drummer in the Sixth Michigan heavy artillery, and served until August, 1865. He was in the battles of Spanish Fort, Forts Huger and Tracy and the bombardment of Mobile. It is rare if so young a soldier saw so much of real war or had such an experience of men and the sterner side of life. He was mustered out in August, 1865, and, returning home, entered school, where he remained four years. At the end of his schooling, he joined a party of engineers as rod-man on the Michigan Central railroad. After four years of this work, which included a merited promotion, at nineteen years of age he built twenty-two miles of railroad, being engineer in charge; he then became a commercial traveler, went south, revisited the scenes of his military service, and traveled there some four years, making many friends among his former enemies through his inimitable stories and his genial manners. Returning to the north in 1879, he made his home in Milwaukee, but he remained on the road and became a well-known figure in Wisconsin, and in fact throughout the whole northwest.

During his traveling he was a careful student of men and politics, and politics, and came to know more, perhaps, about them than any man in the country. Under a quiet demeanor, he gained the confidence of many men of political prominence, and was able to do them much service—the more so as he was not an aspirant for office or position for himself. Politicians often conferred with him regarding the political situation or their own chances for the success of their own pet schemes; but he always kept his own counsel and his own secrets and thus exercised an influence which not very many possessed. There has scarcely been a politician in Wisconsin in the last dozen years that has not known him and 261 respected his judgement. During Senator Spooner's gubernatorial canvas in 1892, he traveled through the state with him studying the political situation, and was of special service to him and to the managers of the campaign.

Not only is Mr. Mott a good story-teller and a shrewd politician, but he is also a clear-sighted, energetic and successful man of business. Some three years ago Mr. Mott was appointed special agent of the land department of the Northern Pacific Railway company, and so successful has he been in this work that he has been promoted to the position of

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general emigration agent of the company, and is devoting his time and energies, with rare success, to the securing of a substantial class of settlers for the Northern Pacific lands. His wide knowledge of the different classes of people who are seeking homes, which knowledge was acquired through his extensive journeyings as a commercial traveler, has especially qualified him for the work in which he is now engaged. Then again he has a positive genius for advertising, which is another qualification in the successful prosecution of work of this kind. His facility in designing catching methods for bringing anything to the special attention of the people was utilized during the last presidential campaign, when he devised the tariff and wages cards, a series of pictures and maps illustrative of the questions at issue in the campaign, which were printed and circulated by the thousand, and which, to many voters, were a stronger and more effective appeal than any speech, however eloquent. The idea of using the flag with campaign devices of various kinds and pictures of the candidates was also his, and the resulting renewed enthusiasm for the emblem of the nation's power was one of the most gratifying features of the great political contest. He is the more thoroughly qualified for his present position from having been, under President Harrison's administration, inspector of immigration for Wisconsin and northern Michigan. He received his military title of colonel from having held a position on the personal staff of Gov. Rusks, to whom he had been of service through his extensive acquaintance.

Mr. Mott is a master Mason, a member of Independence Lodge, Wisconsin Chapter and Wisconsin commandery, K. T. He is also a Scottish Rite Thirty-second degree Mason, and for many years one of the four leading officers of the consistory, being the most equitable sovereign prince grand master of Wisconsin Council P. of J.

In 1881 Mr. Mott was married to Miss Agnes T. Smith, a resident of Wisconsin from childhood. They have had three children—all boys—one of whom died several years since. They have a pleasant home on Sixteenth street, to which Mr. Mott always hastens when he can get away from business.

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HEMLCOK, Daniel, James, a member of the Waukesha bar, is the son of William Hemlock, a pioneer of what is now Ozaukee county. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Lynch, came from Ireland in 1846, and bought and settled upon land in the wilderness in the vicinity of Cedarburg. By industry and economy they succeeded in clearing the land and making a comfortable home and a productive farm, where they lived in comfort for many years, until Mr. Hemlock died in 1892 at the advanced age of ninety-three years, and where Mrs. Hemlock still resides.

D. J. Hemlock was born at Cedarburg, Ozaukee county, August 6th, 1854. His educational training was begun at the district school, where he had the not unusual experience of boys inn regarding teachers and studies with little or no favor. In the winter of 1871-2 he attended St. Gall's school for boys in Milwaukee. In the fall of 1872 he began teaching a district school in Mequon, in his native county, at forty dollars per month, which he regarded as good wages. In the spring of 1873 he entered the state 262

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university, at Madison, but remained only one term. He returned to farm work the following summer and to teaching the two following winters. In the spring of 1875 he entered the state normal school at White-water, and alternating study there and teaching district schools he finally graduated in the elementary course at that school in 1878. After teaching for a year he returned to the normal school and completed the junior year in the advanced course. The culture received at this institution, Mr. Hemlock says, had an important bearing on his career.

In September, 1880, Mr. Hemlock entered the law department of the state university, and graduated therefrom with the degree LL.B. June 19th, 1882. In July following he began the practice of law in partnership with D. S. Tullar, under the firm name of Tullar & Hemlock, in the office with Geo. W. Foster at Port Washington, thus having the advantage of Mr. Foster's counsel and his large library. The new firm met with a fair measure of success, but removed to Waukesha in 1883, and formed a partnership with D. H. Summer, under

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the firm name of Summer, Tullar & Hemlock, which expired by limitation in two years, since which time Mr. Hemlock has practiced alone.

In 1887 he was elected trustee and village attorney of Waukesha, and also justice of the peace for four years. He is also senior court commissioner, having been appointed by Judge A. A. Sloan, in 1888, and reappointed by Judges Parks and Dick. He has declined the use of his name in connection with the position of representative in congress, district attorney, circuit judge and other offices, believing that the struggles often necessary to attain them are incompatible with the duties of his profession. Mr. Hemlock has a large and well-selected library and a lucrative and growing practice.

In politics he is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Tilden for president in 1876. He is a member of the Waukesha club, and last year was its president. He is also a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Catholic order of Foresters, and the Catholic church.

He was married on the 4th of September, 1888, to Miss Mabel Frances Kerin of Wauwatosa, daughter of J. A. Kerin, a woman of rare grace and accomplishments. They have one child—Allan R. Hemlock.

MESSMER, Sebastian Gebhard, bishop of Green bay, was born in Goldach, canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, on the 29th of August, 1847. His father was Sebastian Gebhard Messmer, a farmer by occupation, though he held office for over twenty years in his town and canton. His mother was Rosa, *nee* Baumgartner. The ancestors on both sides were of the agricultural class. The education of young Messmer was begun in the common schools of his native town, from which he went to the high school at the neighboring village of Rorschach, on the Lake of Constance. There he spent three years. From 1861 to 1866 he was a student in the electrical preparatory seminary of St. George, near the city of St. Gall, where he took his full classical course. For the following five years he pursued the study of philosophy and theology in the University of Innsbruck in the Tyrol, Austria. There he was ordained to the priesthood, July 23rd, 1871, for the diocese of Newark, New

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Jersey. In October following he came to this country as professor of theology in Seton Hall College, near South Orange, N. J. Here he remained until August, 1889. During the same period he was chaplain of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, in South Orange, for six years, and served St. Leo's Catholic congregation at Irvington, N. J., for two years. In 1883 he was one of the secretaries of the provincial council of New York, and in 1884 he held the same position in the plenary council at Baltimore. For several years he was moderator of the diocesan conference, synodical examiner, and member of the bishop's council. In 1885 he was made a doctor of divinity by the pope.

Dr. Messmer edited the acts and decrees of the Baltimore council, made an English translation of a work on "Canonical Procedure," and compiled a manual for diocesan and provincial synods. Dr. Messmer has also written much, both in German and English, for ecclesiastical periodicals, relating to questions of interest to the church.

In 1889 he was called to the chair of canon law in the Catholic university at Washington, D. C.; but went first to Rome for a course in Roman civil law, and there took the degree of doctor of canon law. Returning, he took his chair in the university in September, 1890, and taught there until March, 1892. In December, 1891, he was appointed bishop of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Otto Zardetti, then bishop of St. Cloud, Minnesota, March 27th, 1892, in St. Peter's church, Newark, N. J. On the 7th of April following, he arrived in Green Bay, and entered upon the discharge of his episcopal duties.

Bishop Messmer is a very scholarly man, and has taken great interest in educational

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matters and everything which tends to the promotion of intellectual culture. He is a member of the State Historical society of Wisconsin, and since 1894 president of the Columbian Catholic summer school.

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BOWLES, T. H., general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York for Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, is descended from an old family, the various members of which were among the early settlers of New England and Virginia. His branch having gone to the Old Dominion, Mr. Bowles was born in Fluvanna county, October 16, 1854. As a result of the war, he was early thrown upon his own resources; but possessed of a sanguine temperament, an active mind, great determination of character and a strong constitution, he was well equipped for contest with the world.

Before embarking in the business of life insurance, Mr. Bowles brought out several inventions that did credit to his intelligence as well as his ingenuity. Among other things he invented and patented a device for "rotary 264

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advertising" in street and railway cars; and it was while waiting for the formation of a stock company for the purpose of putting his invention on the market that he took up life insurance as a "side issue." Once in the business, however, he found that it afforded full scope for all of his powers of mind and body; and thus it happened that the public was deprived of the benefits of a useful invention, and the business of life insurance gained a powerful advocate. Beginning as a special agent in the south, under O. F. Breese & Sons of Baltimore, Mr. Bowles made rapid strides into the confidence and favor of his company. Sent on special business of Florida, to straighten out some entanglements there, his success in the mission, as well as the unusual amount of business written by him, attracted the attention of Mr. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life, who showed appreciation of his services by appointing him, in May, 1887, to a general agency. Mississippi and Louisiana were designated as his field, with headquarters at New Orleans. Beginning with sharp competition from companies that had long occupied the field, his success was beyond the anticipations of his superior officers—the amount of business written in four years is said to have exceeded \$20,000,000. His success was due not only to his executive ability, energy and push, but to his integrity and manly bearing, by which

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he won the confidence and respect of the community. He was made president of the Life Underwriters' association of Louisiana, member of the Cotton Exchange, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and the Pickwick, Boston and other clubs. He was also a delegate from Louisiana to the Trans-Mississippi congress, held in Denver, Colorado, in 1891. He has acquired a reputation as a writer and speaker on the subject of life insurance, and has made valuable contributions to the literature of his company in the shape of leaflets which are useful in the prosecution of its work. As a member of the National Underwriters' association, he is a convincing advocate of the highest and best interests of life insurance.

The energy and ability with which he represented the interests of his company in the southern field doubtless suggested his appointment to the agency of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. In accepting this agency he did not relinquish his southern field; but, through an able assistant, continued to control that territory. It was, however, necessary that his home be made in Milwaukee, and thither he removed in January, 1893. The first two years of his life in the northwest embraced the period of greatest stress in the financial and industrial world that the country has known for many years, yet the fact that during that time he greatly increased the business of his company is the best evidence of his business ability and of his straightforward methods and unflinching courage.

Personally, Mr. Bowles is a gentleman, and quite worthy of the traditions of his Puritan and Cavalier ancestors. He is the prime of life, has a charming wife, a winsome little daughter, and an amount of this world's goods that indicates that his labors have not been fruitless.

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TANNER, Herbert Battles, M. D., a resident of Kaukauna, was born in White-water, Wisconsin, February 13th, 1859, the son of Ford Tanner, now retired and living in Appleton. The first of the Tanners in this country came to Rhode Island from Wales, and thence their descendants spread throughout the country. Dr. Tanner's great-grandfather served as a private in the Revolutionary army, and his grandfather, Dr. Cuyler Tanner, was a surgeon in the war of 1812-14. The maiden name of Dr. Tanner's mother was Mary

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A. Battles, and her ancestors settled in Bridgewater, Mass., about 1725, and many of their descendants still remain in Massachusetts. Dr. Tanner's grandfather on his mother's side, Dr. J. D. Battles, was a merchant in Boston from 1821 to 1845, when he came west, settling in Griggsville, Illinois. After that he studied medicine and practiced there for over forty years, dying at the age of ninety.

In 1864 H. B. Tanner's parents removed from Whitewater to La Fayette, Ind., where the boy received his elementary education in the common schools. In 1872 the family left La Fayette and came to Chicago, where young Tanner continued his education in the public schools, and in a business college. After leaving school he spent some time as a clerk, and, in 1876, went to Philadelphia to see the Centennial Exposition and as agent of a Chicago firm in which his father was interested. At about this time his father moved to Indianapolis, Ind., and, upon the advice of his grandfather, Dr. Battles, he entered the Indiana Medical College, and graduated in the class of 1878. He did post-graduate work in the hospitals of New York and Philadelphia. Returning to Chicago, he practiced there for a time, but in July, 1880, he became a resident of Kaukauna, his present home.

He is a member of the American Medical association; the National Association of Railway Surgeons; the Wisconsin State Medical society, of which he was secretary of committee on laryngology in 1890, chairman of

HERBERT BATTLES TANNER.

the committee on obstetrics in 1892, and materia medica in 1889, member of the committee on practice in 1893, and in 1895 secretary of the committee on obstetrics; served five terms as secretary and treasurer of the Fox River Valley society, and is now its president; member of the Medico-Legal society of New York; was city physician from 1886 to 1893. He has served three years as secretary of the south side school board; was elected in 1894 the first Republican mayor of Kaukauna, and re-elected for a second term. He was a member of the pension examining board in 1890-93. In 1895 Gov. Upham appointed him state supervisor of inspectors of illuminating oils for a term of two years.

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He was reappointed to the same office by Gov. Scofield. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter and commandery, and of the Congregational church. He is now serving his third year as treasurer of Kaukauna Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Dr. Tanner was married September, 1st, 1881, to Miss Mary G. M., daughter of James M. and Maria M. (Lawe) Boyd; granddaughter of Col. George and Harriett (Johnson) 266 Boyd; and great-granddaughter of Joshua Johnson, a pioneer of Maryland and first United States consul at London, England. Col. George Boyd was a brother-in-law of President John Quincy Adams, and a life-long government official, and was a bearer of dispatches to Ghent at the time of the treaty in 1814. They have three sons and a daughter.

In politics Dr. Tanner is an active Republican, having been secretary of the Kaukauna Republican club for eight years and its president nine years. The latter position he still holds. He is also a member of the county committee.

MOE, Ernest Stiles, one of the younger lawyers of Milwaukee, is the son of Stiles Moe, a prosperous merchant of Union Grove, Wisconsin. His mother was Grace Victoria, *nee* Mather, who was born on the day that Queen Victoria was crowned, and was named for her.

The family name is properly DeMoe, and the family is of French origin of the paternal side. Two brothers DeMoe emigrated from France to the state of New York, settling near Plattsburg about 1750. Edwin Moe, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Plattsburg in 1804, and witnessed from his father's house the naval battle on Lake Champlain, fought during the war with Great Britain in 1812-14. He often told the story of the battle to his grandson and others. He died some three years ago at the age of ninety years. Mr. Moe's paternal ancestors fought both in the revolution and in the war of 1812. Representatives of the family removed from Plattsburg to Cayuga county, New York, where their descendants may still be found. Mr. Moe's great-grandfather, about 1820, settled in Lorain county, Ohio, and there the family name is still heard. Ernest Moe's father

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was born near Avon, Lorain county, in 1834, and when but ten years old drove one of his father's teams from Lorain county to Racine county, Wisconsin, in which the family settled on a farm near what is now the village of Union Grove.

Ernest Moe's grandmother, whose family name was Case, was a direct descendant of Pilgrim stock, tracing her ancestors to those who came in the Mayflower. The Case family resided in Litchfield, Connecticut, prior to the revolutionary war, and members of the family were soldiers in that struggle for liberty. They were originally of mixed English and German blood. Mr. Moe's mother was born in Quebec, and is of English descent. His maternal grandfather was born near Bolton, England, where his family, named Mather, had lived for generations, numbering among its sons Cotton and Increase Mather, famous in the early history of the New England colonies. His grandfather, James Mather, was one of the early settlers of this state, coming to Racine county about 1840. He was a farmer, hotel-keeper and produce buyer. His maternal grandmother was one of the well-known and wealthy Pennington family, from the vicinity of Liverpool, of which city his grandmother's brother, Dr. Thomas Pennington, was once mayor. Dr. Pennington was a physician of great wealth, ability and influence. The family is still represented in Liverpool and other English cities by a younger generation, of which the men are mostly of the learned professions.

Ernest S. Moe was born at Union Grove, Racine county, Wisconsin, on the 26th of August, 1860. His primary education was received at the village school of Union Grove, which was one of the leading schools of the county; and, by reason of the excellence and ability of its teachers, exerted a far-reaching influence for good upon its pupils, not a few of whom are among the leading men and women of the state. Mr. Moe left the school at the age of thirteen, and received from the county superintendent a third grade certificate, entitling him to teach, barring his age. When seventeen he entered the freshman class in the scientific course in the University of Wisconsin. After a few weeks he decided to change his course from scientific to classical, notwithstanding it would take two years longer to complete it, by reason of the more extended preparation required. While a student he was a member of the Athenean Literary society, the Greek letter fraternity of the Phi

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Kappa Psi; was on the staff of the college paper for three years, and managing editor of the first weekly college paper established in the western colleges. He was elected junior orator by the Athenean society as its representative, but did not compete for the prize. He was interested in college athletics, and was a member of the first ball team sent out by the university to compete with other college teams. He graduated with the class of 1883, and was selected by the faculty as one of the commencement orators of the class. He was presiding officer of his fraternity during his senior year, and secretary of the Athletic association for two years.

During the years between his leaving the village school and entering the university, he was a clerk in his father's store, and this was his first experience in money earning; but the practical knowledge thus gained he considers of more value than the money earned.

Immediately after graduation from the university he entered the law office of W. C. Williams, in Milwaukee, as a student of law, and, after a year of hard study, he passed the examination and was admitted to the bar in October, 1884. He continued in the office of Mr. Williams for some time after he entered upon his second term as district attorney, and, in the spring of 1886, he opened an office for himself, and has been in continuous practice since. He became local attorney for the Northwestern Collection Agency in 1887, and the next year one of its owners, and its resident general attorney. Most of his time for ten years has been given to the rapidly increasing professional work of this organization. He had for a short time Rublee A. Cole for partner; and, in 1896, he formed a partnership with Otto R. Hansen, under the firm name of Moe & Hansen, which still exists.

ERNEST STILES MOE.

The firm is the general counsel for the Northwestern Collection Agency, and is engaged in general practice as well, representing large commercial interests.

Mr. Moe is a Republican, but not to the exclusion of individual judgment in political action. He takes a keen interest in local politics, and has been chairman of his ward committee

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for several years. He is a member of various clubs and societies, is a Knight of Pythias, belongs to the Elks, Royal league, Commercial club, Psi Upsilon Alumni association, and the Milwaukee and State Bar associations. He is not a member of any church, but affiliates with the Grand Avenue Congregational church.

He was married on the 30th of June, 1891, to Miss Isabella Williams of Paris, Kenosha county, and they have one child, Margaret.

Mrs. Moe's parents are natives of Wales, but came to this country when quite young. Mr. Lewis Williams came to Kenosha county about 1838, owns a farm there of 1,600 acres, and is an extensive stock raiser. He is widely known in Southern Wisconsin for his uprightness and strength of character.

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HENRY M. LEWIS.

LEWIS, Henry M., a member of the Madison bar, was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, September 7, 1830, and came to Wisconsin in 1846. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853. The first year of his professional life was spent in Hudson, Wisconsin, but since that time he has been continuously a resident of Madison, where he has gained a standing among the foremost members of the profession, and as an authority upon all questions of commercial law he is regarded as second to none in the state.

He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state in 1855, and since that time has had many and important cases before that body, where his arguments have been regarded as those of an able and well equipped lawyer. He was admitted to the supreme court of the United States in 1878.

In 1860 Mr. Lewis was elected district attorney of Dane county, and held the office for two years. In March, 1867, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district of Wisconsin, which position he held until June,

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1873. He received the appointment of United States district attorney for the western district of Wisconsin in 1878, and was reappointed four years later, serving until 1886. His long occupancy of these official positions is alone evidence, if any were required, that his duties were ably and faithfully performed, for, while incompetent and unworthy men may secure appointment to federal offices, it is very seldom that they long retain them. Both in the position of collector of internal revenue and United States attorney, Mr. Lewis received the highest commendations of his superiors, and made a record for exceptional ability and efficiency.

Mr. Lewis has also taken a deep interest in education matters, and in recognition of this fact he was appointed a member of the board of education of Madison in 1881, and served continuously in that position until January 1, 1896; the last three years of his term he served as president of the board, and was thus at the head of the legislative department of the city school system.

He has been an active member of the Republican party since it was organized, and has done much toward promulgating its principles and securing its victories. This he has done not because he has been identified with the party, but because he believes in its principles and policy. During the presidential campaign of 1896, he was deeply interested in the currency question, regarding the issue as scarcely less important to the financial integrity of the country than was that of 1860 to 1865 to the preservation of the government itself.

Mr. Lewis now has associated with him in the practice of law Messrs. Briggs and Dudgeon, he being at the head of the firm. On the death of Hon. James C. Hopkins, judge of the district court of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, his name was prominently mentioned and considered in connection with the appointment as his successor, but the present incumbent. Hon. Romanzo Bunn, who at that time for several years had been the judge of the Sixth judicial circuit, and proven his eminent ability and fitness for judicial positions, was finally selected over Mr. Lewis and the Hon. B. Cassoday, now chief justice of the state supreme court, whose name had also been

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mentioned in connection with the office, but who at that time, like Mr. Lewis, had been untried in a judicial position.

On the death of Judge Alva Stewart, he was the choice of many members of the bar of the Ninth judicial circuit, as his successor.

Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Charlotte E. Clarke of Madison, September, 1, 1858. She died in August, 1884. Mrs. Lewis was well known in literary and horticultural circles, and especially as a writer upon horticultural subjects. She was the secretary of the State Horticultural society at the time of her death.

Three daughters were born to them, Lottie Breese, who died in July, 1883; Bessie Russell, now the wife of Lloyd Skinner of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, and Sophie M., wife of Hon. H. E. Briggs of Madison, Wisconsin, now United States attorney for the western district of Wisconsin, and a member of the law firm of which Mr. Lewis is the senior member.

SIMMONS, Zalmon Gilbert, has been a resident of Kenosha since June 12th, 1843, and in a very large sense may be said to be the father of that thriving city. The family is of German-English origin, but has been so long in this country that it may be said to be American in all its characteristics. The grandfather of Z. G. Simmons, Rouse Simmons, moved from Rhode Island to Montgomery county, New York, near the beginning of the present century. There Ezra Simmons, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, April 3rd, 1805, there he met and married Miss Maria Gilbert, and there Z. G. Simmons was born, September 10th, 1828. Soon after his marriage, Ezra Simmons, who had been a teacher and clerk, moved into the forest of Oneida county, New

ZALMON GILBERT SIMMONS.

York, cleared a farm, on which he lived until 1839, when he took up his residence in Rome, the county scat of the county. Lured by the great promise of the country west of Lake Michigan, Ezra Simmons, with his wife and young boy, set out by boat for Lake county, Illinois, and landed at Southport, now Kenosha, on the 12th of June, 1843. The

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lad was but fifteen years of age, but physically well developed, and of great courage and inflexible determination. He attended the local schools in his new home, and his eighteenth year, when he became a teacher. This occupation he followed until he attained his majority, when he became a clerk in the store of Seth Doan, in Kenosha, receiving a salary of two hundred dollars for the first year's service. Not long after entering this position he had an amusing experience, which illustrates the courage and tenacity of purpose which have characterized him all through his career. Mr. Doan sent him into the country to collect a bill from a creditor of rather doubtful honesty. The man said that he could not or would not pay the debt. But young Simmons stuck to his man until the latter told him he 270 could have a steer for the debt if he would take him away from the herd. This offer was accepted, and, after some hours of struggle, the animal was driven into Kenosha and sold for about the amount of the bill, which was turned over to Mr. Doan, to his great satisfaction and amusement.

Within six months' time Mr. Simmons had acquired the confidence of his employer to such an extent that he was placed in charge of the business, and at the end of sixteen months he had bought out the stock, mostly on credit, and became the proprietor of what he developed into a large and prosperous business, in which he continued for twelve years, meantime having an eye for other enterprises which soon absorbed all his time. In 1856 he acquired a half interest in the Wisconsin State Telegraph company, of which he became president and manager. The company at that time had little promise of the magnitude into which it has since developed, and it is said that the sum paid by Mr. Simmons for his interest, \$500, was all it was worth. Under his vigorous management, however, the lines were extended, the facilities for business enlarged as fast as money for that purpose could be obtained, in short, the work was pushed with a sagacity and vigor that never faltered until, in 1881, it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Western Telegraph company. At the time of the lease the business had paid the cost of construction, the interest on the capital invested and \$1,000,000 beside. The annual rental of these lines, \$100,000, was so graduated that within sixteen years it should pay \$150,000 per annum for ninety-nine

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years, divided in \$3,500,000 stock, in addition to the seven per cent on a bond issue of \$1,250,000. Mr. Simmons became a director in the Western Union company and retained the position for several years.

His next enterprise was in connection with the Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island railroad. The company which had been constructing this road had become hopelessly involved, before it was completed, and appealed to him for aid in their dilemma. He was made president, and by endorsing the paper of the company he succeeded in having the road completed. But there was no money to equip it, and the stock-holders, refusing to submit to an assessment for that purpose, turned the road over to Mr. Simmons to conduct as he pleased. The company was bankrupt, but he shouldered the burden, and, in time, the difficulties were surmounted, and the road has now become a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern system.

In 1865 Mr. Simmons purchased a half interest in the First National bank of Kenosha, and became its president, which position he has held up to the present time. During all these years the bank has promptly met all its obligations, and has proved a source of great convenience to the many manufacturing establishments of the city.

His enterprises, however, have not been confined to Kenosha, or to the state. He conceived the idea of constructing a railroad from Maniton Springs to the summit of Pike's Peak in Colorado, and it was completed in June, 1891, the terminus of the road being 14,143 feet above the sea level, the highest point ever reached by rail. The road is a marvel of engineering skill.

Mr. Simmons has been a Republican "from his youth up." He represented his county in the legislature in 1865, and was mayor of Kenosha in 1884-5. During his incumbency of the latter office he succeeded in refunding the enormous debt of the city, \$1,750,000, in twenty-year bonds for \$200,000, thus relieving it of the incubus under which its industrial

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interests had been well nigh ruined. All this herculean work he accomplished without compensation, and for the interest he felt in the growth of the city and its future prosperity.

On the 20th of April, 1850, Mr. Simmons was married to Miss Emma F., daughter of Captain Morris Robinson, a prominent pioneer of Lake county, Illinois. They have 271 had six children, but three of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Arthur F. Town of Chicago, Mrs. A. H. Lance of Kenosha, and Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr., treasurer and general manager of the Davy Clay Ballast company of Kenosha. The eldest son, Gilbert M., died in 1890, universally regretted by those who knew him. He was cashier of the First National Bank of Kenosha at the time of his death, and was a young man of great ability and promise.

Mr. Simmons is a Unitarian in religion, and makes friends of all with whom he becomes associated. He is a member of the Milwaukee and Chicago clubs.

A man of great enterprise and boundless courage and resources, he has accomplished much both for himself and for the communities in which he moves, and for the social and material progress of the state.

WILLIAMSON, Dr. James Louis, owns and lives in the old residence. No. 325 Hanover street, long occupied by Dr. Ortem one of the early settlers of Milwaukee. His father is Selah M. Williamson, a well-to-do farmer, nw retired and living in Layton Park. Milwaukee county. He was born in New York, moved with his parents into Canada, and then at twenty-one years of age came to Wisconsin, settling first near Fond du Lac, and later removing to the town of Trenton, four miles north of the village of Fox Lake, where he bought a valuable farm, upon which he lived many years, and which he still owns. He also owns farms in Delaware and Minnesota. Dr. Williamson's mother, Amanda Learned, was born in New Hampshire, removed with her parents to Canada, and taught school for a number of years prior to her marriage to Mr. Williamson. She was one of a family of thirteen children, one of whom, Monroe Learned of Waupun, Wisconsin, is one of the

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largest and wealthiest land owners in that region. Both parents have always been active in the M. E. church. One of Dr. Williamson's uncles, Rev. Sprague Williamson, is

DR. JAMES WILLIAMSON

one of the leading men in the M. E. church in the province of Ontario, and a lecturer and orator of considerable renown both in the province and in the State. He holds a position analagous to that of bishop in the United States. Another uncle, Truman Williamson, lately deceased, was a large land owner in the San Juan valley of California, and a member of the firm of Mattson & Williamson Co., extensive manufacturers of agricultural implements, in Stockton, California. A brother of the subject of this sketch, Dr. Luther R. Williamson, is also a resident of Milwaukee. He was born near Fox Lake, Wisconsin, was educated in the district school, Ripon College and the state university. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, from which he graduated with honors, and is now enjoying a lucrative practice.

Dr. J. L. Williamson was born on a farm on what is known as Mackford prairie, town of Trenton, Dodge county, Wisconsin. His early education was received in the home district school; but, when twelve years of age, he entered the Fox Lake High School, which he attended until he was seventeen. He then took a course in the business college in Oshkosh, and after that had nearly two years at Ripon College. He next entered the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated in 1881, with high class honors; and had awarded to him, by Dr. N. S. Davis, dean of the faculty, the first prize for the best graduation thesis in a class of fifty-one. He began the practice of medicine and surgery in Milwaukee in 1882, opening an office on Grove street, and has enjoyed more than the average of patronage and success.

He is a member of the State Medical society, and was assistant health officer under Dr. Martin for eight and a half years.

In politics he is a Republican, and always voted that ticket.

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He is a trustee of Asbury, M. E. church, and one of its most ardent supporters.

Dr. Williamson was married, in 1884, to Miss Florence Blood of Chicago, and they have one child, a daughter, Dorothy.

Dr. Williamson is something of a sportsman, and is one of the best amateur marksmen in the country. In a recent contest at National Park, the doctor made one hundred and ninety out of a possible two hundred live bird shots, which is a world's record breaker.

COLE, Charles Eugene, M. D., Ph. B., a resident of Prairie du Chien, is the son of Samuel C. Cole, a native of New Jersey, who came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1848, locating first in Fond du Lac county, and afterward removing to Monroe county, where he was a prosperous farmer for many years. In 1883 he removed to Ransom county, North Dakota, where he opened up a large farm. While at that place his health failed, and he died January 30th, 1887.

Dr. Cole's mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth H. Littell, was also a native of New Jersey, and came with her parents to Wisconsin at the same time the Coles came. After her husband's death she resided with her son, the doctor, until her own death, November 17th, 1894. In addition to the death of his parents, Dr. Cole, since he began his medical studies, has lost by death two brothers and a sister, and he is now the sole survivor of a family of six.

Dr. C. E. Cole was born in Monroe county, Wis., on the 8th of April, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and in the Tomah high school. He also read the full Chautauqua course, passed the examination therein and received the course diploma in 1890. The same year he finished a course in the Chicago College of Science, and received the degree of Ph. B. Dr. Cole began his medical studies while a school boy at Tomah, and later pursued them in the office of Dr. F. D. Cass, then a prominent homeopathic physician of that place. After several years of study under a

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preceptor and in a pharmacy, he took his first course of medical lectures, in the winter of 1884-5, at the Minnesota Hospital Medical College in Minneapolis. He then practiced medicine and pharmacy in the Red River valley, N. D., until the winter of 1886-7, when he returned to the Minnesota Hospital College and took another course of lectures; but, when within six weeks of graduation, he was called home by the sudden death of his father, and he was prevented by business affairs from returning to complete his course at that time; the purpose, however, remained. Business in Dakota being unpromising on account of the failure of crops, the young doctor resolved to return to his native state, Wisconsin, and seek a new location. Accordingly, in 1887, he made his home in Wauzeka, Crawford county, where he remained for nearly four years, acquiring a large practice throughout the county. In 1891 he removed to Prairie du Chien, but he did not lose any of his extensive practice by the change of residence. Although his previous medical training had been received in an allopathic college, and he had studied under both homeopathic and allopathic preceptors, 273 his preference had always been for the eclectic system of medicine; and he, therefore, purchased and read the literature of that system and adopted it in his practice. In the winter of 1892-3 he attended the Iowa Eclectic Medical College, and graduated therefrom in the spring following. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical society, the National Eclectic Medical association, the American Public Health association and the United States Medical Practitioners' Protective alliance. He was present at the world's congress of eclectic physicians and surgeons, convened in Chicago in June, 1893, and is a member of the World's Congress auxiliary. Dr. Cole is also a registered pharmacist, and during his early years of medical study had practical experience in compounding physicians' prescriptions. He was vice-president of the State Eclectic Medical society for 1896, and was elected president at the meeting in Milwaukee in May, 1897. He was also a committee on legislation for Wisconsin in the National Eclectic Medical association at Minnetonka, Minn., July 15-17, 1897.

As were his father and grandfathers, Dr. Cole is a thorough Republican: he has held the office of town or village clerk for several terms, in places where he has resided, and has

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taken a prominent part in the organization of two villages, and in the construction of village ordinances. While in North Dakota, during the early days of its settlement, he was for four years deputy sheriff of Ransom county, and had a large experience in dealing with criminals and made many daring arrests. Dr. Cole is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman.

He was married in June, 1891, to Miss Letta Rice of Wauzeka, Wis. They have no children.

Dr. Cole's medical library and office equipment are second to none in western Wisconsin, and he neglects no effort to keep up with the progress of his profession. He has successfully performed many difficult surgical operations, and has also discovered specifics

CHARLES EUGENE COLE.

for the cure of hernia and hemorrhoids which have effected a cure in eighty per cent or more of the cases which he has treated. He has attended lectures at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and anticipates soon taking a thorough course in that institution.

BULL, Stephen, president of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company of Racine, president of the Manufacturers National Bank and president of the Milwaukee Harvester company, is a son of De Grove and Amanda Maria Crosby Bull, and was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., on the 14th of March, 1822. His opportunities for an education were very meagre; but he made the most of them, and acquired the best that the district school of that time afforded. His attendance at school was limited to the winter, as the homestead farm required his labor during the other seasons. He has always been a persistent reader; and, although a very busy man, he has kept himself well informed upon all leading questions of the day, and this he has accomplished by allowing no waste of opportunity 274

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or time. A life thus regulated is bound to be successful and his has been pre-eminently so.

In 1845 he came to Wisconsin, settling at Spring Prairie, Walworth county, where he remained for some years. In 1857 he made his residence in Racine, entering the employ of J. I. Case, and five years thereafter entered the firm of J. I. Case & Co., as an equal partner with J. I. Case, M. B. Erskine and R. H. Baker. The firm was incorporated, in 1880, under the name of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company. Both as a firm and as a corporation it has been uniformly successful, and has grown into the leading concern of its kind in the United States, if not in the world. Upon the death of Mr. Case, in 1891, Mr. Bull was chosen president of the company, in which capacity he has rendered it most efficient service.

Mr. Bull's life is one of the best examples of the rise of a prudent, painstaking and honest worker to which one can point. It has, since childhood, been marked by an earnest effort for the solutions of some of the industrial problems which are to be faced in living; and those who labor under the delusion that opportunities are now all gone and that a prosperous career was a simple matter during his time may correct such notions when they learn that at the age of seven years he was receiving but ten cents a day for riding a horse in the lead of a plowing oxen team.

Business has so occupied Mr. Bull's time and thought that he has devoted little attention to political affairs; he has however always been a public-spirited citizen, aiding in the progress and prosperity of the community in which he has so long lived. Many positions of trust, responsibility and honor, in the state, county and city, have been tendered him, but he has always believed in doing well whatever duties he assumed, and for this reason he has not felt that he could suffer his attention to be diverted from the business in which others as well as himself were so deeply interested. His life has been one without ostentation, and what leisure he has had has been passed largely in the enjoyment of his home and the company of his family. His charities are numerous, but rarely known beyond

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their recipients. Highly respected by all his acquaintances, he is perhaps most esteemed by those who are connected, in any way, with the enterprises which he directs.

Mr. Bull was married, in 1849, to Ellen C. Kellogg, who died in 1880. He has one son and four daughters living. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the Universalist church.

BECKER, Danforth, who resides in Milwaukee, is the son of Abraham Becker, who was a lawyer in active practice in Central New York for forty years prior to his death in August, 1868. He was the leading trial lawyer in several counties in that portion of the state, and was owner of a national bank of \$200,000 capital, and a number of farms in the region of his home. His father went to New York City from Pennsylvania, rich in continental bank money, but, on arriving at the end of his then long journey, he discovered that the bank had failed, and he was 275 penniless. But nothing daunted, he took an ax and chopped his way through the wilderness to the region where the subject of this sketch and his father were born.

The mother of Danforth Becker was Maria Danforth, the third daughter of Judge Thomas Paine Danforth of Middleburg, Schoharie county, N. Y. The judge was the builder and owner of toll roads and bridges, and naturally an anti-railroad man. The Danforth family came to Massachusetts Bay in 1634, from England, and are of Danish-British stock, dating from the conquest of the English in the ninth century. Mrs. Becker's youngest brother, Volney, married the sister of Gabriel Bouck of Oshkosh, and daughter of Gov. Bouck, who was elected governor of New York on the canal reform issue.

Danforth Becker was born the 11th of March, 1850, in South Worcester, Otsego county, New York, the county made historic by the works of J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. He attended the public, select and academic schools at and near the place of his birth, Anthony's Latin School in Albany, graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, received instruction in chemistry in the state normal school, attended the law and medical department of Union University, graduated from the Albany law school, and was admitted

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to the bar at the general term of the supreme court held in Schenectady, in November, 1873. He immediately began the practice of law in New York City, on Pine street, opposite the United States sub-treasury, remaining there until July, 1886, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he has since been in the practice of his profession, which for twenty-four years has been that of general law business, covering mercantile, banking and corporate law, realty and street railway litigation and counsel for the oldest bank in the west.

He was a member of the Albany Burgesses corps, the oldest company of light infantry in the United States, from the year 1868 to 1875, with which he made many trips to different

DANFORTH BECKER.

cities, including Washington, upon the occasion of the inaugurals of President Grant, and resisted the first railroad riot in the United States—at Albany.

Politically he is a Democrat by birth, education and inclination.

He was married on August 9th, 1892, to Birdella Alsytha Markham, who was born and raised at Eureka, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Her father was born in 1847, at Dayton Summit, now Markham, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., of the old English Markham stock. Her mother was born in Eureka, Wisconsin, a member of a Pennsylvania family of the name of Adams. Her mother's name was Boules or Boullé, and she was born in New York City, near where Washington market is located. Her parents were also born in New York City, and were descendants of French Huguenot stock. When Mrs. Becker's grandmother settled at Eureka, she was offered all the land where the city of Oshkosh now stands for the sum of \$24.00; but she declined the offer because it was "so very marshy," and located in higher and better ground.

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DANIEL PROTHERO.

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PROTHERO, Daniel, is a native of South Wales, having been born in Ystradgynlais, November 26th, 1866. He received his early education in boarding schools and Ystradgynlais College. He attended the normal school of Swansea, from which he received senior honors. Trinity College, London, England, made him an associate in music, and member of the Society of Science, Letters and Art. Trinity College, Toronto, Canada, also made him bachelor of music.

Like most of his countrymen, he early developed a taste for music, and his studies have been pursued with the view, first of all, of fitting him for the practice of that profession. Possessed of a voice of great power and compass, and of most pleasing tone, he has at once won the popular favor both as a singer and instructor. Coming to Milwaukee, in October, 1894, he met with a hearty reception in musical circles, and speedily made professional engagements sufficient to fill the greater part of his time. He has students in voice culture, has appeared as singer in concerts, in great religious conventions, and has a bright professional career opening up before him. He is conductor of the choir of the First Baptist church, and vocal class in the Young Men's Christian association, the Lyric Glee club, of the Orpheus club of Racine, Wisconsin, and of the Union Christian chorus of Milwaukee.

Mr. Prothero is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian church, as are many of his countrymen, and there are no more stirring, useful citizens than they. He was married to Miss Hannah Harris of Seranton, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of April, 1892; and they have one daughter, Helen.

HAIGHT, Theron W., a prominent attorney and journalist of Waukesha, was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 14th of September, 1840. His parents were Morris and Lois Myrick Haight, descendants of early New England settlers—the founders of the family on the paternal side in this country coming here in 1629. The parents of T. W. Haight came to Wisconsin in 1867, and died here in the seventies. Of the four sons, Theron, the

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youngest, is the only one living; two died in the army, sacrifices to the purification of the nation and the maintenance of the integrity of the government.

T. W. Haight had the advantage of a good elementary education in the schools of his home, and afterward had private instruction from Dr. Paret, subsequently bishop of the Episcopal church of Maryland, by whom the boy was prepared for college. The breaking out of the civil war found him temporarily engaged in teaching in Dr. Paret's school, as a financial and educational preparation to the full college course which he purposed pursuing. The strains of martial music and the tramp of armed men on every side ended all thought of further study, and the young man enlisted at Ellisburg, N. Y., in May, 1861, in the Twenty-fourth New York infantry. He was soon in the thickest of the conflict, passing, as so many others did, from the quiet and contemplative walks of college life to the terrible scenes of battle and carnage, yet performing all these stern duties with bravery, fidelity and an intelligent comprehension of the principles involved. Sick and wounded he still adhered to the duties which he had voluntarily taken up, and step by step he was promoted from corporal to first lieutenant, which rank he held when the term of service of his regiment expired, in May, 1863. He participated in the Virginia campaigns, was in the battles of Manassas, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Front Royal, Gainesville, second Bull Run, and many other scarcely less sanguinary conflicts.

Both of his brothers having lost their lives in the service, and his parents protesting for this reason against his re-entering the army, Mr. Haight did not return there, but spent a year in study, principally the German and French languages, and, going to Waukesha country in 1864, taught school in Mukwonago for a year and a half. After his he studied law with Paine & Co. in Milwaukee, taught in the Spencerian Business College, and in 1868 was city editor of the Sentinel. In 1870 he became proprietor of The Waukesha Freeman, and published it for six years, when he sold it to its present proprietor—Mr. Youmans. He was then appointed secretary of the state board of charities. This position he held for two years, when he resigned and opened a law office in Waukesha, which he has conducted since. In 1880 and 1881 he was principal editorial writer of the Sentinel, and has done

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much correspondence for leading journals in Milwaukee and elsewhere, and has written several of the war papers published in the Loyal Legion collections, as well as pamphlets on various subjects. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and has been a member of the country board of supervisors. His law business and journalistic work keep him fully employed; yet he finds time for active membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has held many important official positions, and also in the Wisconsin commandery of

THERON W. HAIGHT.

the Loyal Legion. In the order of Odd Fellows, he has been grand patriarch of the state.

In the spring of 1870 he was married to Annie, daughter of Dr. H. A. Youmans of Mukwonago, Wisconsin, and they have a family of five surviving children—two girls and three boys, their eldest son, a young man of highest promise, having died in 1893.

LORENZ, Richard, of Milwaukee, a painter of note and a teacher of art, is the son of German parents, and was born in Voigtstest, Prussia, February 9th, 1858. His early education was received in the public schools, and this was followed by a course of study in a private school in Weimar. His art education was also obtained in the same city.

Mr. Lorenz came to Milwaukee in 1886, under an engagement to paint panoramas of the battles of Chattanooga and Atlanta, and the Crucifixion of Christ. He has resided in Cleveland, but most of the time since coming to this country he has spent in Milwaukee. In 1887 he went to San Francisco, and put up the panorama of the battle of Chattanooga.

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RICHARD LORENZ.

After this he spent one year in Texas, making studies in frontier life. In 1888 he took Professor von Ernst's place in the Milwaukee Art School during his absence of several months. Since then he has been engaged in teaching art and in painting.

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Among his most notable productions are "Burial on the Plains," a study of cow-boy life, which was exhibited at Weimar and at the international exposition at Munich, and which belongs to Mrs. Schandein of Milwaukee; "Alone," which was exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago; "Caught in a Blizzard," and "Sunday on the Plains."

During Mr. Lorenz' academic course he took the Carl Alexander prize twice—the highest prize at the Weimar school. Before coming to this country he exhibited his work, first, at Antwerp, in 1885, and, secondly, at the Berlin international exposition.

Mr. Lorenz is politically a Democrat, but voted in 1896 for McKinley for president. He belongs to number of the art societies in Germany. In matters of religion his sympathies are with the Lutherans.

ZIMMERMAN, Albert Gregory, one of the prominent lawyers of Madison, was born in Elgin, Iowa, July 23rd, 1862, the second child and oldest son of a family of seven children. His father, George Zimmerman, is a wagon and carriage maker, who came to this country from Germany in 1852, when sixteen years of age, and settled in Iowa. George Zimmerman served in the Union army in the civil war, as a private and corporal, in the Thirty-eight and Thirty-fourth Iowa infantry. He also had three brothers in the military service of their adopted country. His present home is Mt. Hope, Grant county, Wisconsin.

In 1868 the family removed to Wisconsin, where they have since resided. Young Zimmerman, after the age of twelve years, took care of himself, working on farms in summers and attending the common schools in winters. In this way he secured education sufficient to enable him to teach a district school, a certificate of qualification for which he obtained when but fifteen years of age. He afterward also obtained a state teacher's certificate. At seventeen he began teaching, and for the next ten years he was either student or teacher. In 1885 he graduated from the Northern College of Indiana, receiving the degree of B. S., and subsequently organized the Bloomington, Wis., high school, and for four years was its principal. In 1889 he entered the law department of the state

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university, studying at the same time in the office of Judge Sicbecker, and graduated in 1890, with the degree of L.L. B. In April of that year he was admitted to the bar on state examination, and formed a law partnership in May with G. E. Roc, which lasted until July following, when it was merged into that of La Follette, Harper, Roe & Zimmerman, which continued until October, 1894, when it was dissolved. Since that time he has practiced alone. As a member of the firm just named he acquired an experience in all the various courts more extensive than ordinarily falls to the lot of beginners in the profession. On a judicial turn of mind, and a thorough student, he soon attracted attention by the breadth of his knowledge and the maturity of his judgment. In addition to what may be termed his general court practice, he had charge of the probate practice of the firm, and thoroughly mastered the intricate questions in the laws relating to that branch of the profession, and he has been connected with some very important litigation in all branches of practice.

On account of his strict integrity, natural ability and his legal qualifications, public attention has been turned toward him as one well fitted for public office, but he has not shown much inclination in this direction. He is an active Republican in politics, and has rendered his party excellent service in the campaigns of recent years, but not simply for personal ends. His political methods are open and above reproach, and while he is a strong advocate of the principles and men that receive his approval, he is a generous and just opponent. He has been a delegate to many conventions, was chairman of the Republican city convention of Madison a year ago, and was an ardent supporter of the nomination of Mr. La Follette for governor in the convention last August.

In response to a call from many members of the bar and leading citizens of Dane county, he became an independent candidate for county judge of Dane county, in the spring of 1897, against the sitting judge and another candidate; and after a sharp contest he came within 219 votes of an election in a total vote of nearly 12,000; and, under the

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circumstances, he came out of the contest with a prestige that could not have been much enhanced by a complete victory.

In 1892 Mr. Zimmerman was married to Miss Nell Brown of Bloomington, Wis., whose unusual attractions of mind and person have made them many friends in social life, and contributed much to her husband's success.

He is an attendant of the Congregational church, a member of the Masonic order, and

ALBERT GREGORY ZIMMERMAN.

active in measures for social and educational advancement.

Although a thorough lawyer and devoted to his profession, Mr. Zimmerman finds time for the study of history, of which he is very fond, and for excursions into the field of lighter literature, which serve as a relief from the sterner duties of his profession, and give his productions a marked literary finish.

MANN, John E., judge of the county court of Milwaukee county, is a native of Schoharie county, New York, where he was born on the 4th of March, 1821. He was prepared for college in the local schools of his native county, and entered the sophomore class of Williams College, where he remained two terms, and then entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1843. After leaving college, he entered the office of Jacob Houck as a student at law; and, having pursued the study the usual time, he passed the examination, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court in Utica, in 1847. Returning to his 280

JOHN E. MANN.

home, he opened an office, and began the practice of his chosen profession, which he continued seven years, or until the summer of 1854, when he removed to Wisconsin, settling in West Bend, the county scat of Washington county. Here he formed a partnership with L. F. Frisby, long known as a prominent lawyer and politician, and toward

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the end of his life, attorney-general of the state. This partnership continued until 1859, when Judge Mann was elected judge of the circuit court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Larabee. In the following April he was re-elected for the full term of six years. At the expiration of this term, he removed to Milwaukee, and returned to the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with F. W. Cotzhausen, then as now a prominent member of the bar. This partnership continued until 1874, when he was appointed county judge, by Governor Taylor, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. L. Palmer. To this office he was afterward elected, by popular vote, for the full term, and this position he has filled by successive re-elections, as often as the term expired, until the present time. Judge Mann has now filled the office for more than twenty years, and the fact that he has had little or no opposition to his re-election when his term has expired is the best testimonial to his ability and integrity that could be produced. Thoroughly versed in the law, especially that branch of it involved in the discharge of his official duties, painstaking in his work, courteous in manner toward all appearing in this court, he has made many friends who will long retain a pleasant memory of him as an upright judge and a genial gentleman in private life.

In 1845 Judge Mann was married to Catharine Dietz, granddaughter of William Dietz, who was an intimate political friend of Martin Van Buren, and at one time a member of the lower house of congress.

FLETT, William Hadley, member of the legislature of 1897 from Merrill, Lincoln county, was born in the town of Somers, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, May 10th, 1856. His father, James Flett, a retired farmer, in comfortable circumstances, living in Somers, is a Scotchman by birth, and came to Wisconsin from the Orkney Islands, in 1855, settling in Kenosha county. Mr. Flett's mother, Ann Heddle prior to her marriage, was a native of the Orkney Island, where she was married in 1845. She came to this country with her husband, and, after a most useful life, died in 1895, at the age of seventy years. She was a woman of strong character and deeply conscientious nature, was devoted, in the highest degree, to her family of eight sons, over whom she exercised a profound influence,

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and for whose greatest good she was ever zealous. The ancestors on both sides were of the middle classes in Scotland, and for generations had been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Young Flett received, during his boyhood, such education as was afforded by the common country schools, and at seventeen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for two years. He had, however, a desire for a liberal education, and, while following his trade of carpenter, spent his evenings in study, and in this way finally secured a certificate that he was qualified to teach a district or common school, and began teaching when nineteen years of age. By teaching winters and working at his trade in the summer, he at length succeeded in saving money enough to enable him to take a two years' course in the University of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1880 he was compelled by lack of means to resort again to teaching, which he continued for two years. While in the university he was a member of the Hesperian Debating society, and, just before leaving, represented that society in a public debate. At about this time he decided to abandon further prosecution of literary and scientific studies, and take up the law. In pursuance of this determination he entered the law office of Quarles & Winslow of Racine, in the fall of 1882, and studied there for one year. He then entered the law department of the university, and graduated therefrom in 1884.

He began the practice of law in Madison the year of his graduation, but remained there only a few months, going thence to Merrill, Lincoln county, where he opened an office in 1885. Business prospered from the start, and it became necessary, in 1888, for him to take a partner. The business has since been conducted under the firm name of Flett & Porter. It has been successful beyond anticipation, and Mr. Flett may well feel satisfied with the result.

He is financially interested in many business enterprises in Merrill, and has taken a prominent part in all measures for the betterment of the city and county. He has for some years been a director of the Scott free library, and the Merrill Advancement association.

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Mr. Flett is a Republican in politics, and has taken active part in party work, both in party councils and on the stump. He has

WILLIAM HADLEY FLETT.

been chairman of the Republican county and congressional committees, and is now city attorney and has been for five years. He was elected member of the assembly, in the fall of 1896, for Lincoln and Taylor counties.

He is a Free Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married to Miss Clara Baker of Madison, in 1887.

COHN, Alfred Julius, D. D. S., is a resident of Milwaukee, and the son of Hugo Cohn, who came to Milwaukee in 1854, and has been continuously employed in the store of T. A. Chapman & Co. for thirty-three years, being the oldest clerk in the service of that firm. Dr. Cohn's mother, *nee* Magdalena Reinell, has been a resident of Milwaukee since 1846. Loebel Cohn, the doctor's grandfather, was born in Germany in 1792, but when very young removed to France, where he took part in the Napoleon wars that convulsed Europe in the early part of the present century. He entered the French army when under eighteen years of age, and was in the historic march to Moscow and the fearful retreat therefrom.

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ALFRED JULIUS COHN.

He was also in the battle of Lutzen, and at Waterloo under Marshall Ney. His Wife, *nee* Johanna Friedberg, was born in France, Christmas eve, in the year 1799. She had two brothers in the French army who fought for the French in Algeria. One was a captain and the other a lieutenant; and they also took part in the campaign against Moscow, but never returned and were never heard of after they began their march. Loebel Cohn arrived in Milwaukee in 1854, with his wife, two daughters and son Hugo, three brothers of the latter, Julius, Maurice and David, having preceded him. Loebel Cohn died in 1879, and his wife, Johanna, in 1886. Dr. Cohn's maternal grandparents, Nicholas Reinell and wife,

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immigrated from Selb, Bavaria, to Milwaukee in 1846, the former being then thirty-five years of age and the latter some five years younger. Of their nine daughters four were born in Bavaria and the others in Milwaukee. Nicholas Reinel was by trade a wire weaver, but left that for civil engineering, and was one of the corps of engineers that surveyed and directed the construction of the first railroad that was built into Milwaukee. Hugo Cohn married Magdalena Reinel in 1863. Four children were born to them, Arthur H., Alfred J., Alida M., and Alice H. Both sons received a collegiate education, the elder receiving at graduation the degrees of M. D. and Ph. G., and Alfred that of D. D. S.

Alfred J. Cohn, the subject of this sketch, was born in Milwaukee on the 27th of July, 1869, and was educated principally in the schools of the city. After leaving them in 1886, he began the study of dentistry, under the direction of Drs. Maercklein; and, at the end of two years, he left for Philadelphia, to finish his studies, and entered the celebrated University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, after a two years' course in 1890. On returning to his native city he began the practice of his profession at once, meeting with unusual success. Upon the organization of the dental department of the Milwaukee Medical College, he was called to the chair of materia medica and dental pathology and therapeutics, and was elected to the board of directors, his term expiring in 1895.

Dr. Cohn is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental association; and, in fraternal circles, he is a well-known Knight of Pythias. His party affiliations have been and still are Republican. He is a member of the West Side Turner society, and has won many prizes in the contests of the organization. He is also a member of the Germania society. He is unmarried.

ROGERS, Daniel Graham, one of the older and most widely known members of the Milwaukee bar, was born at West Point, Orange county, New York, November 20th, 1824. He was fitted for college at Montgomery Academy, and, after his graduation, was assistant principal of that institution for about two years. After leaving this position he studied law in the office of Hon. Hugh B. Bull, and subsequently took a course in the National Law

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School at Ballston Spa, New York. While pursuing this course, he attended a general term of court at Poughkeepsie, 283 was examined for practice and admitted to the bar July 7th, 1851. He then completed his studies at the law school and received the degree of B. L., signed by Chancellor Walworth, president of the board of trustees of the school. He began practice in Montgomery, New York, but came west in 1853, in search of a more promising location for the practice of his profession, and a more desirable place of residence. These he found in Milwaukee. He returned to Montgomery, was married, and finally, in 1856, removed to Milwaukee, where he was admitted to the bar, opened an office, and has been in continuous practice in all the courts ever since.

During the war of the rebellion he was examined for service, but the examining board rejected him as unequal to military duty, but, with patriotic purpose, he hired a man to represent him in the army, a certificate of which service he received from J. B. Frey provost marshal-general. This recruit served his term and came back uninjured. This was the first, if not the only volunteer recruit sent from Milwaukee.

Mr. Rogers has been a Republican since the formation of the Republican party. Prior to that he was a Henry Clay Whig. He has not sought office, and never held any except that he was for a time member of the city council, and afterwards member of the board of aldermen, representing the Seventh ward in both bodies.

He has five children, all of whom were born in Milwaukee, and have reached adult age.

Mr. Rogers has dealt largely in real estate, and laid out several additions to the city, which bear his name. He has also had, for many years, a large law practice—at times more than could be properly attended to; and he has had the settlement of many estates, some of the largest in the county.

He is a man remarkable for mental and physical activity, forms his opinions with great rapidity, and has, in an unusual degree, the courage to maintain them. When convinced that he is right he is seldom swerved

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DANIEL, GRAHAM ROGERS.

from the course which he has marked out for himself. He has been an enterprising and useful citizen, and one who has made his mark in the growth and progress of the city.

BOSTWICK, Joseph Morton, for many years one of the leading and most successful merchants of Janesville, has a genius for business. In all the years that he has been in trade he has not had a failure, but his business has steadily grown until it is now one of the largest in the interior of the state. This phenomenally successful man is the son of Joseph Bostwick, who was a farmer and drover in comfortable circumstances a part of the time, J. M. Bostwick's mother, whose maiden name was Fannie Mattison, was a native of Vermont. Her father and three or four brothers fourth in the battle of Bennington, their farm being near the battlefield.

J. M. Bostwick was born in Genesee country, New York, February 3rd, 1834. He had slight educational advantages in the common district school near his home, and this advantages, such as they were, he surrendered at 284

JOSEPH MORTON BOSTWICK.

the early age of fourteen years, and never afterward resumed them. But the boy had what has stood him in good stead—he had courage, industry and tenacity of purpose. He came to Janesville in the fall of 1847, and that has been his home since that time. The next fall he went to work for Bailey & Dimock, merchants, and has been selling dry goods ever since. After he had worked for them about two years, they sold out to H. O. Clark & Co., and that firm, after continuing the business some four years, failed. Young Bostwick then went to work for A. W. Wheelock; and after two years, he also failed Mr. Bostwick, in company with Wm. Knowles, bought the stock of goods, and closed it out. Then, in company with O. K. Bennett, he purchased new goods and the balance of the H.O. Clark stock, and began the mercantile career which has proved so successful. The partnership lasted four years and a half, and was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr.

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Bostwick then formed a partnership with M. C. Smith, which continued twenty-one years and was then dissolved. Mr. Bostwick, desiring to establish his sons in business, took them into partnership with him, under the firm name of J. M. Bostwick & Sons, and so the business is now conducted in a most extensive and successful manner.

During the war, Mr. Bostwick says, he belonged to the income guard, whose duty it was to keep the city quota of soldiers full, look after soldiers' families and furnish the means for such demands. He gave fifty dollars for these purposes every time he was called upon, which was quite often.

Mr. Bostwick has always been a Republican, and was once elected to the board of aldermen. Becoming a candidate for re-election, he was defeated, and that quenched all his political aspirations.

He is a Knight of Pythias. He says that his religion is universal—that he treats all churches alike—pays something to all of them.

Mr. Bostwick has been twice married, the first time to Harriet Allen, and the second time to Emma G. Coryell. The first wife had nine children—six sons and three daughters; the second has had three—two daughters and one son. The oldest son graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis, has been in the navy for twenty-four years, and is now a lieutenant, stationed at Vallejo, California. He has an excellent record in the service.

BARTLETT, Francis Wayland, a prominent business man of New Richmond, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Harmony, Maine, May 13, 1834. His father, Joel Bartlett, was a resident of Maine, in good financial circumstances, and a man of standing and influence in the community where he lived, and was a member of the Maine legislature in 1830. He was actively engaged for many years in the lumber business in Maine, but came west in 1858, and located in New Richmond, where he was among the earliest settlers. F.W. Bartlett's mother was Jane G. McCurdy of Bath, Maine, who died in 1838. Mr. Bartlett received an academic education and began earning money by clerking in a country

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dry goods store, where he remained four years. He came with his father to New Richmond in 1858, and was engaged in teaching school until 1861, when he was appointed by President Lincoln register of the United States land office at Bayfield, Wisconsin, in which office he served until 1867. In the spring of 1868, he engaged in the coal and wood business in Milwaukee, under the firm name of Stewart, Bates & Bartlett. He was successful in this business, and, after continuing it for several years, disposed of his interest, and, returning to New Richmond, engaged in the lumbering business with his father, under the firm name of J. Bartlett & Son, and was also interested in the furniture business. He was one of the incorporators and principal stockholders of the Bank of New Richmond, which was organized in 1878. Of this institution he served as vice-president for three years, when he was chosen president, and has held that important position ever since. He was the first president of the village and president of the first city council.

He has been a member of the Republican party since its formation, and has always given it his support, though never actively engaging in political campaigns.

He is a member and regular attendant of the Congregational church.

In 1867 he was married to Mary J. Stewart of Greenville, Pennsylvania. They have two sons—Maitland Vance and Lawrence Stewart. The eldest is a graduate of Princeton College, having been a member of the class of '91, and received the degree of A. M. in 1892. He graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1895, and spent two years in study and travel in Europe. He is at present pastor of a Presbyterian church in Wilkesbarre, Pa. The youngest son is at school in Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

The Bank of New Richmond, of which Mr. Bartlett is president, has passed through the last three or four years of financial depression

FRANCIS WAYLAND BARTLETT.

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without serious trouble, which is, perhaps, the most substantial testimonial to the wisdom and conservative methods of its management that could be produced.

KUOLT, Albert E., secretary of the city board of health, is the son of Anton Kuolt, a fresco painter, and Anna Blessing, and was born in Utica, New York, January 26th, 1867, but came, with his parents, to Milwaukee, in 1869, and has made the city his home ever since. He was educated in the schools of the Second ward, and took a course in a business college, which, with his practical experience in business affairs, fitted him for the position which he now occupies, and the duties of which he discharges with much satisfaction to all those having business with the department. After leaving school, he learned the printer's trade, and for a time was a compositor on one of the city papers. In 1888 he became connected with J. P. Goclz & Co., wholesale cigar dealers, for which firm he traveled five years, meeting with marked success. He then resigned and accepted a position 286

ALBERT E. KUOLT.

in the office of the secretary of state, as assistant book-keeper. This position he resigned April 1st, 1895, to accept the office he now holds.

He is a working Republican and has been a member of the Republican county committee for six years, and also chairman of the Second ward committee, in both of which positions he has rendered his party efficient and honorable service.

He is a Knight of Pythias and past chancellor of the order.

BROWN, Belno Addison, M. D., a resident of Milwaukee, is the son of Isaac Addison Brown, a retired grain merchant of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Mary Ann Brown. Isaac Addison Brown was born in 1816 on his father's estate, of over one thousand acres, on the slopes and in the valleys of the Green mountain in Plymouth, Windsor county, Vermont. The grandfather, Israel Putnam Brown, was a man of great influence and respectability in the community where he lived. Adam Brown, the great-grandfather of

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Dr. Brown, was a Scotch sea captain, born in Glasgow, and connected with the Browns of that city, a mercantile and sea-faring family, for generations more or less engaged in the naval or commercial shipping of the country, as shown by the family crest, a ship under full sail, with the Latin inscription "Caute et Sedulo" (zealous, but cautious), adopted according to family traditions, because of a brave marine exploit performed by an ancestral worthy against the pirates who infested the seas at that time. Dr. Brown's grandmother on his father's side was Sally Briggs, daughter of Asia Briggs, of an old New England family, whose ancestors came from England on the ship "Fortune," in 1621. The great-grandmother was Priscilla Putnam, a member of the family made notable by the illustrious deeds of Gen. Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame. His mother, Mary Ann Brown, was the daughter of Elijah Brown and Sally Sawyer Preston, and was born in 1817, on her father's picturesque farm in the Au Sable valley amid the Adirondack mountains. His grandfather, Elijah Brown, was a prosperous farmer, and for many years a country squire. His grandmother, Sally Sawyer Preston, came of an old New England family whose forefather, Edmund Preston, came from London, England, on the ship "Christian" in 1653. Dr. Brown is of English and Scotch extraction, but, for generations, his ancestor have been American born, intellectually, morally and financially, among the foremost of those who have founded the institutions of the country and insured its present prosperity.

Dr. Brown was born August 13th, 1846, at Proctorsville, Windsor county, Vermont, and his early education was received at the public school of his native village. When sixteen years of age his parents removed from Proctorsville, Vermont, to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where they now reside, in independent circumstances. Dr. Brown is a graduate of Milton College, Wisconsin, with the degree of Sc. R.; analumnus of Nashotah Theological Seminary, with the degree of B. D., and also a Ph. D. of 287 Windsor College, Maryland. In addition to his collegiate education, he spent some time in study and travel in Europe. At twenty-six years of age he entered the ministry of the church, and was ordained deacon and priest by the late Bishop McCoskry of Michigan. He was then transferred to the diocese of Massachusetts, and placed in charge of a parish in the busy manufacturing city of

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Lawrence. Here he remained for nearly ten years, gaining the respect and affection of his people, among whom he is still most pleasantly remembered. Dr. Brown, having decided to take up the study of medicine, entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1886 with the degree of M. D. Four years later he returned to the university and took a special course on the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, under the personal tuition of Prof. Flemming Carrow, a surgeon of great skill and reputation as an operator and teacher. He also received the degrees of M. D. and C. M. from Trinity University, Toronto, Canada. In addition to his special course just mentioned, he has spent some time as a student in various hospitals in the country, pursuing his studies in ophthalmology and otology. In 1891 Dr. Brown took up his residence in Milwaukee, opening an office for the practice of his specialty at 201 Grand avenue, where he still remains. Upon the inauguration of the Milwaukee Medical College and School of Dentistry, Dr. Brown was elected professor of ophthalmology and otology by the directors, and secretary by the faculty, which positions he still holds. As a teacher he is clear and forcible in his methods, popular in manner, and the course in his special department is said to be excelled by few, if any, colleges in the country. The doctor also holds the post of oculist and aurist in Trinity hospital, aural surgeon to the Milwaukee Free Dispensary, and instructor in the Trinity Training School for Nurses.

In politics Dr. Brown is independent, but thoroughly American in all his opinions, and
BELNO ADDISON BROWN.

loyal to the traditions and institutions of his native land. He is a member of the collegiate society of the Delta Phi and the Wisconsin State Medical society. He has never married, his family consisting only of his adopted son, Dr. Thomas Addison Berwick, and himself.

COON, John Williams, M. D., registrar of vital statistics on the board of health, is a native of Tustin, Waushara county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 5th of September, 1860. He is the son of David Coon, a farmer, who was born in New York, but came to Wisconsin in 1854. He enlisted in Company A of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin infantry, on the

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26th of February, 1864, was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, and died at Salisbury, North Carolina, in November of the same year. Dr. Coon's mother, Isabel Hall Coon, was born in Ohio, and is still living with her son in Milwaukee.

Dr. Coon's education was received in the common schools of his native county of Waushara, and his interest in public education, which was pronounced when he reached man 288

JOHN WILLIAMS COON.

hood, was doubtless due, in a measure, to his knowledge of its benefits derived from his experience under it. From the age of twelve years to eighteen he attended school winters and worked on the farm in summer. He afterwards taught in district and high schools in Waushara county for three years, at the end of which time he went to Berlin, Wisconsin, where he entered the drug store of Dr. N. M. Dodron, as clerk and medical student. Here he remained until 1882, when he went to Philadelphia and entered Jefferson Medical College, receiving instruction from such eminent men as S. D. Gross, the nestor of American surgery; the elder Pancoast, J. M. Da Costa, Roberts Bartholow and other equally eminent teachers. From this institution he received his diploma in 1884, and began the practice of his profession in Montello, Wisconsin, in 1884, remaining there three years, when he removed to Tomahawk, Wisconsin. Here he continued in practice four years, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he was in general practice until April, 1895, at which time he received the appointment of registrar of vital statistics. Into the work of this office he has entered with no little energy and enthusiasm, introducing new and improved methods of registration, particularly as to births and marriages; and reforming the system of indexing, so that immediate reference can be had to any report made to the department. Properly kept the records of this office may prove of great practical value in many ways; and Dr. Coon appears to be especially qualified for the proper discharge of his duties.

Dr. Coon has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for the lamented Garfield, for president. He was superintendent of schools when a resident of Tomahawk, and,

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by his energy and intelligence, built up the school system of that place, and was largely instrumental in securing the erection there of one of the finest school buildings in Northern Wisconsin.

He is a member of the American Medical association, the Wisconsin State Medical society and the Milwaukee Medical society.

He was married June 25th, 1890, to Jennie E. Macomber of New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and they have two sons, Royal Mead and Harold Macomber.

CATE, George W., a resident of Stevens Point, and for twenty-one years judge of the Seventh judicial circuit, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on the 17th of September, 1823. His grandfather served through the revolutionary struggle, and his father, Isaac Cate, was a non-commissioned officer in the United States army during the second war with Great Britain. Mr. Cate's mother's maiden name was Clarissa McKnight, a lady of substantial family in Vermont.

Young Cate had the usual experience of farmer's boys of that time, alternating between farm work in summer and attendance upon the district school in winter, until he was seventeen years of age, when he left school and began the study of law under Lucius B. Peck of Montpelier, paying his expenses the while with the money earned by teaching school. At the age of twenty-one years he was admitted to the bar, and in 1845, he came to Wisconsin, and settling at Plover, Portage county, in 1848, immediately began the practice of his profession. After remaining there two years he removed to Stevens Point, where he has ever since resided. In 1850 he was elected district attorney, and served two years. In 1851 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and re-elected in the following year was defeated for speaker of the house by one vote, and he was selected as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of Judge Hubbell of the Second judicial circuit. This was one of the great trials in the history of Wisconsin, and though Hubbell was acquitted, the trial created intense excitement throughout the

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northwest. On the 4th of June, 1854, Mr. Cate took his seat upon the bench of the Seventh judicial circuit, to which he had been elected, and held the position continuously until the 4th of March, 1875, when he resigned and became a member of the United States house of representatives, for the Eighth district. He took a prominent place among the new members of that body, and was conspicuous for his opposition to the appointment of the electoral commission to canvass the votes in the presidential election when Hayes and Tilden were the candidates. The ground of his opposition was that the power to count the votes was delegated to the two houses, and the appointment of a commission was not only an unwarranted interference with the duties of congress, but was unwise and impolite. Judge Cate, at the outbreak of the civil war, was what was termed a war Democrat, believing in upholding the national administration so long as its power was assailed by armed force. He voted for Lincoln in 1864, and for Grant four years later. Since 1868 he has acted steadily with his party. Upon retiring from congress, Judge Cate devoted himself to the practice of his profession, in which he has always maintained a standing for great ability, for a comprehensive knowledge of law and its principles, and the honorable course in practice

GEORGE W. CATE.

which marks the career of really great lawyers.

Judge Cate was married on the 24th of October, 1850, to Miss Levara S. Brown of Stevens Point, and they have had eight children, six of whom are still living.

He has taken great interest in that portion of the state where he lives; has written interestingly for local publications concerning the early settlement of the region and its history, and has done much for its industrial development and its social and educational progress. He has been a member of the official board of visitors of the state university, regent of the normal school, and in many other ways has served the public interests. An effort was made last fall to draw him again into politics, but, refusing for a time, he finally accepted the nomination for congress on the Democratic ticket and also presidential

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elector-at-large. He was defeated, however, probably not much to his regret, for he is more of a lawyer than a politician.

He is the senior member of the law firm of Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park of Stevens Point.

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JOHN SAMUEL ROESELER.

ROESELER, John Samuel, a resident of Prairie du Sac, and superintendent of schools of Sauk County, was born in Lomira. Dodge county, November 25th, 1859. His parents are natives of German, but came to this country in 1854, the year they were married, and settled on a small farm in the heavy timber in Dodge county. His father, Frederick W. A. Roeseler, having but little money left after reaching the state, hired out to work for farmers and in a stone quarry, at ten dollars per month. In 1864 he was drafted into the army, and served through the war in the Third Wisconsin infantry. Returning after the war he followed farming, but never owned more than forty-five acres of land, and on this he owned \$600 when he sold it in 1891. He was a very strong man and a hard worker, but his liberality to others prevented him from getting ahead financially. He advanced money to enable relatives to come to this country, most of which he borrowed at ten per cent interest. He was a religious man, and for many years class leader in the German Evangelical association. John S. Roeseler's mother was Johanna Caroline Klaetsch. She was the eldest of the six children, who were left orphans when she was only thirteen, and had much of the care of her brothers and sisters. She was the foremost scholar in the school which she attended, and was often called on to assist in teaching the younger children. She was skillful with her needle and shears, could spin and weave, and was an expert in all household duties. Besides doing the housework she worked on the farm, sheared the sheep, spun the wool, dyed the yarn, wove it into cloth, cut and made it into garments for the family without any assistance from tailor or seamstress. But this was not all—she did much of this kind of work for her neighbors, and that without compensation. All this sewing

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was done by hand. She also wove cloth for others, for which she received a moderate compensation. Some of the appliances which she used in the weaving were made by her. She was active in church work, and a faithful and intelligent Sabbath school teacher. She was the teacher of her children both in morals and the rudiments of an education. She had them recite to her while she was doing the housework, and taught them to read and speak naturally and correctly, and to articulate distinctly, and this was before they went to school. No vulgar or profane language was ever tolerated, and the lessons of honesty and integrity were impressed by precept and example and enforced by proverb or object lesson in such a way that they have never been forgotten. It is not surprising that her son says of her that she was the greatest teacher he has ever known. Nor is it surprising that the son of such a mother should become a successful teacher himself. She is worthy to be classed with the mothers of classic history.

After such a home training, young Roeseler was prepared to make the most of his educational opportunities. The district school in his neighborhood was in a log house, and teachers and appliances were of a similarly cheap character. Several winters he attended a neighboring school of a better character, 291 working out of school hours for this board. But these schools had far less influence in forming the boy's character and scholarly tastes than the training of his mother. After leaving the district school he taught for five years, and then began his preparation for a liberal course of study at Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., which he entered and where he did part of the work of the freshman year. Upon leaving that institution he ranked among the foremost of his class. On entering the University of Wisconsin he was given credit for the work done at Naperville, and he was admitted to the sophomore class; completed the full course in three years and one term, was graduated in 1888 with general and special honors, and was chosen one of the representatives of his class at commencement. The faculty conferred upon him one of the first four fellowship ever given by the university. In his senior year he was one of the joint debaters, representing the Hesperian society. In his junior year he was one of the editors of the second university annual. He was also one of the editors of the Aegis and

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one year president of the Aegis association. It is a fine tribute to the democratic character of the university when he says that though he was one of the poorest of the students, working his own way, without wealthy or influential friends, he received everything that the university had to confer, simply winning it through honest work. As a fellow he remained at the university two years, serving one year as librarian and the other as tutor. After leaving the university he was principal of the Sauk City High School for four years and one term; when, in 1894, he was elected superintendent of schools of Sauk county without opposition, and re-elected in 1896 by a large majority. As superintendent he has been active, zealous and thoroughly progressive in his work; has introduced many important features in his methods of administering his office calculated to help his teachers to a more efficient and intelligent performance of their duties. He has introduced many innovations which cannot fail to result greatly to the promotion of popular education. Among the studies in which teachers are urged to perfect themselves are local geography, history and government, social, industrial and commercial questions and methods, and things relating to every-day life.

Mr. Roeseler is a Republican, but had never been a candidate for or held an office prior to the one he now holds—that of superintendent of schools, and this was conferred without his seeking and in face of his remonstrance. Both his nominations were made by acclamation. He was a delegate to the county and state conventions in 1896.

He is a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Wisconsin Teachers' association, the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, chapter and commandery, and has been senior deacon, junior warden and master. He belongs to the German Evangelical association.

Mr. Roeseler was married in June, 1889, to Miss Sarah Fritsche of Lomira, Dodge county, and they have two children—a boy and a girl, who are taught to speak both and German and English.

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MEAD, Lewis Henry, a stirring man and good lawyer of Shell Lake, Washburn county, comes of New England ancestry through both parents, as their names indicate. His father, W. P. Mead, a farmer in South Dakota, is a native of Vermont, and his mother, who was Julia Morrill, is a native of Maine. The families of both came west, and settled in Dane county, near Marshall, in 1845, where L. H. Mead was born on the 26th of September, 1853. He received a common school education, but much of his time was spent in working on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he lost his right hand in a threshing machine. Realizing that he must seek some other way of making a living besides manual labor, he set about preparing himself for a profession. Securing a place where he could do

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LEWIS HENRY MEAD.

work sufficient to pay for his board, he went to school until he got a certificate authorizing him to teach a district school. This employment he followed for four years, meanwhile studying at night to improve his scholarship and fit him for higher work. He then taught two years in the graded schools of Waterloo, which was followed by two years' teaching in the high school at Columbus. Meantime he had learned to write with his left hand, and his penmanship is a model for most men who have the use of their right hand. Having thus saved a little money he went to Madison, took a course in law in the university, and at the same time studied in a law office there, and was admitted to the bar upon examination before Judge Alva Stewart, November 27th, 1882. Locating in Shell Lake, he began the practice of his profession, and such ability did he show that on the 13th of June, 1883, or only about six months after his admission to the bar, he was appointed county judge of Washburn county. This position he held by election and re-election until January 4th, 1897, when he resigned to accept the office of district attorney, to which he had been elected the previous November. Judge Mead was elected to the assembly in 1889 and re-elected in 1891. In this legislative position Judge Mead's service was intelligent and conservative and such as to commend him to the favorable consideration of all those familiar with the legislation of those sessions.

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Judge Mead's parents and grandparents on both sides were Democrats, but he has always been a Republican, and was taken an active part in every campaign since 1882. He is now an influential member of the Republican state central committee, and of the executive committee of that organization. At the session of the assembly in 1891, Judge Mead received the Republican vote for speaker, but as the Democrats had a majority in the house, he was not elected. He has attended as a delegate every Republican state convention since 1882 save one, which is a marked evidence of his popularity in his party. He has also been a member of many local conventions.

Judge Mead belongs only to the Odd Fellows, in which order he is a member of every branch, was grand master from June, 1895, to June, 1896, when he was elected grand representative for two years. He was also a member of the Sovereign Grand Rapids Lodge that meet at Dallas, Texas, in September, 1896.

On September 14th, 1887, Judge Mead was married to Eva S. Todd of Lodi, Wisconsin. She is the daughter of M. F. Todd, a Universalist minister, who died in 1888, and who had preached many years in the southern part of the state. They have no children.

Judge Mead is eminently a public-spirited man, and has interested himself in educational matters, having long been a member of the school board and given his influence and support to whatever tends to educational and social progress. He was a member of the committee that was preparing for the semi-centennial celebration of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. Few men have overcome so many obstacles to progress and risen to so much of usefulness and influence as Judge Mead.

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MILBRATII, Charles W., city treasurer, is a thorough Milwaukeean, having been born in the city in 1848, and having spent his whole life within its limits. He received his education in the Milwaukee public schools, where he doubtless gained not only the knowledge which fitted him for the intelligent discharge of the duties of his very responsible office, but where

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he imbibed the principles that make him a courteous and popular official. Upon leaving school he entered the real estate office of Rogers & Becher, as clerk, and there remained for a number of years, gaining a thorough knowledge of that business, and of business methods generally; so when he came, in 1872, to take up the business for himself, he was prepared to enter upon it with intelligence and with fair prospects of success, which have been fully realized in the intervening years. The business is now conducted under the firm name of the C. W. Milbrath company, of which he is president.

Mr. Milbrath has been identified with the Republican party for many years, and has served it long and well, from a sense of duty rather than from a lively sense of honors and profit to come therefrom. He has served the Twelfth ward in the city council two terms, the first from 1875 to 1878, and again from 1884 to 1887, and during that service gained a reputation for ability and a conscientious discharge of the duties of the position. Nothing was heard of him as one who was looking out for opportunities for promoting his individual interests at public expense, or the neglect of public interests. In 1892 he was elected to the assembly from the Eighth ward, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill relating to street improvements in the city of Milwaukee, which opened the way for the construction of better and more durable pavements, something which the city has long needed, and for the lack of which it has suffered great inconvenience, and a loss in public estimation.

In 1894 Mr. Milbrath received the Republican nomination for city treasurer by acclamation, CHARLES W. MILBRATH.

and was elected by a very large majority. In the spring of 1896 he was nominated for re-election, and this time also without opposition, and he is now serving his second term. He was elected by the largest plurality received by any one on the ticket. Testimonials such as these to a man's ability and integrity in the discharge of official duties are not often received, and are the best evidence which any one can have that he is approved by the people, whose servant he is, and whose interests he has had in charge.

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WHITE, Moses James, medical superintendent of the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane, resides in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, and is the son of Moses White, M. D., who was born in the north of Ireland of a family of physician (three brothers being of that profession), and who was a practicing physician in Hartford, Connecticut, up to the time of his death, in 1865. The mother of the subject of this sketch is Scotch-Irish by birth. Doctor White (a biographical sketch of whom can be found in a work entitled "Physicians 294

MOSES JAMES WHITE.

and Surgeons of America," edited by Irving A. Watson, M. D., Concord, New Hampshire), was born at Hartford, Conn., February 28, 1860, and was educated at the high school in his native city, in the academic course in Princeton University, and the scientific course in La Fayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. He began the study of medicine in 1881, under Doctors Horace S. Fuller and Robert B. Talbot of Hartford, and attended three courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. He was a member of the Chiosophic society while at Princeton, and also of the Chi Phi fraternity.

Dr. White began the practice of his profession, in May, 1884, by taking the position of junior assistant physician in the New York City Asylum for the Insane (now known as the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane), and in due time was advanced to the position of senior assistant, which he held until January, 1887, when he received the appointment of assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane, which post he held until June of the following year, when he was appointed superintendent of that institution, the office which he now holds.

Dr. White's intelligent and faithful performance of the arduous and responsible duties of his office have given very general satisfaction and secured him a prominent place in his profession. He has always advocated and carried out in his hospital, the principle of occupation as a means of treatment. He has devised an appliance for the instantaneous and simultaneous release of inmates of asylums in case of fire or panic, which is operated

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by means of electricity, and which has been in use in the Milwaukee hospital since 1889. This appliance has received favorable mention in scientific journals. Among other valuable improvements introduced by him into the hospital, is the substitution of heavy plate glass for wire screens, the congregate diningroom for patients, the establishment of a training school for attendants, and the substitution of electric lamps in patients' rooms, controlled by a switch outside the door, in place of oil lamps, thus greatly decreasing the danger from fire.

Dr. White has always been a Democrat on national questions, but in local elections has voted for those candidates who appeared to be best qualified for the positions for which they were named, regardless of their political creed. He has never held or sought political office. This year he classes himself among what are called gold, or honest money Democrats. He is a member of the Milwaukee club, of the Kilbourn Lodge and Chapter of Free Masons, the American Medico-Psychological association, the New York Medico-Legal society, Wisconsin State Medical society, and also of a number of state and local societies and associations. He is the author of a number of papers upon subjects relating to his professional work, which were read before the Wisconsin State Medical society and other organizations, and published in their reports and in *The American Journal of Insanity*. The titles of the papers alluded to are, "The Value of Systematic Occupation in the Treatment of the Insane," "Amusements as an Important Factor in the Treatment of Insanity," "Adjuncts to Medical Treatment in Hospitals for the Insane," "Electric Door Opening System," "Provision for the Insane Awaiting Commitment," "Prevention of Insanity." Dr. White is clinical lecturer on insanity for the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. White is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married on the 17th of February, 1886, to Miss Lizzie Ella Lownes of New York City, and they have two children, Reginald James and Marjorie White.

ISENRING, Fred G., sheriff of Milwaukee county, and a resident of Whitefish Bay, is the son of Gallus and Minnie Zetteler Isenring, who were of French-Huguenot descent, the

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former a native of St. Gall, Switzerland, where he received a common school education; the latter a native of Rottendam, Holland, where she had the advantages of a collegiate education, embracing the Dutch, French, German and English languages. They came to this country in 1843, locating in Milwaukee county, where Mr. Isenring engaged in farming, and where he still resides.

Fred. G. Isenring was born in Milwaukee county, April 1st, 1854, and was educated in the Milwaukee public schools, and in the Spencerian Business College. He has also had the education that comes from a rather wide and varied business experience in private and public affairs.

He has always been an ardent Republican and prominent in local politics. He was elected justice of the peace in 1880, was in the United States government mail service from 1880 to 1884, was a member of the state assembly from 1884 to 1886, and in the year last named was elected to the state senate from one of the Milwaukee districts. Upon the organization of the new village of Whitefish Bay he was elected president, and twice re-elected. He

FRED, G. ISENRING.

was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Milwaukee county for four terms, for two of which he was chosen chairman of the board. In the fall of 1896 he was elected sheriff of the county, and the duties of that office he is now discharging. Mr. Isenring is at present member of the village board of Whitefish Bay, of its school board and of its board of health.

Mr. Isenring is a Mason, a member of the H. O. D. S., and was brought up in the faith of the Dutch Reformed church.

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He was married, in 1875, to Hepworth S. Chandlers, and two children, Hepworth B. and Mamie Alice, were born to them. Mrs. Isenring died November 15th, 1894, and Mr. Isenring was married again, January 25th, 1897, to Addie E. Dreyer.

He was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard from 1868 to 1890, and of the cadets for three years. He was also treasurer of the Washington Guards for three years, and successively held the offices of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of the Juneau Guards, and is an honorary member of the Sheridan Guards.

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RALPH PERCY PERRY.

PERRY, Ralph Percy, a lawyer and business man of Reedsburg, was born in Reedsburg, Wis., June 22nd, 1859, the son of Oliver H. and Mary J. McCloud Perry. Oliver H. Perry was a merchant in Reedsburg from 1848 to the fall of 1880, when he was elected sheriff of Sauk county. He was a man of the strictest integrity and of the highest character. Though a good business man, he did not accumulate property, having a large family and not caring to resort to the methods by which property is too often made. Mr. Perry's ancestors came from New Hampshire into Essex county, N. Y., early in the present century. Abijah Perry and Captain Josiah Brown, the paternal and maternal grandfathers of Oliver H. Perry, both served in the Revolutionary army, the latter with distinction as an officer. On R. P. Perry's mother's side the ancestors were Scotch, who settled, at an early day, among the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts.

R. P. Perry left school at the age of fifteen years, and, a year after, entered the law office of Hon. J. W. Lusk, a prominent attorney of Reedsburg. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty, and three years later became a partner with his preceptor, which partnership continued for three years, when the senior member removed to St. Paul. In the fall of 1884, Mr. Perry was elected district attorney of Sauk county, which office he resigned, within a year, to take charge of two large estates. In 1887 he was placed in

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charge of the Reedsburg bank, and also assisted in the reorganization of the Reedsburg Woolen Mill company, and since that time has been actively engaged with the affairs of these corporations, being now president of both.

In politics Mr. Perry is not especially active, but he is a Republican and his votes and influences are always on the side of that party. He is a member of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Wisconsin consistory. In religion he is a Presbyterian, being a member of that church.

He was married, in 1883, to Miss Helen S. Neely of Platteville. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have three daughters—Edna M., Mildred R. and Katharine N. Perry.

GUDEX, Dr. Valentine A., residing at 819 Third street, Milwaukee, is the son of John Gudex, who settled in Barton, Washington county, Wisconsin, in 1847, near what was then an Indian village. There he lived until one year prior to his death, September 5th, 1896, having seen the country develop from a wilderness into a fruitful and thickly settled region. He married Wilhelmina Mample in 1850, and they made their home in a little clearing in the forest, and there they lived an almost isolated life, for some years, before they enjoyed anything approaching social pleasures or the comforts that now abound in almost every community. Here Dr. Gudex was born on the 27th of April, 1865, and here he attended the little country school, gaining his first knowledge of the great world of thoughts and things. Having completed the meager 297 curriculum of this primitive school, he attended successively the school at West Bend, Oshkosh Normal School and the Northern Indiana College. He was also under the private tutorship of some of the leading educators of the country. Subsequently, he took the course of study in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery (dental department of the Lake Forest University), and graduated therefrom in 1888, with the degree of D. D. S. He attended one course at Rush Medical College, and completed his medical education at the Milwaukee Medical College in 1895, graduating with the degree of M. D. He also received from the same institution, a year later, the degree of C. M.

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He has always been a resident of Wisconsin, and is thoroughly identified with its development and material progress. As a boy he learned to do all kinds of work on the farm, and in this occupation earned his first dollar. Alternately working and attending school, he finally secured a teacher's certificate. From his earnings as teacher and from his farm labor, he paid for his professional education. He located in Milwaukee in 1888, and began the practice of dentistry, which he continued until 1895. He then practiced medicine for a year, when he resumed the practice of dentistry, specializing on diseases of the mouth, nose and throat. In 1895 he was appointed lecturer on bacteriology in the Milwaukee Medical College, and in the following year professor of that branch in the same institution. He has experimented extensively in that field, and made some noteworthy contributions to medical literature.

He has always been a Republican; has served as member of the ward committee, and has done some effective work for the party. He received the appointment of school commissioner for the Thirteenth ward in 1895, and takes a lively interest in the public schools.

He is a member of the American Medical association, Practitioners' society of Milwaukee, American Dental association, Wisconsin State Dental society, and Leeuwenhoek society, DR. VALENTINE A. GUDEx.

which latter honored him with a fellowship. He is examining physician to the Knights of the Maccabees, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Foresters. He is also oral surgeon to the Milwaukee county hospital, and lecturer on bacteriology in the Milwaukee County Hospital Training School.

He is a member of Trinity Evangelical church. He married Louisa Machleith in 1888, and has two children, Arthur and Junius.

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RICHTER, August E., county judge of Fond du Lac county, is the son of German parents, and was born in the province of Saxony, Germany, February 8th, 1853. His father, August Richter, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ernestine Sophia Klæbe, came to this country in 1855, stopping for a short time in Milwaukee, then taking up their residence in Cedarburg, whence they removed a few years later to Fond du Lac, which has since been the family home. The mother died October 22nd, 1892. The son's education was received in the public schools of Fond du Lac. At the age of eighteen he 298

AUGUST E. RICHTER.

became a clerk in the drug store of J. C. Huber of Fond du Lac, in which position he remained for ten years, a trusted and faithful employee. In 1882, when twenty-nine years of age, he received the nomination, in the Republican county convention, for clerk of the circuit court for Fond du Lac county, and was elected by a handsome majority, although the county usually gave a Democratic majority of several hundred. While occupying this office he gave his leisure hours to the study of law, the profession of which he had long desired to enter. With such ardor did he prosecute his studies in this direction that he was examined for admission to the bar in January, 1885, and creditably passed the test. He immediately began practice, and by close application to the various phases of the profession and a thorough study of the cases committed to him, he steadily extended his business, and became known as a good counselor and faithful and successful in the conduct of cases. In 1889 he was nominated by the Republican convention for county judge, his opponent being F. F. Duffy, ex-district attorney, and a popular Democrat. Notwithstanding this and the fact that the county had generally returned a Democratic plurality, Mr. Richter was elected by 870 majority. As his term drew to a close, he received a non-partisan call to become a candidate for re-election, and was chosen without opposition. In the spring of 1897, he had the unanimous nomination of the Republican convention, and the practical endorsement of the Democrats by their failure to nominate any one against him; and was re-elected for the third term by a unanimous vote. These facts are mentioned, not with any political purpose in view, but simply to show the standing

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of Judge Richter among his fellow citizens. Upright in all his relations with his fellow men, he has gained their confidence both in his ability and honesty, and is regarded as a progressive and useful citizen.

Judge Richter is a Republican, but not a partisan; he believes in the principles of his party, and considers it his duty to promote those principles whenever he honestly can.

He belongs to a number of clubs and societies, and is unmarried.

FROEDE, Albert, who resides at No. 23 Center street, Milwaukee, is the son of Charles Froede, sergeant of Company E, Thirty-second regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry in the war of the rebellion. He served from beginning of the struggle to the end, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas, while on his way home after his honorable discharge from the service. Mr. Froede's mother, Louisa Froede's mother, Louisa Froede, remained a widow seven years after the death of her first husband, when she married Henry Rehm.

Mr. Froede was born in Chicago, state of Illinois, on the 19th day of November, 1857. His education was obtained principally from the public schools of Milwaukee, which he attended from his sixth to his twelfth year, after which he went to work in the cigar factory of Russell & Roth, where he was engaged for a year in stripping leaf tobacco. At the end of that time he applied for and obtained the position of messenger boy in the office of the Western Union Telegraph company, which he held for one year, faithfully and satisfactorily performing all the duties assigned him. At the end of this service he returned to the cigar factory, and learned the trade of cigar-making, which he followed for three years. Having saved a little money he entered Dr. Beyer's Commercial College, in which he pursued a thorough course of book-keeping; and, upon graduating therefrom, applied for the position of copyist in the office of the clerk of the probate court, to which he was soon appointed. Gottlieb Engle was the clerk then, but, upon his resignation some time thereafter, he was succeeded by J. G. Donnelly. Several years thereafter, the office of register in probate was created by special act of the legislature, and Judge Mann

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appointed Mr. Donnelly thereto, and Mr. Froede was made his assistant. After he had held this position for some ten years, the office register in probate becoming vacant through Mr. Donnelly's resignation. Judge Mann, holding that civil service as in order, appointed Mr. Froede to the vacant office upon his producing a certificate signed by all the justices of the supreme court of the state as to his qualifications therefor. The hours not demanded by the business of his office, Mr. Froede spent in the study of the law, and this study, together with the experience gained in his office of the application of legal principles and methods, fitted him for the practice of this profession, and he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar in December, 1895.

Mr. Froede came to this state in 1862, and earned his first dollar, when ten years of age, in Michael Wehr's barber shop, where he was employed to take care of the boiler used in heating water for bathing. His Saturdays and Sunday mornings were employed in this way.

In politics Mr. Froede says that heretofore he has been a Democrat. He is a member of
ALBERT FROEDE.

the National Union, Heptosophs, Druids. He was at one time second speaker of the North Side Turnverein, and speaker for three terms of the Humboldt Turnverein.

Mr. Froede was married on the 25th of January, 1884, to Lena Dierkens, and they have five children—Albert, Emily, Elsie, Ferdinand and Herbert.

DOERFLER, Christofer Agnostus, one of the rising lawyers of Milwaukee, is the son of Christofer Adam Conrad Doerfler, who was by occupation a tanner. He was born in Germany in 1812, and came to this country in 1836, settling in Frederick, Maryland, where he lived until 1846, when he removed to Milwaukee, being of the early settlers on the south side, on what was then known as Walker's point addition, and one of the first tanners to pursue his calling in the city. While living in Frederick, he knew Barbara Fritchie, made famous in Whittier's poem.

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His mother's maiden name was Withelmine Schotte, who came to this country from Germany in 1846, settling in Milwaukee, where 300

CHRISTOPER AGNOSTUS DOERFLER

she continued to reside until her death on the 15th of November, 1896. M. Doerfler says there was nothing remarkable about his ancestry on either side; they were persevering, diligent, strictly honest, and belonged to the so-called middle class of society.

C. A. Doerfler was born in Milwaukee on the 2nd of March, 1862, and received his early education in the eighth district school, from which he was graduated in 1873. He then entered the Milwaukee high school, pursuing the full four years' course and receiving its diploma. He also took a year's course in the old Milwaukee normal school, and graduated from that institution. Three years of teaching in the Sixth district primary school followed, in which he earned sufficient to give him a two year's course in the law department of the state university, from which he graduated in 1885. The year following he opened a law office in a rare room on National avenue, where he practiced for on year, during which he says his "clientage was neither numerous nor lucrative." The next year he had an office on Reed street, with practically the same result. In 1889, however, John Toohey, district attorney, appointed him his assistant, and that position he held for two years, at the end of which time he entered into partnership with John Toohey and John L. Gilmore for the practice of law, the firm being known as Toohey, Doerfler & Gilmore. This firm was dissolved in the spring of 1893, and since that time he has conducted the business alone at 105 Grand avenue, and it has assumed large proportions. He has, for the last eleven years, devoted his time to building up his business, and has sacrificed, he says, nearly all pleasures of life thereto. He has succeeded, however, to his "utmost satisfaction," and this is the height of his ambition in that direction.

For obvious reasons he has no "war record," but is devoted to the cause of the Union and the Republican party; although he has never sought office, has never been a candidate

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therefor, and has no ambition in that respect. He is not a member of any club, society or church, and is not a believer in them. He has never married.

CARSON, William Henry, D.D.S., is the son of William N. and Margaret, *nee* Tiernan, Carson, the former of Scotch and the later of Irish descent. The father left home at an early age, and "followed the sea" for a time, and then, in 1845, settled on a farm in Ohio. He became quite eminent in this business, and very successful. He was a Democrat in politics until 1860, when he voted for Lincoln for president. He is still living on his farm at the age of seventy-four. He has had eleven children, and in the twilight of his life finds in their society his chief enjoyment.

Dr. Carson was born in Bloomfield, Ohio, on the 20th of May, 1854. He attended the district school near his home, and then took up the study of dentistry at the age of twenty, in Cadiz, Ohio. It is greatly to his credit that he earned the money with which he gained his professional education, and this self-dependence is, no doubt, one of the secrets of the 301 success which has marked his pursuit of his profession. He began practice, after two years' study, and continued it for one year, when, feeling the need of a more complete preparation for his work, he took a two years' course in the Philadelphia Dental College. He then went into partnership with his preceptor, and practiced with him three years, after which he took another course at the same college, and received its diploma in 1881. Returning to Cadiz, Ohio, he resumed practice there, which he continued for four years. Meantime, he married a lady from Dodgeville, Wisconsin, Miss Libbie Stephens. But her health was not good in Ohio, and friends persuaded him to take her back to her old home in Dodgeville. There he opened an office in 1885, and secured a profitable practice. But he was anxious for a large field, and in September, 1888, he removed to Milwaukee, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, securing at once a remunerative business which has steadily grown until it is now one of the best in the city.

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Dr. Carson is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Hayes, although he had previously voted for him for governor. He is not a partisan merely, but one who looks into all political questions, and votes for what he deems best as a national policy.

He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental society, of which he was president in 1888, and is now secretary. He is a member of the state board of dental examiners, to which position he was appointed by Governor Upham, and at the recent session of the board in Madison he was elected its secretary. He was at one time professor of dentistry in the Milwaukee Medical and Dental College, but resigned to take the position of secretary of the board of dental examiners.

He is a member of the Recreation club, is a Mason and has been since 1883; is a Knight Templar and a past master of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13; past high priest of Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1; present grand captain of the hosts of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM HENRY CARSON.

He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a member of Calvary Presbyterian church.

He was married in January, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Stephens of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, daughter of Col. Thos. Stephens of the Second Wisconsin cavalry, who, previous to the war of the rebellion, served in the queen of England's life guards, was called "Little Tom," although he was over six feet in height and weighed 240 pounds, and had a national reputation as a swordsman. Dr. and Mrs. Carson have four bright children—two boys and two girls, Archibald Blaine, Margaret Wood, William Eugene and Elizabeth Mary.

ROHRDANZ, Robert William, M. D., county physician for the south side, is of German descent, the son of John and Anna Rohrdanz, and was born in the Third ward of Milwaukee, on the 8th of March, 1868. He attended the Tenth ward public school, from which he graduated at the head of his class when but thirteen years of age. He then

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entered the East Side High School, and graduated from it in 1885, at the age of seventeen years. 302

ROBERT WILLIAM ROHRDANZ.

He was anxious to continue his studies, but did not have the means therefor; and so he secured the position of book-keeper in Hansen's Empire Fur factory. He received a good salary, and in three years has saved enough to enable him to prepare for a professional life. He took up the study of medicine with Dr. Senn on June 1st, 1889, at the age of twenty-one. In the fall of that year he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and at the close of the winter course he went to the University of Wisconsin, where he spent three months in the bacteriological laboratory. During the summer of 1890 he served as intern in the Milwaukee county hospital. In the fall he returned to Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in April, 1891. Immediately thereafter he secured a place in Milwaukee county hospital as assistant physician. This place he held until 1892, when he resigned it and became assistant physician in Dr. McBride's sanitarium in Wauwatosa, where he remained until October following. These hospital experiences were admirable preparation for private practice, which he was anxious to enter; but he felt the need of still further preparation, and, so, in the fall of 1892, he went to Philadelphia, and took a post graduate course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received a diploma in May, 1893, ranking as third in a class of some two hundred, his average in his studies being 96.5 in a possible 100.

Returning to Milwaukee, he opened an office for private practice at 387 Eleventh avenue, where he may now be found.

His first earnings as a boy were received as carrier for The Evening Wisconsin, where many another boy, who has since risen to importance, received his. He has always been obliged to rely upon his own resources, but he is, doubtless, the stronger man and the more skillful physical for that reason. That which costs a struggle to attain is not only more highly prized when gained, but more useful to him who wins it.

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Dr. Rohrdanz was appointed county physician for the south side by the board of supervisors in 1895, and reappointed in 1896.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Old Fellows, and a Knight of Pythias.

BLACKSTOCK, Thomas M. —Among the many men whose careers are sketched in this volume, there is probably not one who is more truly a “man of progress,” or who is better entitled to the designation “self-made” than he whose name heads this article. Others may have more culture, a wider experience, a profounder knowledge of the great questions of statesmanship and sociology, but few, if any, are more plentifully endowed with plain, common sense, or have a keener insight into the practical affairs of life. Mr. Blackstock is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Belfast, Ulster county, Ireland, in 1835, the son of Thomas Blackstock, a linen weaver, and of Sarah Martin Blackstock. He never attended a day school, and his only education, outside of that which he gained by private study and observation, was obtained in a Sunday school 303 when a boy in his native land; and that he made good use of these opportunities is shown by his general intelligence as well as by his strong moral character.

Mr. Blackstock came to Wisconsin in 1849, when fourteen years of age, and made his home in Sheboygan. His first employment was that of chore boy in a hotel. A year thereafter he went into the drug store of Dr. Brown in Sheboygan, where he remained for some six years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the drug business. As an evidence of the thoroughly practical character of the man, he was, upon coming of age, appointed superintendent of the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac plank road, and it may be that while in this position he gained his first impression of the need and industrial importance of good wagon roads, of which he is one of the most intelligent and earnest advocates. At the age of thirty he engaged in the drug business, continuing in it for some twelve years, and making a success of it, as he has of everything he has undertaken. In 1877 Mr. Blackstock went into the chair manufacturing business, which developed into the Phoenix Chair company, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country. Of this company he is

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the president, general manager and owner of a majority of the stock. It is the principal industrial establishment of the beautiful city of Sheboygan, and furnishes employment to hundreds of industrious citizens. He is president of the Sheboygan Loan and building association, and of the County Agricultural society.

Mr. Blackstock has been a Republican since the organization of the party; voted for its first candidate for president, John C. Fremont, and for all its candidates on the general ticket since, except that in 1872 he voted for horace Greeley. He was for seven years member of the city council and mayor for three terms. He was a member of the legislature in 1869-70, and president of the Sheboygan school board for three years. In 1894 he was widely mentioned in the Republican journals of the

THOMAS M. BLACKSTOCK.

state as a suitable person for the Republican nomination for governor, and received a considerable number of votes in convention for the nomination.

In the fall of 1860, Mr. Blackstock was married to Bridget Denn; but they have no children.

JONES, Burr W., a resident of Madison, one of the leading members of the Madison bar, and an ex-member of congress, was born March 9th, 1846, in the town of Union, Rock county, Wis., near the present village of Evansville, the son of William Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, who was married and came to Wisconsin in 1845, settled on a farm in the town of Union, Rock county, in 1846, and died in 1855. Burr W. Jones' mother, Sarah M. Prentice before marriage, was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1825. After the death of her husband, she married Levi Leonard, one of the earliest settlers in Rock county. They are still living in Evansville. On his father's side Mr. Jones is of Welsh descent, although his grandfather was born in Scotland, but came to Wisconsin at an early 304

BURR W. JONES

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day, The ancestors of his mother came from England, and several members of the family were in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Jones had the usual experience of country boys of attending the district school in winters and working on the farm in summers, and later had the opportunity, by walking two miles, of attending the Evansville Seminary several terms, and there made such preparation as he could for college. He taught school several winters and in this way earned part of the money to defray the expenses of a college course. He entered the state university in 1866, taking the classical course; worked on the farm during his vacations to assist in paying his expenses, and graduated in 1870, with one of the honors of his class. During his university course he was a member of the Hesperian society, and participated in two of the public joint debates. After his graduation from the literary course, he entered the law department, at the same time studying in the offices of John D. Gurnee and Wm. F. Vilas. He graduated from this department in 1871, being the representative of his class at commencement. He began the practice of his profession, at Portage in the winter of 1871-2, but was soon afterward offered a partnership with Judge A. S. Sanborn, and, in the spring, returned to Madison. In the fall of 1872 he was elected district attorney of Dane county on the Democratic ticket, was re-elected in 1874, but declined to be a candidate for a third term. Afterward, he was, for several years, city attorney of Madison. His partnership with Judge Sanborn was dissolved in 1873. Then followed successively partnerships with A. C. Parkinson, F. J. Lamb and E. Ray Stevens, the latter being still in existence.

Although Mr. Jones has always devoted himself to his profession, he has taken an active interest in public affairs. His first political speeches were in the Greeley campaign of 1872, and he has ever since been in demand in political campaigns, and has given such time to his party as could be spared from his professional duties. In the fall of 1882, while trying a case in a distant county, he was notified by telegram that he had been nominated as the Democratic candidate for congress in the Third district, the nomination being wholly unsought and unexpected. Although there seemed then little prospect of success, as the campaign progressed the prospects brightened and the situation was made more

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favorable for the young candidate by the fact that a bitter struggle was waging in the Republican camp between the rival candidates—E. W. Keyes and Geo C. Hazelton. As the contest progressed toward the close it became apparent that Mr. Jones would be the victor, and he was elected by more than 1,300 votes over the combined vote of both his opponents. It was one of those “tidal wave” years, which have become such a feature of American politics. The same year G. L. Woodward and John Winans, Democrats, were also elected to congress from strong Republican districts. Mr. Jones was nominated for reelection in 1884, and, although he ran largely ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by the Republican candidate, Mr. La Follette, and the 305 district which had not before been lost to the Republicans for many years was regained by them. During his term in congress, Mr. Jones had an opportunity for much more active service than new members usually have. He was second on the important committee on war claims; and, as the chairman, Judge Geddes of Ohio, was in feeble health much of the time, and unable to perform the duties of chairman, such responsibilities were thrown upon Mr. Jones that he often participated in the debates and had charge of important business. During his service in congress he was in accord with his party on the questions of tariff, revenue and finance, and especially has been identified with the movement for the reform of the civil service. On leaving congress he continued his professional work, declining opportunities for political preferment, but rendering his party service in its campaigns. In 1892 he was temporary and permanent chairman of the Democratic state convention, in Milwaukee, and, in his address, indicated the lines on which the campaign should be conducted; and, in the two years following, he was a member of the state central committee. In the campaign of 1896, he, in common with many other Democrats, declined to follow the leadership of Bryan, and refused acquiescence in the doctrines of the Chicago convention. He attended the Milwaukee convention which close delegates to the Indianapolis National Democratic convention, was selected one of those delegates, and was the one chosen to present the name of Gen. Bragg to the convention as candidate for president. This he did in an appropriate and impressive speech.

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In 1885 he was elected one of the professors in the law school of the Wisconsin state university, and still holds that position, his subjects being evidence, public corporations and domestic relations. He is the author of a work on the law of evidence, which has met with much favor in the profession, and has had an extended sale. His law practice has been extensive, embracing the various branches of the profession, including railroad land-grant questions before the courts and the departments at Washington. He has also of late conducted much litigation for and against municipalities and private corporations.

Mr. Jones was married in December, 1873, to Olive I. Hoyt, daughter of Lansing W. Hoyt, an old resident of Madison and former treasurer of Dane county. They had one child—a daughter, Marion Burr Jones, aged thirteen years.

Mr. Jones was recently appointed by Gov. Scofield one of a commission for a revision or unification of the tax laws, and is chairman of the commission.

DEVOS, William H., state senator from the Sixth senatorial district, is a native of Milwaukee, though of Holland ancestry, his father coming to America from Holland in 1844, and to Milwaukee the following year, when but twenty-three years of age. Wm. H. Devos was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and in the Spencerian Business College.

After leaving school he became manager of his father's business, and continued in that capacity until 1895, when the business was closed out, and Mr. Devos formed a co-partnership with E. F. Whitnall, and embarked in the business of handling coal and building material, and this the firm is still carrying on.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Devos was nominated by the Republicans of the Ninth Ward for alderman, and elected by a handsome majority. In the spring of 1896 he was renominated, but failed of re-election.

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In the fall of 1896 he received the republican nomination for state senator in the Sixth senatorial district, comprising the Ninth, Tenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, and was elected by a plurality of 1883 over Mr. Hotellet, his fusion opponent.

Mr. Devos, though a young man and new to the business of legislation, has made a creditable record in the senate. Attentive, 306

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alert, having a proper regard for the duties and responsibilities of his position, realizing that the first duty of a law-maker is a careful study of the principles upon which all law should be based, and a familiarity with the subjects involved. He is in the way to become a useful and conservative legislator.

FARR, William Mattocks, M. D., although comparatively a young man, is one of the oldest physicians in years of practice in the city of Kenosha. He is of New England stock—the son of Asahel and Martha (Wheeler) Farr, and was born in Peacham, Vermont, November 23rd, 1833. His mother, Martha Jackson Wheeler, is a descendant of Jeremiah Wheeler of Concord, New Hampshire, who was born in 1747, and died October 17th, 1827. In the History of Concord, by W. Bouton, appears this passage: "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united American colonies." Among other names signed to this is Jeremiah Wheeler, Jeremiah's first wife was Keziah Blanchard, born in Hollis, March 26th, 1747, died August 12th, 1789. Keziah Blanchard was the daughter of Benjamin and Keziah (Hastings) Blanchard. Benjamin Blanchard was in Captain John Goffe's company of Col. Nathaniel Mason's regiment, raised for the Crown Point expedition in 1776. Benjamin and Keziah Wheeler had seven children; the seventh one, William, who was born July 5th, 1782, and died in December, 1851, married twice, the second time to Rhoda Skeelee, in 1827, at Peacham, Vermont. "William Wheeler was a very prominent man from the time he came to the place. He served in various town offices, was captain

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of a militia company that went to Portland during the war of 1812, and was afterwards colonel of his regiment.” His wife, Rhoda Skeelee, a highly educated and refined lady, was a descendant of the famous Webster family. Ephraim Webster was a descendant of Thomas Webster of England, who settled in New Hampshire about 1636, and came to Hampton about 1636. Although the Webster family came from England they are of Scottish descent.

Ephraim Webster was born at Bradford, New Hampshire, May 24th, 1730, and was married to Phebe Tucker, December 20th, 1750. They had seven children.

Phebe Webster, daughter of Ephraim Webster and Phebe (Tucker) Webster, married John Skeelee, and came to Peachman, Vermont, from Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1773. They had four sons and seven daughters. One of the daughters was Rhoda Skeelee, who married Col. William Wheeler. Daniel Webster, the American statesman, was a relative of Mrs. Col. William Wheeler, and often visited at her home. William Almon Wheeler, nineteenth vice-president of the United States, is a descendant of the same family of Wheelers as Col. William Wheeler.

The Wheeler family is on English origin, and some of its members belonged to the aristocracy. 307 Sir Charles Wheeler was appointed captain-general of the Caribbee islands. In 1693 Sir Francis Wheeler put into Boston to recruit. The Wheelers were in and around London, England, for four hundred years. From 1620 to 1650 there were many families of the name who came from England to this country.

Asahel Farr was born in Waterford, Vermont, October 10th, 1820, grew to manhood in his native state, and after receiving his primary education in the common schools, he taught school, and worked hard to earn money to enter the medical department of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1846. After receiving his diploma he commenced the practice of medicine in East St. Johnsbury, Vermont; but in 1847 removed to Peacham, Vermont, where he subsequently married

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Miss Martha Jackson Wheeler, who was also a native of Vermont. Like many other young and ambitious men, he believed the west afforded better opportunities for advancement, and, therefore, in 1854, emigrated to Wisconsin, and located in Kenosha, where he continued to reside until his death, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a fine surgeon and an able physician. While his time was well taken up in his practice, like every other good man and patriotic citizen, he gave some attention to political matters. Prior to the war for the Union, he was a Democrat, but when the states of the south attempted to overthrow the general government, he united with the party that stood for the defense of the Union, and was ever afterward a Republican. He was elected mayor of Kenosha in 1859-1863 1871-1872 and 1877 or 1878. In 1873 he was elected and served one term in the general assembly of the state, and in 1876 and 1877 was in the state senate, and performed his duties with an intelligent, faithful and conscientious regard for the interests of his constituents. He was also president of the board of education of Kenosha for several years. In 1878 his wife died, leaving three

WILLIAM MATTOCKS FARR.

children—Albert L. Farr, now a practicing physician in Chicago; William M., our subject, and Martha, wife of Col. James R. Nutting of Davenport, Iowa.

Subsequently, Dr. Asahel Farr married Mrs. Emma Marr Durfee of Waukegan, Illinois.

Mrs. Martha Wheeler Farr was educated at Newbury Seminary, and was a woman of unusual energy and mental attainments; she was a consistent member of the Congregational church, to which her husband also belonged. Dr. A. Farr was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a good business man, and took part in many of the business enterprises of his adopted city, doing all in his power to advance its interests. He was, for years, local surgeon of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company. He died on the 13th of June, 1887, leaving many friends.

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Dr. A. Farr's parents were Alphens and Sibyl (Farr) Farr. His grandparents were Asahel Farr and Jacob Farr, both of Chesterfield, Massachusetts. At the time of his parent's marriage they were not aware that they were both descendants of George Farr, a shipbuilder, who came from England to the colonies 308 in 1620. Dr Jacob Farr of Eau Clair, Wisconsin, and Edwin J. Farr of Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, are cousins of Dr. A. Farr.

William Mattocks Farr, the subject of this sketch, was but a few months old when his parents removed to Kenosha, and there he has spent almost his entire life. He was brought up to work; although his parents kept three or four servants, he had certain manual duties to attend to daily, and was not allowed to call upon the servants to do anything for him. He was also taught the true nobility of labor, and had it thoroughly impressed upon him by his mother, that any honest labor was ennobling. The first money ever earned by him was for taking care of the Congregational church, for which he received two dollars per week. This position he sought and obtained after gaining his father's reluctant consent thereto. His father, at that time, was a rich man.

Dr. W. M Farr was educated at the Kenosha High School and at Robert College. His professional education was received at the Chicago Medical College, from which he received his degree in 1878. Besides having a large private practice, he is the local surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. He is very popular among his fellow citizens; has been a member of the city school board, three times mayor of the city, accepting the office, not for the honor of it, but because he thought he could, by so doing, promote local interest, which he has in many ways succeeded in doing. He was the first mayor in the state to call upon the state board of arbitration to settle a strike, and the board was successful in its efforts. Dr. Farr is a Republican in politics; and as to religion, he is very practical and popular member of the Episcopal church.

In Chicago, July 17th, Dr. Wm. M. Farr was united in marriage to Beatrice Isabella Keith, a native of Illinois, though of Scotch descent, her parents being natives of Scotland.

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Six children have been born to them—Irrving K., who died in his second year; Edna Wheeler, Malcolm Douglas, Reginald Hadley, William Mattocks, Jr., Constance Irene. Mrs. Beatrice Isabella Farr is a relative, on her mother's side, of George Smith, the banker and founder of the Marine bank of Milwaukee. Her father's brother, Alexander Keith, a Scotch clergyman, was born at Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire. A sketch of his life may be found in the supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Mrs. B. I. Farr was seven years a student of Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Illinois, and finished her education at St. John's school, New York City. Dr. Irving, nephew of Washington Irving, was principal of St. John's school, since removed to Sunnyside. Mrs. Farr is active in church, social and home work, and is beloved by all who know her.

Dr. Farr was appointed aid on Gov. Scotfield's staff with the rank of colonel.

TEXTOR, Clinton , a resident of Medford and county judge of Taylor county, is the son of John Textor, formerly a farmer in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, where he located about 1856. He never took any active part in political affairs, but held a few local offices. He is now retired from business and lives in Milwaukee. The maiden name of Mrs. Textor's mother was Elizabeth Thomas, a native of Germany, but the only one of the family that came to this country. She died December 14th, 1894, from the effects of a shock received upon hearing of the death of her son, Judge Henry Textor of Washburn, Wis., which occurred suddenly on the 7th of November, 1894. Mr. Textor's grandfather, father and three uncles immigrated to this country, from Germany, in 1852, his father and grandfather coming to Milwaukee, the others remaining in New York.

Mr. Textor was born in Milwaukee on the 4th of October, 1856. His early education was received in the public schools of the town of Lake, and after that he was a student in the high school of the village of Bay View, now 2 part of Milwaukee, from which he 309 graduated in 1878. The following fall he entered the law department of the state university, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1880. While attending the law school he also

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studied in the law office of Vilas & Bryant, at Madison. After graduation he entered into partnership with James Hickox for the practice of law, but it lasted only a short time, and he then did clerical work in the law office of Wm. H. Ebbitts, and afterward in the office of Markham & Noyes, where he remained until October, 1883, when he took up his residence in Medford, and began the practice of law, in which he has continued up to the present time. In 1886 the law firm of Corning & Textor was formed, which lasted less than two years. Since then he has practiced alone. He is also president of the Medford Brewing company.

Mr. Textor is, and always has been a Democrat in politics, and was a candidate of that party for district attorney of Taylor county in 1884, but was defeated by George W. Adams. In the spring of 1885 he was a candidate for the office of county judge, and was elected, was re-elected in 1889, and in 1893. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace and held the office for five years. In 1890 he was the Democrat candidate for the legislative assembly from the district composed of the counties of Taylor, Lincoln and Langlade, and was elected by about 1,300 majority. He was a candidate for re-election in 1892, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, the district having been changed in the apportionment to embrace the counties of Taylor, Price and Oneida. He has been twice elected mayor of Medford, but was defeated when standing for a second re-election in 1895, because of having enforced some laws and ordinances obnoxious to certain elements of the community. He was, in April, 1896, elected alderman, and that office he now holds.

Mr. Textor is a member of but one society or order, and that is the Order of the Knights of the Maccabees. He says that his religious education was neglected, that he was never in CLINTON TEXTOR.

a church until he was about eighteen years old. Now, however, he is a member of the Unitarian church, the teachings of which come nearest to his belief.

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He was married October 4th, 1888, at Appleton, to Marguerite Jeannette Kenney of that place, and they have two children—Clinton Kenny and Henry Bayard.

BRETT, Benjamin Cyrus, M. D. , for more than twenty years a prominent physician of Green Bay, and assistant surgeon of the Twenty-first Wisconsin infantry during the civil war, was born in Strong, Franklin county, Maine, August 23rd, 1835. His parents were Cyrus H. and Mary Hunter Brett. Ancestors of the former were among those who came to this country in the historic Mayflower, while of the latter the ancestor were Scotch-Irish. Dr. Brett's education was acquired at the district and high schools of his native towns, and at Phillips and Augusta (Maine) Academies. His medical training was received at Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges, from the latter of which he graduated 310

BENJAMIN CYRUS BRETT.

in 1860. From some months following, he served as intern in Demilt Dispensary, New York City, and, in 1861, came to Wisconsin, locating in Highland, Iowa county. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Twenty-first Wisconsin infantry, and in January, 1865, was promoted to surgeon in the Seventeenth Wisconsin infantry, but did not muster in. As assistant surgeon, Dr. Brett was with the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosenerans, at the battle of Stone River, where he was captured and released, and the battle of Chickamauga. He served under Gen. Thomas and Gen. Grant, and was afterward with Gen. Sherman, participating in all his battles from Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain to the sea. After the war Dr. Brett returned to the practice of his profession, opening an office in Brodhead, Wis., where he remained for seven years. In July, 1872, he removed to Green Bay, and has continued in the active practice of medicine and surgery there up to the present time.

Dr. Brett has been a thorough Republican from the first, and always ready to aid in the success of his party in all honorable ways. He filled the office of United States marine hospital surgeon at Green Bay during the administration of President Harrison, and was

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president of the board of examining surgeons there for eight years prior to 1893, and has been reappointed under the administration of President McKinley.

He is a member of the American Medical association, ex-president of the Wisconsin State Medical society, ex-president of the Fox River Valley Medical society, and of the Brown County Medical society. He is surgeon of the T. O. Howe Post of the Grand Army of the Republican, member of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion, is also a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Brett was married, in 1861, to Lucy W. Eastman of Hallowell, Maine, and their surviving children are Annie E., Dr. Fred. N. and Jennie M. Brett. The doctor has now for partner in the practice of his profession, his son, Dr. F. N. Brett, and is health officer of Green Bay, which position he has held for the past twenty years—a striking testimonial to his skill as a physician and his fidelity and wisdom as an official.

CARPENTER, Paul Dillingham, who resides at 120 Prospect avenue, Milwaukee, is the son of the late Matthew Hale Carpenter. His father was one of the most distinguished and brilliant lawyers of the United States, and one of the foremost orators and debaters that ever held seats in the national senate. He was senator from Wisconsin from 1869 to 1875, and from 1879 to his death in 1881. Mr. Carpenter's mother is Caroline Dillingham Carpenter, the daughter of Paul Dillingham, who was twice governor of Vermont, and twice representative in congress from that state. She is also the sister of Wm. P. Dillingham, who was once governor of Vermont. On the father's side Paul Carpenter is descended from William Carpenter, who came 311 to America in the ship Bevis, in 1638. William Carpenter, a son of the immigrant of that name, held important offices in Massachusetts colony, and was a man of character and influence. On his mother's side he is the descendant of John Dillingham, who came to America with the Winthrop colony in 1630, and he, too, was prominent in establishing the principles of free government. John Dillingham, the great-great-grandfather of Paul Carpenter, was a soldier under Gen. Wolfe

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in the campaign against Quebec, and fell with his commander in that memorable struggle, which practically ended the French rule on this continent.

Paul Dillingham Carpenter was born in Milwaukee on the 26th of January, 1867. His education was received at private schools in Milwaukee and Washington, at the Milwaukee high school and from private tutors. He spent a part of one year at the Columbia Law School in New York City. After that he studied law in the office of Quarles. Spence & Quarles of Milwaukee. Having been admitted to the bar he opened a law office in Milwaukee, July 1st, 1892. For one year, from May 1st, 1894, he had for partner Franz C. Eschweiler, under the firm name of Eschweiler & Carpenter. Since the termination of this partnership he has conducted the business alone. His most important case is that relating to the assignment of F. T. Day, through the success of which Day's assignee will lose the greater part of claims against clients, amounting to more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Mr. Carpenter has generally been identified with the Republican party, being president of the Republican club of Milwaukee in 1888. In the campaign two years later he opposed the Hennett law and the Republican ticket. In the campaign of 1892 and 1896 he made a few speeches for the Republican party and candidates.

He is a member of the college society of Phi Delta Phi, Milwaukee club, Wisconsin Society of Sons of the American Revolution—of

PAUL DILLINGHAM CARPENTER.

which he was for several years treasurer—Columbus club of Chicago, and Catholic club of New York. He was at one time chairman of the committee on public opinion of the Columbian league, and he is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

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On the 25th of November, 1891, he was married to Emma W. Falk, daughter of the late Franz Falk, a prominent brewer, and they have two children, Agnes M. and Matthew A. Carpenter.

VON BAUMBACH, Moritz Wilhelm Herman, once city treasurer of Milwaukee, and for many years connected with the banking business of the city is the son of Ludwig von Baumbach, a descendant of an old and noble German family, who entered the German army, as a lieutenant, when but fourteen years of age, and participated in the war against the first Napoleon. At the conclusion of peace he resigned his commission as captain and retired to his estates. Later he became prominent in the political struggles of the country, and was elected a member of the provincial parliament. In 1848 he became 312

MORITZ WILHELM HERMAN VON BAUMBACH.

president of the chamber of deputies of Hesse, and was elected a member of the first German parliament holding its sessions at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Being a strong adherent of constitutional monarchy, and holding very liberal views, he became discouraged at the prospects for liberal government, sold his estates and migrated, in 1849, to the United States, settling first on a farm near Elyria, Ohio. In 1857 he removed to Milwaukee, whither his sons had preceded him. He was appointed consul of the German empire in that city, and held the position until the reorganization of the consular service in 1876. He died in 1883. He is remembered by the older citizens as a man of fine presence and military bearing, and a high sense of personal honor and integrity. His wife, mother of Moritz von Baumbach, was Wilhelmine von Schenk, only daughter of Lieutenant-General von Schenk, a distinguished cavalry officer in the wars with Napoleon the First. She died in Milwaukee on the 3rd of May, 1869.

Moritz von Baumbach was born in Hesse Cassel, Prussia, on the 13th of January, 1834. His early education was received from private tutors; and, afterwards, he entered successively the gymnasiums at Rinteln and Hersfeld. Coming to this country with his parents in 1849, he worked on his father's farm in Ohio, then became a clerk in a

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mercantile establishment in Cleveland, afterwards in Elyria, Ohio, and later in New York City. In the spring of 1856 he took up his residence in Milwaukee, and in 1859, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected city treasurer, which office he held for one term. In 1861 he opened a banking and foreign exchange office, which he conducted very successfully until 1870, when he transferred the business to the German Exchange bank, and was elected its first president. His health becoming impaired, he resigned the presidency of the bank in 1875, and confined his labors to his private affairs and to the duties of his consular office. Having fully recovered his health, he, in 1880, went into the First National bank as manager of the foreign exchange department. This position he held for three years, when he resigned it and took the same department in the Merchants' Exchange bank. Upon the consolidation of this bank with the First National, he continued in the same capacity under the new organization.

Mr. von Baumbach has held numerous consular offices—was appointed consul for Austria-Hungary, in 1866, and for several German states; and when the German empire was established he was appointed its vice-consul in Milwaukee. After the reorganization of the German consular service, the consulate was abolished, and the German government now appoints to those positions only its own citizens, taken from the foreign office, after having passed the required examination. He now represents the German government in Milwaukee as consular agent.

The political record of Mr. von Baumbach is one which shows him to be a thoughtful, conscientious citizen. During our civil war he was what was termed a war Democrat that is a Democrat who believed in sustaining the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war; and, since that time he has generally acted with the Democratic party on national questions; but believes, however, in providing sufficient revenue for all needs of the government by moderate tariff legislation; and he also believes in a sound and stable currency. He did not vote with his party during the recent election.

In religion he is a Protestant, though he is not a member of any church.

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Mr. von Baumbach was married, in 1863, to Anna Le Saulnier, and has five children—three sons, William, Herman and Charles; and two daughters, Isabella and Hilda—all living.

BUXTON, Henry Luther, one of the younger members of the Milwaukee bar, was born in Brant, Erie county, New York, on the 7th of December, 1853, but came with his parents to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in April, 1859. Here he attended the ward and high schools, completing their courses with credit, and entering with enthusiasm upon the study of the law. After some time spent in office duty he became a student in the law department of Columbia College, New York City, from which he graduated in the spring of 1877. Returning to his home in Oshkosh, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Moses Hooper of that city, which continued for two years. Not long after he removed to Milwaukee and opened an office in the city for the practice of his profession, and has steadily continued in the occupation ever since. Well versed in the law, attentive to the interest of his clients, quietly and industriously performing all of his professional duties, he has maintained a creditable standing at the bar and is a progressive citizen.

In politics he is a Republican, but has not been especially conspicuous in the counsels of the party, although he has the ability for efficient work in political campaigns if he chose to exercise it in that direction. He is not a member of any club or society or

HENRY LUTHER BUXTON.

church. On the 12th of May, 1883, he was married to Ida J. Jones, but they have no children.

Luther Buxton, H. L. Buxton's father, is a physician and surgeon, was a member of the New York legislature in 1853-4, and also represented Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in the legislature of 1869-70. H. L. Buxton's mother's maiden name was Sarah F. Wells, and the families were both of English descent, but the grandfather Buxton fought for the freedom of the colonies in the war of the revolution.

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KIDD, Edward I., state bank examiner, was born in Millville, Grant county, Wisconsin, May 10th, 1845, and he has always been a resident of the state. His educational privileges did not extend beyond those furnished by the public school and a partial academic course, for before he had reached manhood, he enlisted, August 9th, 1862, in the Union army, and was assigned to the Twenty-fifth regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, Col. Rusk commanding. He served in all the campaigns of the regiment, including the siege of Vicksburg, 314

EDWARD I. KIDD.

the operations about Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and north through the Carolinas to Washington. Returning home to Millville after the close of the war, he engaged in business, was elected to various local offices, among which was member of the board of supervisors of Grant county, which he held for fifteen years. He was a member of the legislature in 1880, 1881 and 1883; and was a member of the state senate for two successive terms—from 1885 to 1891. He was chairman of the joint committee on claims in 1885, 1887 and 1889, and was the author of a number of important measures both in the assembly and the senate; and, during all his legislative service, he was among the most influential members, because always careful, attentive to his duties and always well informed as to the scope of the measures proposed and their probable effect if they should become laws.

In 1889 he removed from Millville to Prairie du Chien, where he has been engaged in the banking business. Since his residence in Prairie du Chien he has been chairman of the board of supervisors of Crawford county, and in other ways his fellow citizens have shown their confidence in his ability and integrity. The legislature of 1895 enacted a law providing for an examiner of state and private banks, and Governor Upham very properly appointed Mr. Kidd to the office, concluding that his long and varied legislative experience, his careful methods and conservative views, and his well-known integrity, as well as his familiarity with the bank business, fitted him, in an unusual degree, for the discharge of the responsible duties of examiner. This position he still holds, and to the discharge of its

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duties he has devoted much time and care. Probably the best evidence of his fitness for any public position to which he may aspire is the fact that his fellow citizens who know him best have so frequently conferred official honors upon him. Public affairs have always had an interest for him, and he has made them a subject for careful and profound study.

He is a zealous Republican because he believes in the principles and policy of the party, and he has done much work for their promulgation.

YOUNG, William Henry, a resident of Oconto, Wisconsin, and superintendent of the Holt Lumber company of that city, was born in Woodville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, on the 11th of August, 1845. His father, Uriah Young, was a native of New River, Louisiana, and a farmer and lumberman by occupation. His mother, Lucretia, *nee* Prewitt, was born in Mississippi, and the families on both sides were native Americans for many generations, and participated patriotically in the struggle for the independence of the country and for the establishing of free institutions. When William was a mere boy, the family moved to Greensburg, St. Helena parish, Louisiana, where the boy received in the local schools a limited education. As soon as he was old enough for work he assisted his father on the farm and in the saw mill what time could be spared from school. When some fourteen years of age he had the misfortune to lose both his parents, and thenceforth had to make his own way in the world. His father, though born and reared in the south, was a strong Union man, and the son's sympathies followed those of his father. Arrived at the age for military duty, he determined to enlist in the Union army, and the Fourth Wisconsin cavalry being at that time in the vicinity of his home, he enlisted in it on the 3rd of November, 1863, and served with it in the Department of the Gulf during the remainder of the war. When mustered out of service he ranked as first lieutenant. The regiment was furnished transportation to Madison, and this young hero, feeling that thenceforth his lot was with the men who saved the Union, came to Wisconsin.

Having saved from his pay a little ready money, he went to Chicago and took a course in a commercial college, at the end of which time he made his way to Oconto, where many

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of his army comrades resided. Arriving there in November, 1866, he obtained employment with the lumber firm of holt & Balcome, at thirty dollars per month, at scaling logs, as night watchman, and as time-keeper; and in the employ of this company he remained for nineteen years. In 1887 the firm was dissolved, and the Holt Lumber company was formed, to continue the business of the firm to which it succeeded. Mr. Young was promoted to the position of superintendent, which he has held to the present time—a very emphatic testimonial to his ability and integrity in business affairs. This company cuts some thirty million feet of lumber annually, and all this immense business is directly under Mr. Young's supervision. Mr. Young is also vice-president of the Oconto National bank.

Mr. Young has always been a Republican, and as such was a member of the legislature in 1885. He was also chairman of the Republican county committee for four years, has been a member of several state conventions, and generally active in the political affairs of his part of the state. At present he is a member of Gov. Scofield's staff, with the rank of

WILLIAM HENRY YOUNG.

colonel. He was for fourteen years a member of the city council of Oconto, six of which he was major. His long service in this position is evidence that he was a wise and useful public servant.

He was married at Oconto, January 1st, 1872, to Ellen E. Russell. They have one daughter, Ina, who is a graduate of Lake Forest University. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

WOLKE, George, superintendent and general agent of the metropolitan Life Insurance company for the district of Milwaukee, was born in Westenholz, Westfahlen, Germany, on the 14th of December, 1862. His father, Johann Herman Wolke, was a hotelkeeper, grocer and baker in a little country village in Germany, where he died inn 1872, at the age of forty-six years. Joseph Wolke, a brother of the subject of this sketch, succeeded to the father's

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business, and is still carrying it on. The mother, Maria Anna, *nee* Schroeder, died in 1882, when fifty-four years of age.

George Wolke was educated in the public 316

GEORGE WOLKE.

schools of his native Germany, and, at the age of eighteen years, turned his face toward this "land of promise," arriving here in 1881, and locating in St. Charles county, Missouri, where he worked on a farm for three years. In 1884 he left farm work, and, going to St. Louis, learned the trade of cabinet-maker. He was next employed, for three years, as salesman in a furniture store; and, at the end of this time, he was offered and accepted an agency for the Metropolitan Life Insurance company in St. Louis. At the end of a year, having filled the position to the satisfaction of his employers, he was promoted to the place of assistant superintendent, the duties of which he performed with such faithfulness and ability that he received another promotion, being appointed, in 1892, superintendent for the company for the district of Peoria, Illinois, having full charge of the company's business in that locality, involving the work of some fifty agents. His management here was so satisfactory that, after four years, he was again promoted to the still larger field of Milwaukee, which includes, in addition to Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha; and his position is that of superintendent and general agent, in which he has the direction or control of nine assistant superintendents and over fifty men. This is a rapid advance; and involving as it does great responsibilities, it is evidence of the possession on Mr. Wolke's part of business abilities quite unusual, and even extraordinary, for one not bred to the peculiar duties which this office involves.

Mr. Wolke is a member of but one society, and that is the Wisconsin Association of Life Underwriters. In religion Mr. Wolke is a Catholic.

He was married September 15th, 1888, to Augusta Abaus of St. Louis, but they have no children.

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VAN VECHTEN, Edwin Francis , or Edwin F. Van Vechten as he signs the name, is a resident of the village of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. He comes of one of the oldest families in the United States, and the name may be traced in Holland back to the year A. D. 1200, though there is no complete record of the family extending to that date. The first representative of the family to come to America was Teunis Dircksen Van Vechten, who arrived on the ship "Armes of Norway," in the year 1638, and settled at Greenbush, opposite the site of the present city of Albany, N. Y. The subject of this sketch is of the seventh generation direct descent from this first representative of the family to settle in America, and is the son of Jacob Teunis Van Vechten, who was born in Catskill, New York, on the 8th of May, 1823, and come to Wisconsin in 1846, settling on land in Kewaskum, Washington county, which he entered, from the government, and which he still owns, though his present place of residence is Wauwatosa, Jacob T. Van Vechten was married on the 2nd of February, 1851, to Esther Elizabeth Bancroft, daughter of Thadeus Foster and Evolinah Bancroft, who came from New York state in 1843, and settled at Menomonee Falls, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. They had eight children, five 317 girls and three boys, all of whom, except the two older boys, are still living. Mrs. Van Vechten was born at Syracuse, New York, on the 14th of April, 1831, and died October 30th, 1895. She was an earnest temperance worker, and at one time was prominent in the work of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Edwin F. Van Vechten was born at the family home in Kewaskum, September 7th, 1868, being the youngest of the eight children. His early education was received at the common schools and at the highschools of Neenah and West Bend. In the fall of 1889, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1891. Among the greatest benefits received from this institution he regards the individual independence and personal responsibility which were there taught and fostered, and which enter very largely into the equipment for an active and successful business or professional life. Mr. Van Vechten does not definitely recall how or when he earned his first money, but presumes that it was on the old farm, with the work upon which he was

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early made acquainted and of which he gained a more or less thorough knowledge, that has not been without value in the pursuit of his professional labors. Excepting for a few months, when he had for partner O. W. Bow, Jr., he has worked alone. For the past two years, he has attended to the legal business of Win. J. Morgan & Co., and the eighteen or twenty corporations which the firm represents, making a specialty of real estate law. He also served as corporation counsel for the village of Wauwatosa for the term of one year. In politics he is a Republican by birth, training and belief, but has taken no active part in politics further than to endeavor, as all citizens should, to secure the best men possible for public office. He is a member of but one society or club, that is, the Fraternal Alliance of Milwaukee.

Mr. Van Vechten was married on the 18th of November, 1890, to Birdie M. Rogers, daughter of James P. and Helen E. Rogers of

EDWIN FRANCIS VAN VECHTEN.

Wauwatosa. They have two sons, Jacob J. and Roger, aged five and three years, respectively, who, it is hoped, will live to transmit this ancient name unfurnished to still later times.

BURTON, John Edgar , a business man of Milwaukee, but who resides at Lake Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, is the son of John Ruth Jennette Burton. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather, all named John, were natives of Conningsby, Lincolnshire, England, where the latter possessed large landed estates. His father and grandfather emigrated to the United States and settled in central New York, where the latter died in 1836. John Burton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Conningsby, England, July 8, 1825, and was married March 10, 1846, to Ruth Jennette Allen, daughter of Asa Allen, a soldier of the war of 1812-14. Mrs. Burton was a woman of strong character, prominent in all good works, and a devoted Christian. She died at Lake Geneva, March 7, 1895. She was one of eleven children, as was her husband also. His

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JOHN EDGAR BURTON.

grandmother on his father's side, Susanna Parker, was of an English family also, some of whom came to America in 1829, settling in Oneida county, New York. His mother's ancestors were Connecticut farmers, of Puritan stock, possessing the sterling characteristics of that historic race. Both the grandmothers were named Susanna.

John E. Burton was born on the 19th day of October, 1847, in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native village. Thence he passed, in 1864, to the seminary at Whitestown, and later to Cazenovia, New York. Returning to Whitestown he graduated in June, 1868, from the scientific course in the seminary, standing at the head of his class. He also won the first prize as public orator at Cazenovia in 1867. He then came west after teaching a year at Cazenovia and secured the position of principal of the schools in Richmond, Ill., remaining two years. Thence, in August, 1870, he came to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where he was principal of schools three years, which has ever since been his home.

Young Burton early developed the taste for business which has marked his mature years, earning his first money when a mere lad by doing such odd jobs as came in his way. He learned the trade of shoemaker before he completed his education, and did work on the bench for General Richard U. Sherman, James G. Clark and Roscoe Conkling. In 1872 he founded The Lake Geneva Herald, which proved a success from the start, and after four years he sold it for \$10,000. He next went into the real estate business in Lake Geneva and Chicago, and made a handsome sum, all of which was lost, some \$28,000, as many another fortune has been by the endorsement of the notes of "friends." His next essay in business was as a general manager of the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York, for Wisconsin, Minnesota and northern Michigan, in which he was very successful, writing the first \$100,000 policy ever written in Wisconsin, and others unusually large. For his efficiency in the service of the company he received a gold emblem and an official vote of thanks. Retiring from the insurance business he undertook, in 1885,

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the promotion of the iron mining interests on the Gogebic and Penokee range, and in the short space of three years he accumulated a fortune of two and one-half millions. He went in on snowshoes before the railroad was completed and organized and developed nine of the leading mines: The Aurora, Iron King, Bonnie, First National Bessemer, Blue Jacket, Tontine, Valley and Anvil, employing 836 men. The next enterprise to engage his attention and absorb his great energies was the Aguan canal in Honduras to connect the Caribbean sea at Truxillo with the Aguan river, above the rapids; thus making a great, but useless river navigable for 200 miles, which would control the mahogany markets of the world. Over \$200,000 have been expended, but the work, though inviting, is still incomplete. New government concessions may yet secure the completion of the most useful improvement now considered in Honduras. In 1887 he organized the Hildalgo company for conducting the smelting of silver, gold and lead ores in Sultepee, Mexico, in which a number of gentlemen of prominence and means have united with him and in which they have found the almost certain promise of great wealth.

In politics he has always been a Republican, having worn the wide-awake cape and carried the torch in the Lincoln campaign of 1860, and since then been active as a worker and speaker in every struggle in which the party has been engaged up to the time of Harrison's second nomination, when he thought that the leadership belonged of right to Blaine, and he refused any active aid to the ticket, although voting for Harrison. In the recent campaign his sympathies were strongly with the free silver party and his pen was used in support of the doctrine of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, if international bimetallism was refused. He thinks the Republican party will never win another victory unless it shall demand an international bimetallic conference and insist upon the restoration of silver at all hazards and secure the old-time use of both metals.

Mr. Burton is a Royal Arch Mason; also a life member of the State Historical society. At the society's request in 1888, his portrait was painted by Frank B. Carpenter, the painter of Emancipation Proclamation fame, and hung in the society's gallery. This was in recognition of his contribution of many specimens to the society's collection gathered

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in Yucatan and Mexico, but more especially to recognize his efforts as chief promoter in developing Wisconsin's iron interests. He was at one time a member of the Republican state central committee from the First congressional district, and has at various times filled other positions of honor and trust. His early religious training was in accordance with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was a member of that organization from his eighteenth year until he was thirty-four; but since then he has drifted away from the church and is now what may be termed an agnostic. His private library of 10,500 volumes is no doubt the finest in the state, representing the careful and constant accumulations of over thirty years. It contains nearly 200 volumes on Abraham Lincoln, whom he regards the best man in the world's history.

He was married December 7, 1869, to Lucretia Delphine Johnson of Killawog, Broome county, New York, his schoolmate at Cazenovia. They have four children—Howard F. and Warren, graduates of the University of Wisconsin and who are in business, and Kenneth E. and Bonnie E., who are still students.

FRAWLEY, Thomas Francis , a brilliant lawyer of Eau Claire, was born near Troy, N. Y., March 6th, 1851, the son of Thomas and Honora Hogan Frawley. Early in the fifties the family removed to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in the town of Vermont, Dane county. Here began young Frawley's education in the district school, and after he reached the age when he could render assistance on the farm his summers were devoted to manual labor and his winters to study. When he had mastered the curriculum of the district school he took a course in Albion Academy, in Dane county, where he made such good use of his time and opportunities that in the spring of 1872 he entered the University of Wisconsin in the last term of the freshman year. During the junior year, from October, 1873, until June, 1874, he taught school, and besides did the work of his class. In this manner he paid his way through the university and graduated with the class of 1875. While in college he was a member of the Athenian society, and practiced in its joint debate in 1874. From September, 1875, until June, 1880, he was principal of one of the high schools of Eau Claire, Wis. In 1880 he received the master's degree from the state university. Having

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studied law during his spare hours while engaged in teaching, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Eau Claire immediately upon giving up teaching. 320

THOMAS FRANCIS FRAWLEY.

From the first he enjoyed a fair practice, and for a number of years has been engaged in the trial of many important cases.

Politically, Mr. Frawley is a Democrat, and for years has been prominent and influential in the councils of the party. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1888. In 1892, he made an omnibus speech, upon which the Democratic incumbents of the state offices were nominated for re-election. For many years down to 1896, he was a member of the Democratic state central committee, and in the last named year he presided at the state convention in Milwaukee, which met for the selection of delegates to the national Democratic convention at Chicago. Upon taking the chair, as presiding officer of the convention, he made an elaborate and able speech in regard to what should be the policy of the party, and especially against the adoption of the free coinage of silver in the platform. This speech had much influence in the convention and largely shaped its official declaration. When it was found that the Chicago convention platform favored the "free silver" policy, he repudiated it, resigned his membership in the state central committee and was chosen a member of the national or gold Democratic state central committee.

He was for ten years a member and for several years president of the common council of Eau Claire, and for many years a member of the board of education of that city. He is also president of the Eau Claire County Bar association. In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Frawley was married in August, 1877, to Miss Lydia A. Lawler, and they have one child living, Thomas F. Frawley, Jr., now fourteen years old.

McGREGOR, Duncan, who was for sixteen years prior to 1894 president of the Platteville normal school, and who has recently been re-elected, is the son of Malcolm McGregor,

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a farmer and drover in prosperous circumstances while in business in Scotland, and of Catherine Kennedy McGregor. He was born in Forest of Cluny, parish of Cluny, Perthshire, Scotland, on the 12th of August, 1836. Until he was fourteen years of age he received instruction in a home school that was indifferent in character and equipment. His preparation for the university was made at Perth Academy, one of the best schools in Scotland, where he won several prizes in drawing, mathematics and English. After his academic course he was a member of the university and King's College, Aberdeen, for three years, completing his junior year there. Coming to Wisconsin in June, 1857, he located in Wausau, and for the first year was engaged in farming and "running the river." In the fall of 1858 he took charge of the school in Farmington, and taught it that and the two following winters. He served one term as superintendent of schools in Farmington, and five years as principal of the high school in Waupaca. He attended a term in Lawrence University, passed an examination and received the degree of A. B. He taught for a short time thereafter, and, in 1864, enlisted a company in Waupaca for service in the civil war, of which he was chosen captain, and which was assigned to the Forty-second Wisconsin infantry, and mustered in as Company A. He served during the remainder of the war, being engaged in provost duty on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. After his military service ended, he returned to teaching in the Waupaca high school, continuing there until 1867, when, the year after its organization, he was appointed professor of mathematics, teacher of methods and supervisor of practice in the state normal school at Platteville. In 1878 he was elected president of the institution and held that position for sixteen years. Owing to a change in the political complexion of the board of regents, he was not re-elected three years ago, but was chosen professor of pedagogy, and another was made president. This gentleman having recently resigned, Prof. McGregor was again elected president by a unanimous vote of the board of regents—a graceful testimonial to the ability and fidelity with which he served the cause of public education for so many years. He is the author of an enlarged drawing book published by A. H. Andrews of Chicago. As an evidence of Prof. McGregor's scholarly accomplishments, Lawrence University has just conferred upon him the degree of Lit. D.

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Prof. McGregor has always been an earnest advocate of Republican principles, but claims to be only a private in the ranks of the party. In 1896 he was mentioned as a most suitable person for the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket. In Masonry he has passed from the Blue Lodge to the Consistory. He has been master of Melody Lodge for several terms, repeatedly high priest of Washington Chapter, grand high priest for two years, committee on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin for eight years, member of Commandery No. 12, Mineral Point, and of Milwaukee Consistory. In religion he is a Congregationalist.

On the 26th of December, 1865, Prof. McGregor was married to Annie Bowman of
DUNCAN M'GREGOR.

Waupaca, and they have five children: Alice, Grace, Elizabeth, Jessica and Richard. The three first named are teachers: the fourth has just graduated from the normal school, and the last is a lad of nine years, whose principal employment just now is growing, and who is untroubled about his future.

PARKS, Warham, a well-known resident of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and formerly judge of the Thirteenth Judicial circuit, is the son of Rufus Parks, who was a native of Westfield, Massachusetts, and, in the latter part of his life a farmer in Summit, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Rufus Parks was educated at Andover academy, Mass., and began business in Boston at the age of twenty-one years. This business venture soon proving a failure, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Bangor, Maine. In 1836 he was appointed receiver of the land office at Milwaukee, and at once removed to the city, and there remained until 1847, when he took up his residence in Summit, living there until his death in 1878. He was a man of influence and position 322

WARHAM PARKS.

in Milwaukee in the early days of the city, and was treasurer of Milwaukee county in the years 1844-5. He was a member from Waukesha county of the first constitutional

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convention which was convened in Madison on the 5th of October, 1846, and a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1867. He was a Democrat in politics in those early days, but when the question of slavery came prominently to the front, he identified himself with the Free-Soilers, and was one of the first to join the Republican party when it was formed. He voted in 1856 for Fremont, the first Republican candidate for president, and continued an active Republican to the day of his death. Rufus Park's family was of that sturdy, liberty-loving stock to which Americans of the present day owe their civil and political institutions. His father was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and died of wounds received at the battle of Saratoga while acting as aide to General Lincoln.

Rufus Park's mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Gorham, who, with Rufus King, was a deputy from Massachusetts to the constitutional convention which formed the government of the United States, and he and King were the only ones from that commonwealth who signed the constitution. By a singular coincidence Governor Upham appointed a great-grandson of each of these men to office—Colonel Charles King, who was made adjutant general, is a great-grandson of Rufus King, and Warham Parks, who was appointed judge of the Thirteenth Judicial circuit, is a great-grandson of Nathaniel Gorham, who was also president of the Continental congress for two of the darkest years of the revolutionary struggle. He was an earnest, self-sacrificing patriot, and a friend of Washington.

Warham Parks is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on the 5th of November, 1840. His mother's name was Harriet Eliza Fairservice. Her family were among the earliest settlers of Summit, coming there in 1837. Judge Parks received a good academic education, but had hardly finished this when the war of the rebellion turned all though from ordinary topics to that of the defense of the government. He was not slow to tender his services to the country, and enlisting in April, 1861, in his twentieth year, he was made second lieutenant of Co. K, Third Regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served throughout the war, having reached the rank of major and brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in Georgia and the Carolinas, when he was discharged in August, 1865. The last year of his service was on staff duty as provost marshal of the

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Twentieth army corps. He participated in many of the most desperate battles of the war; among them were Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull, Antietam, where he was wounded, Gettysburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and the capture of Savannah. He also passed through the campaign in the Carolinas and on to Washington. This is a record of which any man may be proud, and one that his descendants will not fail to keep in mind.

Upon returning home at the close of the war he began the study of law, in due time was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was thus engaged when he was made postmaster of Oconomowoc. Judge Parks is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

He was always been a Republican in politics, and has vigorously sustained the policy and candidates of Oconomowoc by President Grant in February, 1876, was reappointed by Presidents Hayes and Arthur, and when Harrison came into office he was again appointed. Upon the death of Hon. A. Scott Sloan, judge of the Thirteenth Judicial circuit, in April, 1895, Gov. Upham appointed him to the vacant office, which he held to the very general satisfaction of the public until June 1st, 1896, a successor having in the meantime been chosen at a special election.

Although not a member of any church organization, his sympathies and belief are with the Unitarians, his parents having been members of the first Unitarian church organized in Milwaukee.

Judge Parks has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united November 22nd, 1872, was Miss Helen M. Howell of La Porte, Indiana, who died April 21st, 1891, leaving one son, Howell Parks. His second wife was Miss Anne E. Taylor of Pawtucket, R. I., to whom he was married June 27th, 1892.

FLEMING, William, a practicing lawyer of Oconomowoc, is the son of John Fleming, who was born in Ireland, in 1808, and came to this country in 1836. He first settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Catherine Sweeney, also a native of Ireland, in 1842.

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In 1844 they came to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in the town of Emmet, Dodge county, where they resided up to the time of their death, in 1885 and 1893, respectively. They were thrifty people and accumulated and left a fair amount of property. They had six sons and there daughters, of whom four sons—John, William, Michael and Thomas J.—and WILLIAM FLEMING.

and daughter, Mrs. Michael Casey of Watertown, still survive. The eldest of the family, James Fleming, was a soldier in the Sixty-fourth regiment of Illinois infantry during the war of the rebellion. He took part in many important and perilous campaigns, among them Sherman's march to the sea, and was honorably discharged at the close of his term of service. His death occurred at his father's home in 1872. The youngest son, Thomas J. Fleming, is a dealer in real estate in Milwaukee, and at present secretary of the State Agricultural society.

William Fleming was born February 6th, 1851, in the town of Emmet, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and was educated in the Northwestern University at Watertown. For many years he was a successful teacher in the public schools. In 1878 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and re-elected in 1879. While residing in Dodge county, he served as assessor, town clerk, and was chairman of the town board. He was deputy clerk of the court from 1882 to 1884, and was elected county clerk in 1884 and served two years. In 1887 he went to Alaska as deputy collector 324 of customs, under A. K. Delaney. He was stationed at Fort Wrangel, having full charge of the port, Collector Delaney residing at Sitka, the capital.

Mr. Fleming remained in Alaska during the latter part of President Cleveland's first administration; and, upon his return home he entered upon the practice of law, for which he had previously fitted himself, by private study. In December, 1893, he moved to Oconomowoc, and formed a law partnership with A. B. Rogan, now judge of the municipal court for the western district of Waukesha county.

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In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are Catholics, and he is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. In politics he is a Democrat; but on all questions he is liberal-minded, granting to others the right that he claims for himself—to think and act as to him may seem right and proper.

Mr. Fleming was married on the 11th of February, 1885, to Mary Rogan, a sister of his former law partner, and two children have been born to them—Adelaide Grace and Margaret Catharine Ann.

HARRIS, A. L., a leading business man of Sank county and senior member of the firm of Harris & Hosler, was born in Richland county, near Mansfield, Ohio, September 15th, 1839. He is of English extraction with an admixture of Scotch blood that came from the marriage of his grandfather, John Harris, to Mary Hamilton of the well-known family of that name of Lanark, Scotland. They were Presbyterians of the strictest sect. The strength of character, fine mental endowments and robust physical development of his ancestors of the Harris family are testified to by the various family legends and stories that have come down through the generations. The English home of the family was Somersetshire, whence, in the year 1725, came James, the founder of the family in this country. New Jersey attracted this father with his six sons, and there they settled, soon becoming extensive land-holders. During the revolutionary period, this colony became so frequently a foraging ground for the British forces that the fortunes of the family were much impaired, but an unswerving loyalty to the patriot cause was ever theirs, to which they testified by serving in the army during the entire period of the war, participating in some of the most important actions of that eventful eight years. At the end of the century Pennsylvania became their home, and later members of the family drifted into Ohio, where Jonathan W., father of Abner L., opened up one of the largest and finest farms in Richland county. He had, however, the pioneer spirit, for, in 1846, he came to Wisconsin, and entered a large tract of government land in which is now the township of Troy, the immediate locality being Harrisburg. On this farm Abner L. grew to manhood, going to school, when there

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was one, and finally going to Prairie du Sae and obtaining a good, practical education. He taught school a few winters, and, at twenty-one, left the farm, stalwart and vigorous, with an amount of energy and nerve that has never failed during the years of an active and succesful business career.

After trying various employments in many parts of the county, in 1867 he located in Loganville, Sauk county, in a general dry goods business with an experienced partner, under the firm name of J. O. Phelps & Co. Four years later, in 1871, he severed his connection with Mr. Phelps, and, going to Reedsburg, the same county, entered the same business, the firm being Kellogg & Harris. Mr. Harris was now just in the flush of his powers, and he threw himself with such zeal and determination into his work that the firm soon became leaders in their line. The improved transportation facilities resulting from the building of the railroad, gave a new impetus to production, and the firm added a general warehouse, dealing to the business, and, by diligent efforts, secured markets for any and 325 everything offered for sale, thereby earning for Redsburg the reputation of being the best market town in the state.

Mr. Kellogg retired in 1880, Mr. Harris buying his interest. In a short time J. H. Hosler entered the business, the firm becoming Harris & Hosler. They have always occupied a leading position in their part of the state; and, as years passed, their transactions constantly increased until at the present time their shipments alone give them a front rank in the shipping business of their city. The American Express agency has been in their hands since its establishment in Reedsburg.

Mr. Harris has always been prominently identified with the great enterprises of the city, evincing an ardent desire for the forwarding of its interests. He was president of the Woolen Mill Co., in its incipency, and, during the erection of this important plant, his zeal and unremitting efforts contributed largely to its succesful completion. To him principally is the city indebted for its fine water system and electric lighting plant. Always a believer in municipal ownership of improvements of this sort, he was unremitting in his efforts until the

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accomplishment of this end. He was three times mayor; and it was during his term of office that the city plants were completed. A fine business block, an ornament to the street and a token of the needs of the firm, is also a tribute to his ability.

Always an ardent Republican, he has taken a lively interest in local and state politics, and as delegate in convention has often been of signal service to his party. He served in the capacity of postmaster under Grant, Hayes and Garfield.

He is a member of the Wisconsin "Society of Sons of the American Revolution;" a member for many years of the Masonic order, and a liberal contributor to the support of the Presbyterian society. Always a law-abiding, order-loving, enterprising man, his activities have ever been for the benefit of the community

A. L. HARRIS.

with which he has been so long identified, and he worthily holds the esteem and confidence of a wide social and business circle.

Mr. Harris was married December, 13th, 1868, to Frances Smith, a woman prominent in Wisconsin woman's clubs and the Society of the Daughters, of the American Revolution. They have two children—a daughter pursuing the higher education of women, and a son studying for the medical profession, both having received degrees from the state university in 1895.

TORRISON, Thomas Esaias, engaged in general merchandising in Manitowoc, is the son of Osuld Torrison, who came from Heirefos, Norway, to Wisconsin, in 1847, at the age of nineteen years. He began work in a country store, at Manitowoc Rapids, three miles west of the city of Manitowoc, which at that time was the county seat. After a few years he went to Manitowoc and secured a position as clerk in a store there, and subsequently, in company with H. Nordvi, he engaged in the business of general merchandising. In 1853, when twenty-five years of age, he bought out 326

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THOMAS ESAIAS TORRISON.

his partner; and, up to the time of his death, in 1892, he continued the business with steadily increasing success. Martha Findal, a native of Bamle, Norway, where she was born in 1834, came to Wisconsin in 1849, and was married to Osuld Torrison in 1854. Of this marriage was born Thomas F. Torrison, in Manitowoc, on the 10th of October, 1855. He received his primary education in the public schools of Manitowoc; and after that he took a six years' course in Luther college, Decorah, Iowa, from which he graduated in June, 1876. After leaving college he began work in his father's general store, and, in time, acquired such knowledge of the business that for the last eight years he has had entire management of it. Besides this mercantile business, he has been president of the Manitowoc Seating company since its organization.

In politics he is a pronounced Republican, but not an "offensive" one, as shown by the fact that his fellow-citizen have elected him to the county board of supervisors, the board of aldermen and three times mayor of the city; and last spring he was endorsed for re-election by both the Republican and Democratic city conventions for a fourth term of two years, which is a remarkably flattering testimonial to the efficiency of his official service and to his character and popularity as a citizen. He has also held the position of member of the city school board for six years. He is a member of the Lutheran church of Manitowoc.

Mr. Torrison was married on the 2nd of June, 1884, to Jorgine Tostenson, at Manitowoc. They have had three children, but only one of them is living—Anker Osuld, eleven years old.

MORSELL, Arthur Lee, a member of the Milwaukee bar, is a native of the city of Washington, D. C., where he was born December 8th, 1862. His father, John W. Morsell, now deceased, was for many years engaged in the mercantile business in Washington. His mother was Marry Ellen, *nee* Collison. The father was of French and Scotch descent,

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the mother of English. Hon. Columbus Drew of Jacksonville, Florida, at one times comptroller of the state of Florida, was a maternal uncle. Judge Morsell, for many years one of the justices of the supreme, court of the District of Columbia, was his relative on the paternal side.

Mr. Morsell's early education was received in the public schools of Washington, and, while a student there, he mastered the art of short-hand writing, which, for years, proved a source of profit to him, and later a great convenience. While still a school boy he was appointed by Senator Voorhees to a position in the United States senate, which he held for about a year, when he returned to his studies and completed his course. After permanently leaving school, short-hand writing, by which he earned his first money, was taken up as a regular business, and followed for several years. During this period he was employed by professional men in Washington, and finally by a prominent firm of patent attorneys of that city, as confidential clerk and stenographer. He remained 327 with this firm for upward of ten years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the patent business. While thus employed he also, after regular office hours, served as private secretary to many prominent politicians, among whom were ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina and Hon. Thomas Wilson, formerly representative in congress from the First district of Minnesota. After the varied and valuable experience thus gained, Mr. Morsell entered the law department of the National University of Washington, from which he graduated in 1888. In the competitive examination for class honors he came within one percent, of obtaining the highest marking, graduating second in his class, and receiving, in consideration of such standing, honorable mention at the commencement exercises. In April of the year of his graduation, he was admitted to the bar of Washington. He then formed a business connection in the practice of patent law with N. A. Acker, a classmate at the university, under the firm name of Acker & Morsell, which continued for one year, or until Mr. Acker withdrew to engage in the practice of his profession in San Francisco, California. Mr. Morsell continued the business in Washington for several years, when, in 1891, he accepted an offer of partnership from C. T. Benedict of Milwaukee, who

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had, for many years, been engaged in the practice of patent law, and whose constantly increasing business required that he should have associated with him another versed in the intricacies of the profession. The firm of Benedict & Morsell thus established has filed a great many of the patent applications for Wisconsin, and has been retained in some of the most important patent litigations in this state.

Mr. Morsell has been a life-long Democrat, although at the last president election, being unable, conscientiously, to accept the doctrines of Bryan and the Chicago platform, he voted for McKinley and Hobart. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being an officer of the Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, of Milwaukee. He is

ARTHUR LEE MORSELL.

also a member of the state and local bar associations and a member of the Patcut Bar association of Chicago. He is a pew-holder in Immanuel Presbyterian church.

He was married September 13th, 1892, at Woodville, Md., to Sallie Phillips Wilson, of a prominent Maryland family. They have one child.

ELDRIDGE, Edwin C., is a resident of Milwaukee, and has occupied the position of curator of the Layton Art gallery since it was opened in 1888. He is by profession an artist and has his studio in the gallery building. He began his art studies in the National Academy of Design in New York City, under Prof. L. E. Wilmarth; continued them at the Royal Academy in Antwerp, under Charles Verlat and Peter Van Havermaet, and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, under Gérôme. Subsequently he studied in the atelier of Carolus Duran, at Julian's Academy, in those of J. P. Lawrens and Benjamin Constant. His studies were pursued with especial reference to portrait painting, although he has always been diligent student of the 328

EDWIN C. ELDRIDGE.

general principles of art—those principles the thorough comprehension of which makes the true artist. Since coming to Milwaukee, he has steadily pursued his profession in

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connection with his duties as curator of the gallery. His practical knowledge of art has been of important service in connection with the selection, hanging and care of pictures, and in frequent talks to visitors concerning art with special reference to notable pictures in the gallery. In this way and in lectures which he has given to students and to associations of teachers in the public school of Milwaukee, he has done much to simulate the population taste for art and to promote its study both as an accomplishment and as a profession. He has written much and most intelligently for the public press on art subjects, specially in criticism of notable works of the brush and the chisel; and it is but justice to him to say that he has been and is one of the prominent educational forces of the city. As an art critic he is clear in expression, readily understood even by those not familiar with art terms, while his views as to the merits or demerits of any given work of art the more readily accepted because they appeal to that sense of the fitness of things which all people of liberal culture possess in some measure, even though a technical education may be wanting. One of the best examples of his style and method as a critic is the article, published some time ago, on Carl Marr's recent work "Maria."

In his specially, portraiture, Mr. Eldridge has done good work, as shown in the portraits of some of Milwaukee's prominent citizens; and, as he is comparatively a young man, still better work may be expected of him. He has also displayed marked ability in other lines of the graphic art, and had he given as much study to these as he has to portraiture, there is no doubt that he would have achieved at least equal success therein, for while he may not be what is loosely termed "a genius," he has that fine artistic taste—that clear perception of the principles of art—that is better in some respects than genius, because more prolific of the beautiful and the true in practical adornment.

BURDICK, Norman Leslie, at the head of the firm of Burdick, Armitage & Allen, book and job printers, is the son of Alonzo H. Burdick, a printer and editor, and Lydia L. Davison. His parents were of Scotch and English ancestry, and his grandfathers both did valiant service in the war of the revolution.

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Norman L. Burdick was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1836, and received his education at De Ruyter, N. Y., and in the Jefferson County Institute in Watertown, New York. He came to Milwaukee in 1852, and entered the printing office of the Daily Free Democrat, of which Sherman M. Booth was editor and proprietor, and from him young Burdick received his first earnings. He continued to work at the printer's trade for some ten years, and became a thorough master of it in its various departments. Meanwhile, the war of the rebellion had broken upon the country, with all its horrors, imperiling its institutions 329 and challenging the attention of old and young. Mr. Burdick, true to the records of his ancestors, came to the support of his government by enlisting in the Twenty-fourth regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry, in August, 1862. He was in the battles of Chaplin Hills and Stone River, at the latter of which he was taken prisoner January 1st, 1863. He had an experience of six days in the notorious Libby prison, which was quite enough to make a life-long impression. In April, 1863, he received an honorable discharge; and, returning home, he took up again his trade of printer, after some weeks devoted to recuperating his health and strength. But his thoughts were still with his comrades in the army and the cause for which they were fighting, and, in September, 1864, he re-enlisted in the Forty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served therein until the end of the war, when he was honorably mustered out of the service.

He turned again to Milwaukee, and, in 1866, he began business for himself, in connection with Nelson C. Hawks, by opening a job printing office, his capital being three hundred dollars, the first money he had saved. This business he has followed ever since, gradually enlarging it, from year to year, as his patronage warranted, and taking a partner when the business had grown beyond his own immediate supervision, and later a second. The firm now occupies one of the largest and best equipped offices of the kind in the city, and Mr. Burdick finds that the steady industry and push with which he has followed his business and push the attention which he has given all its details have yielded their natural result in a large increase in its volume not only, but in a great improvement in its financial returns.

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Mr. Burdick still keeps alive the memory of the days spent in camp and field, and of the comrades who went out with him to sanguinary conflict, but came not back, for is an active member of Wolcott Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American

NORMAN LESLIE BURDICK.

Revolution, and of the Deutscher and Old Settlers' clubs. He is a Republican by birth, education and association, and without seeking office has rendered his party what service he could.

Mr. Burdick is an Episcopalian and a member of St. James church of which he has been a vestryman for twenty-one-years.

He was married, in 1864, to Anna E. Mitchell, daughter of John S. Mitchell, a well-known resident of the city and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Two daughters and a son are the children of this marriage.

MURPHY, Daniel E., resides at 173 Twenty-fifth street, Milwaukee, and is the son of Daniel Murphy of Ireland, and farmer and road contractor in fair circumstances. His mother's name was Margaret Hayes. His parents were good, honest people, but without anything in their family history to distinguish them above those among whom they lived. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland, June 16th, 1843. His early education, like that of so many who have successfully

DANIEL E. MURPHY.

made their way in this country, was limited. The national schools which he attended were good according to the standard of his time, and their moral influence of the very best. But upon leaving them, at the age of fourteen years, his school days ended. In 1859, at the age sixteen years, without friends and with little money, he left his native land for the United States, where many of his country-men have found homes and moderate fortunes.

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Upon arriving in this country, he made his way to Kensington, Connecticut, where he earned his first dollar, working in a factory for fourteen dollars per month. About the time that he had begun to make progress toward fair wages, the war of the rebellion broke out, and the factory was closed, throwing all its hands out of employment. He then worked on a farm for six months, at the rate of twelve dollars per month. Having saved fifty dollars, he went to Hartford, Conn., where he found great difficulty in making a living, times being very hard. Finally, recognizing that he had no trade or profession, and that if his ambition was ever to be realized, he must have one or the other; and, having no friends and no money with which to secure the education necessary to a profession, he learned the trade of a carpenter with one A. B. West, a leading builder of that city. When he had finished his apprenticeship he began to save money, and his first hundred dollars was put into a life insurance policy, on the endowment plan. Having saved some hundreds of dollars, he left his trade, and, in 1868, started a book and stationery store, in a small way, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. In addition to his store, he engaged in real estate business, then added life insurance, and occasionally took up the role of auctioneer. In this way, by paying close attention to these occupations, he had, in five years, made \$10,000. Meanwhile, he moved into a much larger store, and added to his business immigration agencies and an exchange office, in all of which he was quite successful. Two months before the great panic of 1873, he brought a large tract of land, platted it, and prepared to sell it at auction in October following. On the 12th of September the panic struck the country, and his little fortune of \$10,000 invested in Bridgeport land "vanished into thin air." He kept his book store, however, for several years thereafter, but times were hard, and trade dull; and, embracing an opportunity to sell out, he took Horace Greeley's advice and "went west," arriving in Chicago in 1878. He wrote to Hon. Matthew Keenan, then vice-president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, regarding an agency; and Mr. Keenan, after consultation with other officers of the company, wired him to come to Milwaukee. He did so and received the appointment which he sought. This was a turning point in his life, and thus began his career as a representative of the Northwestern Mutual, of which he is now general agent for Wisconsin and Northern Michigan—a career which has been most

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advantageous to the company and most honorable to himself and beneficial to his material interests.

Mr. Murphy was married, in 1875, to Miss Rosalie G. Maher of New Haven, Connecticut, 331 and, in 1878, they removed to Madison, Wisconsin, which was their place of residence until they came to Milwaukee. They have several children, one of whom is a student in the University of Wisconsin.

His reputation as a "hustler," as well as a most successful life underwriter and manager of agencies, is universally admitted. It is substantiated by the fact that the business of his agency has for many years averaged more than ten per cent of the entire business of the great company which he represents.

KELLY, John A., a member of the bar of Waukesha county and a resident of Oconomowoc since the fall of 1879, was born in Milton, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, September 3rd, 1856. His father, Ferdinand Kelly, was born in Clonmel, County Galway, Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Betsey McCurdy, is a native of Rathlin Island, County Antrim, Ireland. The parents were married in Massachusetts and resided there until 1862, when they moved to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in the town of Delafield, Waukesha county, where they lived until 1890, when they removed to the city of Oconomowoc, where they still have their home. The family consisted of five children—three daughters and two sons. Thomas Kelly, the other son, died in St. Louis, Mo., April 8th, 1891.

John A. Kelly was brought up on the farm in Delafield and received his primary education in the public schools. Subsequently he attended for a time the College of the Sacred Heart, at Watertown. In 1880 he began the study of law and was for some months in the office of Judge R. C. Hathaway of Oconomowoc. June 5th, 1884, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year was elected clerk of the city of Oconomowoc, and re-elected in 1885. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace, and this office he has held by

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successive re-elections for six years. Since he began the practice of his profession he has had a constantly increasing clientage and has attained a

JOHN A. KELLY.

standing among his fellow-members of the bar as a man of ability and well equipped for legal work.

Mr Kelly is not a member of any club of society, and is not specially active in political matters.

Mr. Kelly was married in Oconomowoc, January 8th, 1885, to Miss Annie Dougherty, a native of that city, and a daughter of Dominick and Mary Dougherty, both of whom are deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Roman Catholic church.

FISH, Edmund Frost, M. D., of Milwaukee, is a native of New York, the son of Frothingham Fish, who was a member of the New York legislature in 1861 and 1862, and one of the judges of the supreme court of that state for the last fourteen years of life. He was the son of Howland Fish, a lawyer of considerable prominence in Central New York, who was a son of Peter Fish, also a lawyer. The maiden name of Dr. Fish's mother was Susan E. Bronk, a native of Coxsackie, N. Y., the daughter of Robert Bronk, a minister in the 332 EDMUND FROST FISH.

Dutch Reformed church, and he was the son of Leonard Bronk, a lawyer and judge of that part of the state. The family came from Holland and was among the early Dutch settlers, land owners and slave holders on the Hudson.

The Fish family originated in England, and both families must have had a good social standing, as they possess coats-of-arms. The records of the kings-at-arms office in London give the Fish family arms as a tiger head with a crest; color, ermine; motto, "Fortudina et Prudentia." The Bronk family arms are the rising sun and eagle, and motto "Ne Cede Malls."

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Dr. Fish was born at Fultonville, August 5th, 1857. After leaving the district school, he went to Schenectady and took the course in Union school, and from that institution entered Union College, but remained there only during the freshman year. He then took up the study of medicine with Dr. Burton of Fultonville; but, six months thereafter, he went into the office of Dr. Vander Veer of Albany, and became a student of the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1879 as valedictorian of the class. After his graduation he went to Europe, spending two winters in Vienna, attending the clinics at the general hospital, under some of the most eminent men of that great center of learning. Following his studies in Vienna, he visited the clinics of Prague, Berlin, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Paris and London.

Dr. Fish came to Milwaukee in 1881, but remained only a short time, going thence to Montana, and locating at Miles City, where he rapidly acquired a large practice. Returning to Milwaukee in 1894, he opened an office on Grand avenue, and has been in steady practice since. He has taken special courses in medicine in Vienna, Austria, and at the polyclinics of New York and Chicago. In April, 1894, he was tendered and accepted the chair of gynecology and clinical gynecology in the Milwaukee Medical College, and still retains the chair as a member of the faculty. He has written considerable on subjects pertaining to gynecology, and read original articles both at the meetings of the medical societies in this and in distant states. He is member of Montana Medical association, the Wisconsin State Medical society, the Northwestern Medical society, the Milwaukee Practitioners' and the Brainard Medical societies, the American Medical association, and is Fellow of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He is gynecologist to the Trinity hospital, the Milwaukee county hospital, lecturer on obstetrics and gynecology in St. Joseph's hospital, and one of the founders and directors of the Milwaukee County Training School for Nurses.

In politics he is a Republican. His father and grandfather were Whigs and later Republicans.

In school and college Dr. Fish belonged to several of the secret societies, and is now an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of several other societies of less note. He was married to Caroline Mary Eagy, daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer. They have no children.

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ROHLFING, William G., head of the music firm of William Rohlfing & Sons, corner of Mason and Broadway, Milwaukee, is a native of Osnabrueek, Germany, the son of Christian Rohlfing, a piano manufacturer of that town, and of Mary Schmidt Rohlfing, the daughter of a celebrated church organ manufacturer and inventor. William Rohlfing was born on December 17th, 1830. He received his education in the public school and gymnasium of his native town and learned the trade of piano-maker in his father's factory, and in the different leading cities of Germany.

In January, 1852, he took passage from Bremen, Germany, in the sailing vessel Adler, and after a voyage of sixty-five days, landed in Baltimore, Maryland. Being a skilled piano-maker, he readily found employment at his trade in the piano factory of Weiss Brothers. His first week's wages amounted to five dollars, which was gradually increased until it reached fifteen dollars per week, the highest salary, paid at that time. In 1855 he accepted a position as foreman in the piano manufactory of Louis Stirn in Baltimore. Subsequently he removed to Norfolk, Virginia, where he, in connection with his brothers-in-law, Daniel and August Stirn, started the southern piano manufactory, which proved very successful. However, they were compelled to discontinue the business in 1860, when the great civil war broke out. Mr. Rohlfing, being a strong Union man, returned to Baltimore and accepted an engagement with William Knabe & Co., the well-known piano manufacturers. Here he remained until 1878, when he removed to Milwaukee and began business on his own account, opening a large music store, where he keeps an extensive line of pianos, including the celebrated Steinway and Hazelton and other musical instruments, and a large stock of sheet music. He has been very successful in his business and his

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establishment is one of the largest in the northwest. The house has become a musical center in the city, and a large hall

WILLIAM G. ROHLFING.

on the second floor, called Recital Hall, is devoted exclusively to musicales and recitals, and a place of meeting and conference for musical personages, and also for society rehearsals.

On September 27th, 1855. Mr. Rohlfig was married to Miss Emma Stirn, a sister of a former employer, and they have seven children, five sons and two daughters. Of the sons, four, Charles, William, Jr. Herman and George, are associated with their father in business, and have contributed much to its extent and prosperity.

Mr. Rohlfig is a life member of the Milwaukee Musical society, having been its treasurer for over ten years; was on the finance committee of the great and successful Sangerfest in 1886; is a director of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, member of the Deutscher club, and a member of other societies. In religion he is a Lutheran.

Genial in manner, generous in impulse, enterprising in business affairs, broad-minded and public-spirited, Mr. Rohlfig has made many friends, and attained a very creditable position in the business world.

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CHARLES VON BAUMBACH.

VON BAUMBACH, Charles, at the head of the Charles von Baumbach Drug company of Milwaukee, was born in Kirchheim, Hessen, Germany, on the 18th of June, 1840. His father, Ludwig von Baumbach, was of aristocratic origin, the family being landed proprietors, which in the old country means more as to social position than it does in this. He entered the army and rose to the rank of captain. Leaving the army he took part in the political agitations of the times, was elected to parliament and joined the liberal element

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in its effort to secure the establishment of constitutional government. As every one knows who is familiar with the history of those times, the effort failed disastrously, the government was more strongly established than ever, and those who were outspoken in their advocacy of the revolution were compelled, as a measure of personal safety, to leave the country. Ludwig von Baumbach was one of these. He came to this country and settled on a farm at Black River, Ohio, but, subsequently, in 1857, removed to Milwaukee, where he lived the remainder of his life, dying in 1883. Not long after coming to Milwaukee he was appointed imperial consul to Germany, which position he held until 1878.

Charles von Baumbach was one of the six sons of Ludwig, and spent his youth on the Ohio farm, attended the common school near there, and afterward the high school in Elyria for a year. He spent a year as clerk in a drug store in Cleveland, then came to Milwaukee, and was a drug clerk until he enlisted in the army in June, 1861. He entered Company C, Fifth Wisconsin infantry, as a private, was made corporal and then sergeant. He was service with his regiment in the famous peninsular campaign, was in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg, where he was twice wounded. Receiving a furlough on account of these wounds, he returned home, and in August, 1862, was commissioned second lieutenant, and acted as mustering officer. On the 20th of the same month he was commissioned captain of Company C, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry, of which he took command September 5th. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, where it did gallant service. In December following he was commissioned major, and in the following year took part in the battle of Chickamauga, in which he had command of the regiment after the capture of Colonel West. He also participated with his regiment in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. His hard campaigning impaired his health, and in November, 1863, he resigned his commission and returned to Milwaukee, where, after regaining his health, he re-engaged in the drug business and continued in it until 1865, when he sold out; and, going to St. Cloud, Minnesota, he engaged in the fur trade. After a time he returned to Milwaukee, and again established himself as a druggist, shortly taking for partner. Theodore Gerhardt and beginning a

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wholesale business. In 1885 the firm was incorporated as the Charles von Baumbach company, with a capital of \$100,000, and Major von Baumbach 335 as president. Two years after the store was burned, but the business was immediately reopened in another building, and the next year removed to its present commodion quarters on Market street. The business has grown to great proportions, amounting to nearly a million dollars annually, and requiring seventy or more clerks to carry it on.

In November, 1867, Major von Baumbach was married to Clara, daughter of Dr. F. Rosenthal of Milwaukee. Of the six children born to them only three are living. Two of the others died in childhood, and one, Ludwig, a youth of seventeen, was accidentally killed while hunting. Of the living children two are girls and one a boy.

Major von Baumbach in an active and thorough Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the military order of the Loyal Legion. A brave and faithful soldier, in business affairs he is actuated by the same regard for the principles of honor and integrity.

MAERCKLEIN, Reinhold E., D. D. S., a resident of Milwaukee, is the son of Charles Maercklein, Sr., a cabinet-maker, who came to this country from Germany in 1853, and settled on a farm near Saukville, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin. His wife was Dorothea Vogel. Reinhold was born February 7th, 1853, in Gartz on der Order, Germany, and was only about three months old when he came with his parents to his country. His education was obtained in the public schools of Wisconsin, but after deciding upon dentistry as his profession he entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1886. That same year he began the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and has continued uninterruptedly in it ever since, with the result that he has not only built up a large practice, but has gained such prominence in the profession for thoroughly understanding both the theory and the art of it, that he now fills the chair of professor of clinical

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REINHOLD E. MAERCKLEIN.

operative dentistry and orthodontia in the dental department of the milwaukee Medical College.

He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental society and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Though a Republican in politics, like most professional men, he has little or nothing to do with party machinery.

Dr. Maercklein was married on the 29th of April, 1877, to Minnie Wermuth, and two children have been born to them, one of whom died in September, 1895. Mrs. Maercklein died on the 19th of June in the same year.

BACH, James Anthony, M. D., an accomplished physician of Milwaukee, is the son of Matthias Bach, a farmer in moderate circumstances, who was one of the early settlers of Washington county, Wis. Mr. Bach, by industry, economy and a wise use of the means at this disposal, worked himself up to a position of comfort, in spite of the many disadvantages which he had to encounter. He is now robust and hearty at the age of eighty-three years. 336

JAMES ANTHONY BACH.

His wife, Anna Mootz, Dr. Bach's mother, is a woman of exceptional executive ability, considering the limited opportunities which she has had for culture and for the exercise of her talents. She, too, is still living at the age of seventy-seven, in the full possession of all her faculties. The grandparents of the doctor were successful merchants in a small way, near Luxemburg, Germany.

Dr. Bach was born in Washington county, Wis., on the 13th of October, 1860. He attended the public schools in his native town and Milwaukee, and afterward was a student in the

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Oshkosh Normal school. From 1878 to 1880 was devoted to teaching the public school of his district. He then pursued a special course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. After that he entered the medical department of the university, and, taking the regular course, was graduated in 1884 with the degree of M. D. After receiving his medical degree, he began the general practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and continued it for three years, meeting with marked success. He then went to Europe, where he spent two years in a course of study relating more especially to the eye, ear, nose and throat. On his return from Europe he took up practice in the line of his specialties, the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has built up a large practice in those departments of the profession. Dr. Bach is professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, besides being connected with several hospitals and institutions.

Dr. Bach is an Independent in politics, and a Catholic in religion. He belongs to several Milwaukee clubs and medical societies, and to the State and National Medical associations.

June 24th, 1896, the doctor was married to Catherine E. Pick, daughter of John Pick, a prominent merchant of West Bend, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bach is a graduate of the West Bend high school and later took a post-graduate course at Long Wood, Chicago, giving particular attention to the study of music and painting, in which she has become very proficient. Dr. and Mrs. Bach have one child, a son.

The doctor has four brothers and four sisters, all of whom are in good circumstances.

McVICKER, Emery Marion , or E. M. McVicker as he signs the name, is a resident of Milwaukee, and is the son of Daniel and Addle Folks McVicker. E. M. McVicker's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were slave-holders in Virginia, and owned large plantations near Leesburg. His father and grandfather sold their slaves and plantations just before the war of the rebellion broke out, and removed to Illinois, the grandfather entering upon the practice of law in Lawn Ridge. The name of McVicker is said to be a

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corruption of the English title vicar, designating a church dignitary, and the name of Mike or Michael, the two forming the name Mike Vickar, which was borne by a stage manager of William Shakespeare, and also Ben Johnson's company. The descendants of this Mike 337 Vickar, according to tradition, came to be known as McVickar, and the family has ever since been prominent upon the stage and in the pulpit.

E. M. McVicker was born near Peoria, Illinois, in 1859, receiving his education in the public schools near his home and in Ripon College, Wisconsin, where he remained four years. He then entered the law school of the state university of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1892. During his course at Ripon and at the university he was active in the debating societies, and in all the exercises calculated to fit him for his future calling. While pursuing his high school course at Gibson, Illinois, he also read law in the office of C. H. Ycomans, and there earned his first professional dollar by drawing up a lease for a farmer in the absence of his chief. He continued reading law there until he went to Ripon, where he also kept up his law studies in the office of Judge L. E. Reed. While at the university he read and practiced law in the office of Bushness, Rogers & Hall.

Immediately upon his graduation he formed a partnership with classmate, E. A. Kehr, under the firm name of McVicker & Kehr, and they opened an office in the Pahst building in Milwaukee, where he entered upon the practice of his profession upon his return from the Pacific coast, and the Yellowstone Park. His practice has been confined, from choice, to the civil courts, and he has, for the most part, been employed by corporations. One of the most important cases that he has had was one involving the validity of the incorporation of the village of North Milwaukee, which was carried to the supreme court to test the constitutionality of the act of the legislature authorizing courts to incorporate villages. This question involved many villages so incorporated throughout the state.

Mr. McVicker is a staunch Republican, believing in the principles of protection and a sound and stable currency. He takes an active part in the party caucuses and conventions, and has done some platform speaking,

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EMERY MARION M'VICKER.

but has neither sought nor held any political office. He is a member of several clubs, is an Odd Fellow and Mason, belonging to Ivanhoe Commandery of Milwaukee. He is also a member of Washington Avenue M. E. church of that city.

He was married in December, 1889, to Miss J. Floy Wood, daughter of Wesley Wood, a Methodist minister and former presiding elder, from Vermont; and they have two daughters, lone and Iris.

VAN STEENWYK, Gysbert , until July, 1894, president of the Batavian bank of La Crosse, and for forty years prominent in the official and business life of the state, is a native of that land of historic struggles for liberty, Holland, having been born in Utrecht, January 30th, 1814. His father was a farmer and landowner within two miles of Utrecht, and in good financial circumstances. The young man received an excellent education in the University of Utrecht, where he was a student in various departments until he was twenty-seven years of age, although his 338

GYSBERT VAN STEENWYK.

degree in philosophy and philology was received five years earlier. Upon completing his university course, he could speak German and French fluently, and was familiar with English and English literature. His life during his boyhood and young manhood was one in which he enjoyed to the full the social and educational privileges of his native city, but he was a man for action and was ambitious of larger things, for which his education had admirably fitted him. When a boy of sixteen, at the time of the Helgian revolution, he was enrolled as a volunteer in the army of the Netherlands, in which he served one and one-half years. He, however, developed little taste for military glory. Taking up the study of law, he soon found that that was not what he wanted. America, with its free institutions and its promise of great things in every department of human activity had been the theme of his study and thought. He determined to visit the United States, and, in May, 1840, with three

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friends of education and culture, he took passage in an American sailing vessel for New York. This method of ocean passage was chosen, because it would give them a practical knowledge of the English language.

Arriving in this country they spent the summer in New York City and vicinity; and, in the autumn, they set out for the west. Spending some time in exploring Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, they finally chose the latter as the state of their adoption, after having visited the southern portion in a carriage trip. They were much pleased with Milwaukee, and they determined to make it their home. Mr. Van Steenwyk early made the acquaintance of his countrymen in the city, received the appointment of consul of the Netherlands for Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota and soon was successfully established in business. The legislature in 1852 created the office of commissioner of immigration, the occupant of which was to reside in New York, and seek to turn immigrants into Wisconsin. He received the appointment, and, after serious resistance to the entreaties of his friends, accepted it, and most of the years of 1852 and 1853 he spent in New York City. As commissioner he sent many worthy immigrants into Wisconsin, and so his services were of great advantage to the state. A change in the political complexion of the state administration caused a change in this office, and Mr. Van Steenwyk returned to Wisconsin. He became interested in lands along the line of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, then in process of construction, lived for a time at Newport, Sauk county, and at Kilbourn City, and was commissioned brigadier general of the state troops by Governor Randall, from which he received the title of general, by which he is still addressed by some of his friends. In 1859 he was elected member of the state assembly from Columbia county. The following year he was elected state bank controller, and his discharge of the duties of this office was very efficient and satisfactory. Having occasion to visit La Crosse in the discharge of his official duties, he became impressed with its business prospects; and, upon the expiration of his 339 term as controller, took up his residence in that city, and opened the Batavian bank, which for more than thirty-five years has been one of the bulwarks of the La Crosse business community. In 1879, he was elected to the state senate from the

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Thirty-first district by a majority over both his Democratic and Greenback opponents. He has also served one term as mayor of the city. He has been interested in various industrial enterprises, such as mills, street railway and light and power and lumber companies. He has been the foremost executor of the will of the late C. C. Washburn, which covered property to the value of nearly two millions of dollars. To sum up his career in La Crosse is to say that he has been one of its honored citizens in all departments of commercial and social activity during the last thirty-five years.

In 1874 Mr. Van Steenwyk went to Europe and spent a year and a half in travel. While there he made the acquaintance of and married Miss Marietta Nicholls, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, daughter of David P. Nicholls, for many years treasurer of that state, who was also traveling through Europe. Three children have been born to them; but one, a bright and promising boy, died some years ago, casting a shadow upon an otherwise happy home.

YOUNGS, Melvin Lincoln, or M. L. Youngs as he is accustomed to write his name, resides at 275 Hanover street, Milwaukee. He is the son of Curtis S. Youngs, who followed his trade of a carpenter, gaining therefrom a moderate competence. His mother, Lucy Lincoln Youngs, came from old families of Lincoln and Hobart, Massachusetts, from whom she inherited the virtues and sterling character common to most of the early New Englanders.

M. L. Youngs was born in Smyrna, Chenango county, N. Y., April 8th, 1826. His early education was received in the district

MELVIN LINCOLN YOUNGS.

schools of his native place, and afterwards in those of Union City, Michigan, to which place his parents had removed when he was eleven years old. Later, he attended an academy in Marshall, Michigan, for one year, and, after that, took a course in the Lincoln — Bailey Commercial College in Milwaukee. In 1856 he took up his residence in the Fifth ward of the city of Milwaukee, which has ever since been his home. He had no business

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or professional training beyond that acquired in the discharge of the duties of a clerk in a country store. His first money was earned where many other boy has earned his, on the farm; and there he acquired what is of more value than money, the virtue of industry, perseverance and thrift; and there he laid the foundations of that character which, besides bringing its own reward, has brought him position and honors. In 1857 he began the work of a book-keeper, but in August of the same year he was appointed grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Wisconsin. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Youngs has been, for many years, very prominent, his membership dating back to 1854. He has taken all 340 the degrees of the York Rite of Free Masonry, and also of the Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite, having received the thirty-third and last degree in August, 1863, upon the introduction of Scottish Rite Masonry into Wisconsin. He has been grand lecture of the grand lodge of this state, with an interim of a few years, since 1857, and of the grand chapter since 1861. By reason of his long experience his opinions upon Masonic questions are looked upon as authority, not only in Wisconsin, but among the Masons of other jurisdictions as well. He held the position of grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1864-5, and grand master of Masons of the state of Wisconsin in 1866.

In February, 1886, in connection with John W. Laflin, grand secretary, he began the publication of *The Masonic Tidings*, a monthly fraternal paper, which is still continued.

At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Youngs found his political sympathies with the Free-Soilers, and he became an active member of that party. Later, when political conditions has so changed as to eliminate that organization from consideration as an active force in political conflicts, he joined the Democratic party, adhering to its fortunes until in the recent presidential campaign he found himself unable to endorse the platform of the party as presented by the Chicago convention, or to support its candidates. The only civil offices held by him were postmaster at Union City, Michigan, appointed by President Pierce in 1853, and an assessor of a ward in Milwaukee for fifteen years.

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He was married, in 1846, to Charity H. Strong, at Sherwood, Branch county, Michigan, by which marriage he had four children, three of whom are still living, namely: Geo. C. Youngs, editor of The Florence Mining News, Florence, Wisconsin; Nettie, wife of W.P. Kenny of Milwaukee, and Fred M. Youngs of the Omaha Bee, Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Youngs was twice married, the second time to Louisa M. Gordon of Milwaukee, August 30th, 1865.

ESCH, John Jacob, one of the prominent young lawyers of La Crosse, is the son of Henry Esch, a native of Westphalia, Germany, who came to United States in 1842 and located on a farm in Milwaukee county. Subsequently he became a minister of the Evangelical Association of North America, and was one of the pioneer preachers of that denomination in the United States. Ill-health caused his retirement from the ministry, and since that time he has been engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. In 1871 he moved with his family to Sparta, Wisconsin, where they have ever since resided. The maiden name of the mother of John J. Esch was Matilda Menn, who was born of German parents, near St. Louis, Mo., and removed with her parents, when a girl, to Monroe county, Wisconsin, where her father entered land in the wilderness, and built about the first log house in Morris Creek Valley. She is still living. The parents, as well as the grandparents on both sides have been plain people with deep religious convictions, and although beginning with nothing have attained to moderate circumstances.

John J. Esch was born near Norwalk, Monroe county, Wisconsin, March 20th, 1861. His education was obtained in the public schools of Milwaukee up to the age of ten years, and for the next seven years in the schools of Sparta, including the high school, from which he graduated in 1878. The next four years he was a student in the state university, graduating in the modern classical course in 1882. From 1883 to 1886 he was a teacher in the Sparta high school. After that he took the law course in the state university, and graduated with the class of 1887. While in the university he was one of the debaters representing the Athenaeum society in the team of 1882. He was one of the founders, and, during the senior

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year, was managing editor of the "Badger," which was one of the few weekly college papers of that day. He was one of the prophets of the class of 1882 on class day, and appeared on the programme at commencement with an 341 oration entitled "The Jews." He secured his college education by his own exertions, his expenses in the university having been paid by his brother, whom, in turn, he sent through Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Since his graduation from the law school he has been in continuous practice of his profession in La Crosse, the firm name being Winter, Esch & Winter. He has been quite successful, and has been associated with other counsel in a number of important cases.

Mr. Esch says he is a Republican by both training and inclination, but has held only one elective office, that of treasurer of Sparta, to which he was elected without solicitation, and which was by no means an office of profit. In March, 1896, he was chosen chairman of the Republican state convention to select delegates-at-large to the national convention which met in St. Louis. In the Republican state convention which met in Milwaukee, in September, 1894, to nominate candidates for state offices, he was a delegate from La Crosse, and made a notable speech nominating F. A. Copeland for lieutenant governor. In the Republican congressional convention in the Seventh district, which met to nominate a successor to the late Hon. Geo. B. Shaw, he was a competitor of Gen. Griffin for the nomination, receiving twenty-six votes in convention to Gen. Griffin's thirty-two. During the campaigns of 1894 and 1896 he made an effective stumping tour of the state under the direction of the state central committee.

In 1883 he organized the Sparta Rifles, Company I., Third regiment, W.N.G., and was its first captain, remaining such until 1887. Upon removing to La Crosse, he helped to organize the Gateway City Guards, Company M, Third regiment, W.N.G., and was lieutenant and afterward captain of the company, resigning some two or three years after.

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In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Upham judge advocate general and aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on his staff, and was tendered the same position by Governor Scottfield on his staff, but declined it. He is a

JOHN JACOB ESCII.

member of the Nineteenth Century and Hamilton Literary clubs of La Crosse. He is also a member of the First Congregational church of La Crosse.

He was married to Miss Anna Herbst of Sparta, December 24th, 1889, and they have four children—a boy and three girls.

Mr. Esch is a thorough lawyer, a forcible and eloquent speaker, and one of the rising young men of the state.

KENNEDY, Edward Cook, ex-mayor of Superior, and a prominent lawyer of that city, was born in Galway, Saratoga country, N.Y., on the 24th of April, 1854, the son of Lauren O. Kennedy, who was a general merchant of that town, doing a large local business, from which he gained a competence. Mayor Kennedy's great-grandfather was a native of Scotland, who moved to Ireland for political reasons, and who was afterwards a soldier in our Revolution, during which he was taken prisoner by the British, at the evacuation of Ballston Spa. His son, the mayor's grandfather, was a soldier of the war of 1813-14. 342

EDWARD COOK KENNEDY

The mayor's mother's maiden name was Caroline Cook, whose ancestry is traceable to the early history of the colonies, many of whom participated in the early wars of the country. With such a war-like ancestry it is not surprising that young Kennedy should have had an ambition for a military education. He attended the common school of his native town, and at the same time took private lessons in Latin, geometry and the higher studies preparatory to entering West Point; and took a course in the Troy Polytechnic School with the same and in view. But a classmate secured the appointment; and, concluding that

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there was no further chance for entering the Military Academy, he went into a broker's office in New York City, where he spent a year. He then entered a law office in Johnstown, N. Y., where he pent three years, during which time he attended lecture in the Albany Law School. In 1873 he went to Chicago and spent two years in the law office of Avery & Comstock. In 1878 he took up his residence at Swan Lake, turner county, Dakota, and began the practice of law there, but railroads building to Praker, in the same county, rendered that a more promising place, and thither he removed. He practiced law there until 1891, acquiring a large business. In the year just named he moved to Superior, which he had visited the year before, and where he had made some investments. He had faith in the future of the city, and, concluding that it offered more advantages of a social and educational nature than the towns of the vast prairie state, he transferred all his interests thither. After removing to Superior, he commenced the practice of law there, and has continued it ever since. April 1st, 1897, he formed a law partnership with S. N. Dickinson and William M. Graham, the firm name being Dickinson, Kennedy & Graham.

Mr. Kennedy was brought up a Democrat, and his early associations were with the members of that party, having, as a law student in New York, known some of the great leaders of the party in that state. He always believed in a tariff that affords protection as well as revenue, yet he was a Democrat until 1896; when, believing in the gold standard, he advocated the Republican doctrine and principles, making some speeches for McKinley and the local ticket. He was elected county judge of Turner county, South Dakota, being the first incumbent of the office after it was created under the new state government. Mr. Kennedy was elected mayor of Superior in 1893, as the Democratic nominee, over Martin Patison, Republican. He was also the Democratic nominee for congress in the Tenth district in 1894, but was defeated by John J. Jenkins.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Masonic fraternity—is a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and at present is eminent commander of the Superior Commandery. He is a member of

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the Sons of the Revolution of the Minnesota society. He is an Episcopalian—a member of the St. Albans church, West Superior.

On October 6th, 1880, at Swan Lake, Dakota, Mr. Kennedy was married to Emma 343 Allen from Grant county, Wisconsin, a daughter of Hon. Joseph Allen, a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1867. They have three children—two sons, Lauren A. and Walter E., and a daughter, Caroline C. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy has become very much interested in the growth and prosperity of Superior, has an interest in several industrial concerns, and believes that there is a great future for Superior and for all those who identify themselves with its development. He has a fine legal business and his first thought and efforts are devoted to its interests.

VAN NORMAN, George Bosworth, one of Milwaukee's most stirring and progressive business men, has his residence at 966 National avenue. He is descended in the fourth generation from a family that immigrated to this country from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania. He is the son of Jacob Van Norman, who was born in Harriburg, and who was by occupation a farmer. In 1855 he sold his farm in Chemung county, New York, and with his family removed to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in Moscow, Iowa county. Here he resided until his death in 1872. He had prospered in the things of this world and left his family in comfortable circumstances. The maiden name of Mr. Van Norman's mother was Polly Parks, who was born in Scranton, Pa., her grandparents coming from Yorkshire, England. She was the mother of ten children, and one of those women who are never weary of well-doing for family and friends, living a most active life of eighty-six years, and dying in 1886, at the home of a son near Menville, Iowa.

G. B. Van Norman was born on a farm near Chemung, Chemung county, New York, on the 25th of November, 1842. He was thirteen years of age when he came with the family to Iowa county, Wisconsin. He was sent to the district school three months in the year, the rest of the time he was expected

GEORGE BOSWORTH VAN NORMAN.

to do his share of the work on the farm. The practical knowledge of farming and stock raising thus gained has been of no little advantage to him in this subsequent career. Though not the son of a poor man he was brought up to earn every dollar he spent in boyhood; and he often did an extra day's work for a neighbor to add to the sum laid by for a holiday. By the time he was eighteen years old, he had a few head of stock and a small sum of money which he had earned, but which he gave to his father when he enlisted in the army. During the four years of his army life, no opportunity for making a dollar was lost sight of and his income from pay and trade was sent home to his father for safe keeping. Upon his return to Wisconsin at the close of the war, he immediately cast about for an opportunity for investing his savings, and making a start in some business. Not desirous of following farming, with little business experience and a limited education, the problem before him was not one easy of solution. His first venture in the business world was in partnership with Edward Maher of Mazomanie, who knew something of the hardware trade, and with his knowledge and three thousand dollars which Mr. Van Norman furnished, a store was opened in Spring Green, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Van Norman sold his interest in the store, retaining the horse and wagon, with which he continued to go the rounds of the farm houses, selling those articles so necessary in the household, but so difficult to obtain in a scattered farming community, yet by the sale of which the notion peddler picks up many dollars. This second venture was of short duration. A better opening was found in the purchase of an established meat trade at Spring Green, and later combining with it the shipping of stock to Milwaukee and Chicago. In this business Mr. Van Norman continued until 1874, when he moved to Milwaukee, and entered the live stock commission business at the Union Stock yards. After nineteen years at the yards, the increase in business was such as to warrant the opening of an office at the Union Stock yards at Chicago. This now being his main office, Mr. Van Norman makes Chicago his headquarters four days each week, the Milwaukee office being in charge of A. L. Nickey, an old and trusted employe, who has been given an interest in the business.

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By his indomitable energy and business tact and unceasing labor, Mr. Van Norman has built up a mammoth business, of which he is justly proud. In 1891 he helped to organize the South Milwaukee company, and was elected its president; this office he still holds. He is also president of the Eagle Horseshoe company of Milwaukee. In 1893 he entered the packing business with Wm. Plankinton, F. R. Burrows, D. D. Booth, O. F. Mason and J. M. Quinn, the company operating the old packing plant of the Plankinton estate. Mr. Van Norman is also interested in other industrial enterprises to which he gives more or less of his time and thought.

In August, 1861, Mr. Van Norman enlisted in Company H, Eighth Wisconsin infantry, Captain Stephen Estee. He was soon promoted to first duty sergeant, and held the office until 1863. Re-enlisting in that year, he was commissioned second lieutenant and given command of all veterans of his company at Madison, Wisconsin, and with them he reported at Memphis, Tennessee. As the captain and orderly had failed to recruit sufficient men to allow the full number of company officers, he was appointed by Col. Britton. drill master of all recruits assigned to his regiment, and in this capacity he served until the close of the war. His record as a soldier is a long and honorable one, as he participated in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment was engaged, seventy-two in all. Among the more noted battles in which he took part were Nashville, Corinth, luka, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and many others in Missouri, Mississippi and Louisiana. He was twice wounded, but did not leave his regiment on that account. He served in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth army corps, under Grant, Sherman and A. J. Smith. After four years of constant service, except for a short furlough on account of illness, he was mustered out at Uniontown, Alabama, and returned home with his regiment. He is a member of the E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, of the Grand Army.

In politics Mr. Van Norman is a Republican from principle, but has never gone actively into campaign work. He has been many times solicited to become a candidate for some of

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the more important city offices, but has always refused on account of the demands of his business.

His connection with clubs and societies has been, for the most part, merely nominal, although he was an active member of the Commercial club during its existence, and he was one of the charter and active members of the Light Horse Squadron, and for some time second lieutenant of the organization.

Brought up a Methodist, and for a number of years in his youth a member of that church, Mr. Van Norman's relations with that denomination were broken by his removal from the paternal roof. While not, of late years, 345 directly connected with any church, he has been an occasional attendant with his family upon religious services wherever it was most convenient, irrespective of creed or denomination.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. Van Norman was married to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, a native of North Anson, Maine, who had come west as a teacher, but who, at the time he met her, was in Madison, Wisconsin, nursing a sick soldier brother. After ten years of married life, she died, leaving three daughters, Jane Ella, now Mrs. Robert C. Brown; Alma, now Mrs. James T. Stewart, and Lizzie, now Mrs. Burton C. Waite—all of Milwaukee. Mr. Van Norman was married a second time, to Miss Cornelia Parsons, a native of Connecticut, but at the time a resident of Spring Green. She died seventeen months after, leaving an infant son that survived her but a few days. Mr. Van Norman's present wife was Miss Minnie A. Booth, a native of Albany, N. Y., but who, for a number of years prior to her marriage had been a resident of Milwaukee.

FIEBRANTZ, William J., city controller and prominent in the councils of the Republican party, is the son of Albert Fiebrantz, Sr., who came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1842, and early became interested in mercantile enterprises not only in this city, but in Minnesota. He also engaged extensively in the grain business, establishing warehouses therefor in both Wisconsin and Minnesota. In addition to this, he had sale stables for

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horses at various points in Minnesota, the headquarters being in Milwaukee. He was, at one time, the owner of a number of farms in this state and elsewhere, and, in his prime, was regarded as one of the shrewdest business men in the city, as well as one of the richest. He and his estimable wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Fritz, are still living, and if they live until the 22nd of April, 1898, they can celebrate their golden wedding. Both of them are among the earliest settlers of the

WILLIAM J. FIEBRANTZ.

city, the former having come in 1842, and the latter four years later.

William J. Fiebrantz was born in the town of Milwaukee, Milwaukee county, October 31st, 1858. He was educated in private, parochial and public schools of Milwaukee; and, in 1872, entered the grain commission house established by his father; and, some time thereafter, became associated with his three brothers in the conducting of the business, under the firm name of Fiebrantz Brothers, at 517 Vliet street; and in this firm he still retains his interest. The firm has enjoyed a prosperous business for years, and is one of the best known of its kind in the city. Mr. Fiebrantz is recognized among his friends, and they are many, not only in his own party, but among his political opponents, as one of the shrewdest of managers both in business and politics that the city contains.

He is a life-long Republican, and for years has been active in party work, especially in the city. He was a resident of the Second ward from 1869 to 1893, and for ten years of that time was chairman of the Republican ward committee, resigning only when he removed 346 from the Second to the Sixth ward. In 1890 he was elected member of the assembly from the district comprising the Second and Fifteenth wards; and made a creditable record as a legislator and party leader. In the spring of 1894 he received the Republican nomination for city controller, and was elected by a plurality of 6,500. He was renominated in the spring of 1896, and re-elected by a plurality of nearly 4,000. In the fall of 1892 he was elected chairman of the Republican city and county committee, and re-elected by the Republican county convention in the fall of 1894 for the years 1895-6.

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Mr. Fiebrantz is connected with a number of leading fraternal insurance societies, in most of which he has been honored with positions of trust. He is also interested in the Silver Spring Land company, of which he is vice-president; is president of the Chestnut Land company, treasurer of the People's Building and Loan association, member of the Adler, Fiebrantz & Mueller Land company and the insurance firm of Wieben, Fiebrantz & Adler. Some of these are among the most solid financial institutions in the state.

Mr. Fiebrantz was married June 29th, 1893, to Miss Clara H. Dewitz of Milwaukee, and they have one child, a son, Clarence H. Fiebrantz.

Kelly, Frederick William, was born in the city of Milwaukee, on the 3rd of April, 1864. His father, T. L. Kelly, for many years a prominent dry goods merchant of Milwaukee, is native of Brockville, Canada, and was for some years a resident of New York City. His mother, whose maiden name was Etta M. Hickok, is a native of the New England states and a graduate of the New Hampton Literary Institute of Fairfax, Vermont.

F. W. Kelly's primary education was begun at home and afterward continued in a private school. At the age of thirteen he entered the public schools of Milwaukee, where he remained until 1884, in which year he finished his course of study at the high school, and entered the Wisconsin state university at Madison, where he pursued the classical course. While at college he took an active interest in affairs generally, and was prominent in the various college organizations. Shortly after entering the university he was elected president of his class, that of 1888, and during his senior year was class secretary. He early took a deep interest in literary work and the debating societies, and served successively as treasurer, secretary, and, for three terms, as president of one of the three leading literary and debating societies of the university; and was also elected a debater on its semi-public debating team. In his sophomore year at the university he was elected one of the local editors of the college paper, the "University Press and Badger." At the close of the year, he resigned this position to assist in organizing a new paper to be known as the

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“Aegis,” of which he became the local editor. He was afterward promoted to the position of general editor and finally to that of managing editor-in-chief.

He was prominent in athletics while at college, being one of the charter members and the secretary and treasurer of the University of Wisconsin Tennis association, and later being elected to the presidency of the North-western Intercollegiate. Tennis league, of which he was the founder. In the military department of the university he held various offices, the last being that of first lieutenant.

He was graduated with honors from the university in June 1888, in the classical course.

In October, 1888, he entered the Columbia Law School, in New York City, where he pursued a course of study in the law for one year, successfully completing all the studies required for the junior year in the regular law course. Besides this he did sufficient additional work in political science and history to enable him, at the close of the year, to regularly graduate from Columbia College with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. He then pursued his legal studies further in 347 the University of Wisconsin law school, from which he was graduated in June, 1891, with the degree of L.L., B., and was duly admitted to practice in all the courts of this state and the United States district courts.

On July 1st, 1891, he entered the law office of Messrs. Turner & Timlin in Milwaukee, where he remained until August 1st, 1892, when he started out in the practice of his profession for himself. He established a rapidly growing clientage, making a specialty of corporation and commercial litigation. In September, 1896, he became a partner of Messrs. W. J. Turner & J. H. Turner, the firm being Turner, Kelly & Turner.

In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party, and is an enthusiastic worker in its interests.

He is also actively interested in municipal affairs, and is a member of the committee of one hundred of the Municipal league of Milwaukee.

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He has written several articles for the magazines and newspapers on matters of interest in municipal government.

While at college he became a member of the leading Greek letter fraternity of Chi Psi, and, as an undergraduate, was a delegate to its forty-seventh annual convention at Washington, D. C., in 1888, of which convention he officiated as secretary. Since graduating from college he has been president of the Wisconsin Association of Chi Psi in 1890 to 1891, and president for two years of the Milwaukee Chi Psi association, from which latter body he was the delegate to the fifty-second annual convention of the fraternity at Chicago in 1893.

While at law school he was also a member of the honorary law society of Phi Delta Phi.

Besides being a member of the Milwaukee County Bar association, he has taken an interest in educational and literary matters, and is a member of the executive committee of the Alumni association of the Milwaukee high schools, a member of the Wisconsin University Alumni association and of the Parkman

FREDERICK WILLIAM KELLY.

Historical club, the Wisconsin State Historical society and of the American Folk-Lore society. He is a member of the Calvary Presbyterian church.

FELKER, Charles W., a resident of Oshkosh, and one of the foremost lawyers of the state, was born in Penn Van, Yates county, N. Y., on the 25th of November, 1834, the son of Andrew and Maria Pixley Felker. His father, who was a farmer, and for some years resided near Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., lost his property during the financial stress of 1837, and, in 1844, removed to McHenry county, Ill., and, two years later to Winnebago county, Wis. Mr. Felker, in addition to the common school course, received an academic education in the Brockport collegiate institution of New York, and in the Charlottesville Institute of Schoharic county, in the same state. He has been a resident of Wisconsin

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since 1846. In 1856 he became editor of The Oshkosh Democrat, and held the position for a year and a half. About this time he began the study of law, and prosecuted it with such vigor that he was admitted 348

CHARLES W. FELKER.

to the bar in 1858, and in 1875 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He has had a large practice for many years, extending generally over the state, and involving cases in nearly all branches of the profession. From 1866 to 1876 he had for partner Charles A. Weisbrod, who died in the year last named, after which Mr. Felker practiced alone, with the exception of one year, up to 1892, when he took as partner Frank C. Stewart, and his son Frederick Felker.

In 1864 Mr. Felker enlisted for service against the rebellion, was made captain of Company A, Forty-eighth regiment, Wisconsin infantry. He served until June of the next year, when the regiment was mustered out of service.

In politics Mr. Felker has generally affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1884 he became editor of The Oshkosh Times, and continued in that position for four years. As an editorial writer he was forcible and caustic, and did not always keep within the party lines, for he is known as a man of opinions and with the courage to express them in the most forcible manner. An example of this was given in the campaign of 1890. He did not approve of the action of his party regarding the Bennett compulsory education law, and, during the campaign, made a speech in the Davidson theater in Milwaukee, in criticism of the attitude of the party and its leaders regarding this law, which was one of the most scathing ever heard in the state, and created a sensation in party circles.

Mr. Felker was married in June, 1862, to Miss Sarah C. Danby. Three daughters and two sons are the living issue of this marriage.

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He is not a member of any church, but attends the Episcopal, and holds to its doctrines. He has a fine law library, and is devoted to his profession.

FOX, Very Reverend Joseph J., vicar general of the diocese of Green Bay, is a native of that city, where he was born August 2nd, 1855. He pursued his preparatory studies at the Cathedral school in Green Bay and continued his classical studies at St. Francis Seminary, in Milwaukee county, from 1870 to 1875. In the fall of the year last named he went to Louvain, Belgium, where he studied at the American College and at the University of Louvain. Having taken the usual course in theology he was ordained there in 1879, and returned home in the fall of that year. His first charge was New Franken, Brown county, Wisconsin, from which he was soon after transferred to St. John's in Green Bay, of which parish he had charge from May, 1880, to August, 1883, during which time he built the present priest's house and placed the parish on a good spiritual as well as financial basis. While pastor of St. John's he acted as secretary to Bishop Krantbauer. For eleven years he had charge of Our Lady of Lourdes, a parish in Marinette, where among the things which he accomplished was the building of a large school house which accommodates an average of five hundred pupils. In connection with it is a well-conducted high school. During his pastorate here the Sisters of Notre Dame built a large academy and boarding school for young ladies, which school is in a flourishing condition. He came to his present position under Bishop Messmer in August, 1894.

His father, Paul Fox, was one of the early settlers of Green Bay, coming there in 1840, engaging in the fur trade and continuing it for some time, even after immigration had changed the old order of things. In the early days, some of the missionaries said mass in Mr. Fox's house after the only Catholic church of the community, which was located in Shantytown, now Allouez, burned down. He always took great interest in church matters, being one of the leaders in reorganizing the Catholics into a congregation, and purchasing from the Methodists the old church on the site of the present St. John's church, after the burning of the Shantytown church, in the early forties. When the German portion,

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later, formed a separate congregation. Mr. Fox was again chosen as a leader, and went everywhere—even into the logging camps, to collect money with which to build a church. In his private business undertakings he was successful, having built a large block on Washington street which bears his name, and he owned other real estate. He held several offices, among them that of city treasurer. He died in 1893, aged seventy-five years.

Father Fox is Bishop Messmer's right-hand man and valued assistant, and it is to his sagacity and business ability that the diocese owes much of its prosperity. His particular delight is the beautiful St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, of which he has business direction, and its affairs are kept in order through his watchful care.

Father Fox, by reason of his genial manners, kindly ways and liberal conduct toward those who differ with him in religious views and methods, has won the respect and confidence of the community where he labors.

When leaving Marinette, where he had labored for eleven years, he was made the recipient of a popular expression of the esteem in which he was held by the citizens regardless of

VERY REVEREND JOSEPH J. FOX.

social or religious affiliations. Besides many flattering and heart-felt addresses he was presented with several costly and beautiful gifts, which he will doubtless highly prize during the remainder of his life.

HILL, Alexander W., clerk of the courts of Milwaukee county, is the son of Robert L. Hill, a native of Scotland, and a stone cutter by occupation, who came to the United States with his parents when but four years of age. Mr. Hill's mother was born in New York, her maiden name being Charlotte Wadhams.

A. W. Hill was born in New York, on the 16th of June, 1853, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He earned his first money in a kindling wood factory, and

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subsequently, he went to work in the carpet factory of E. S. Higgins & Co. Later he served an apprenticeship in electroplating. He came to Milwaukee in 1880, when twenty-seven years of age, and established himself in his trade, which he followed up to the year 1892, when he became an insurance agent, continuing in that vocation until the fall of 350

ALEXANDER W. HILL.

1894, when he was nominated by the Republican county convention as candidate for clerk of the courts and was elected by a plurality of nearly 9,000 votes. In the fall of 1896 he was nominated for re-election, and was successful in the contest, receiving a plurality of 8,750, and entering upon his second term in the office at the beginning of the year 1897. The only other public position which he has held is that of school commissioner from the Twelfth ward, which he represented for something over two years.

In the matter of politics he has always been a Republican; has taken some part in local campaigns, but with more regard to the discharge of his duty as a citizen and the promotion of political principles in which he believes than to the securing of personal influence and position.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Knights of Pythias and several other organizations. In religion he is a Baptist.

Mr. Hill was married, in 1870, to Miss Emma Jane Cypher, and they have had ten children, four of whom are dead.

PATTISON, Martin, one of the most enterprising and substantial citizens of Superior, is the son of Simeon Thayer Pattison, a native of New York, and is descended from the same family as Major Simeon Thayer, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war. He is also a distant relative of ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania. Martin Pattison's mother, Emmarilla Pattison, is a descendant of a sister of the illustrious statesman Benjamin Franklin. Martin Pattison was born January 17th, 1841, in Niagara county. Ontario, to which his parents had removed from New York. The family in 1854 moved to Salinac county. Michigan,

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and here the boy acquired the rudiments of an education in the common school, but, at an early age, engaged in lumbering as a common laborer, gradually advancing to the positions of foreman and superintendent, and eventually engaging in the business on his own account, which he was very successful. He was early recognized as a man of ability, of great force of character, and one fitted for public station. When but a little past his majority he was elected member of the school board of his town, and successively re-elected until he had held the office for six years. He also was twice elected to the lower house of the Michigan legislature, and in these positions he faithfully and honorably served his constituents.

In 1879 he came to Wisconsin, settled in Superior, and engaged in lumbering. In the winter of 1879-80 he got out square timber for the English market. The following winter he took out saw logs, and during the following summer explored for pine lands. Selling out his pine in 1882, he turned his attention to exploring for iron ore. In June, 1882, he, in company with several others, went to the Vermilion iron range in Northern Minnesota, on foot, carrying provisions and camp outfit to Vermilion lake, one hundred miles north of Duluth, proceeding thence in canoes to their destination. In the following spring, in partnership with his brother, William H. Pattison, he further explored the range and located the 351 land embracing the famous Chandler and Pioneer iron mines. They continued their explorations during the two following years and located several thousand acres of government land on the same range, and still retain their interest therein.

In politics Mr. Pattison has always been an ardent Republican, his first vote being cast for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. In 1884 he was elected sheriff of Douglas county Wisconsin, and served two years. In 1890 he was elected mayor of Superior, and re-elected in 1891. He was a member of the Republican State Central committee during the years 1892 and 1893, and was a member of the executive committee of that body. On account of his well-known sympathy with the laboring classes, he was nominated for

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lieutenant-governor by the Labor party convention which met in Milwaukee in 1892; but he declined the nomination for the reason that his party affiliations were entirely Republican.

In April, 1896, he was, for the third time, elected mayor of Superior. On taking his seat, he found the city finances in bad condition; the large property owners had, for several years, refused to pay their taxes, and had begun suits to set them aside. The mayor at once began negotiations for the settlement of these suits, and arrangements were made whereby the city gets all her general taxes, and extends the payment of the special taxes for a term of ten years, which is regarded as a favorable termination of the financial troubles.

Mr. Pattison is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Pythias, a Patriarch Militant of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the rank of captain on the general's staff. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and, for the past three years, senior warden.

In 1879 he was married to Grace E. Frink, at Marquette, Michigan. They have had eight children, including two pairs of twins, but one of each pair is dead.

Mr. Pattison is a public-spirited, generous man, kind to all in need, and in every way a most worthy citizen. He has a fine home

MARTIN PATTISON.

overlooking Sturgeon bay, where are many treasures of art, and the furnishings of which are suggestive of comfort and taste.

BARRY, Michael. a lawyer of Philips, Price county, Wisconsin, is a son of Richard and Mary O'Keefe Barry, plain, honest people, natives of Ireland, as were many who, in every sphere of intellectual effort, have filled the world with fame. Michael Barry was born in Queenstown, Ireland, on the 4th of July, 1846. His early and only education was that received at the national school until the age of fifteen years. He came to Wisconsin in April, 1868, stopping at Montello with relatives until the winter of 1868-9, when he

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accepted a position as book-keeper in Bloomfield, Waushara county. There he remained about a year when he moved to Fremont. Waupaca county, and resided there until the winter of 1876. During his stay at the latter place he did odd jobs of book-keeping, clerking, surveying and anything reputable that he could do and secure. He also filled the position of town chairman and justice of the peace. 352

MICHAEL BARRY.

This last position suggested to him the idea of becoming a lawyer. When justice of the peace he began reading law alone and continued so doing until he was admitted to the bar. The only hours for reading and study were those in the evening, after the day's work was done. He passed a fair examination, however, and was admitted to practice in the courts on the 29th of January, 1879, by the late Gilbert L. Park, then judge of the circuit court of Waupaca county. He was also admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state November 4th, 1885, and in the supreme court of the United States in March, 1888. Mr. Barry took up his residence in Phillips in February, 1879, with the purpose to make his permanent home in the new county of the new Wisconsin, and there do his life's work. His first official position was that of deputy under F. W. Sackett, the first clerk of the county. This was followed by the position of deputy county treasurer; county treasurer of one term; and two terms of district attorney. Since then he has given his chief attention to the practice of law. In addition to these official positions he was town clerk of Worcester for two years and a member of the school board for the past fifteen years. He is also secretary of the board of education of the city of Phillips.

In politics Mr. Barry has always been an independent Democrat, placing patriotism far above partisanship.

He is a member and P. G. of Elk River, Lodge, I. O. O. F.; a past master of Phillips Lodge, F. & A. M.; high priest of Keystone Chapter, R. A. M., and past chief templar of Bethel Lodge, I. O. G. T., all of Phillips. He is also a member of Ashland Commandery, K. T.

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In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, being a member of the First Presbyterian church of Phillips, of which he has been an elder for ten years. He was married, in 1876, to Jeannette L. Summer, fifth daughter of Ira Summer—who is of New England ancestry and a pioneer of Waupaca county—and Margaret Mumbrue, who is of Huguenot and Holland ancestry. Of this union there have been seven children, of whom five are living, two dying in infancy. The eldest, Arthur Richard, is a student in the University of Wisconsin; Mary Jeannette is a graduate of the Phillips high school; Jessie Margaret, John Sumner and Gertrude are still in school.

A good lawyer, an intelligent, public spirited citizen and of substantial and worthy character, he is one of the best examples of the self-made man.

KRIZEK, Joseph Frank, or as usually signed, Jos. F. Krizek, is a native of Milwaukee, having been born on the 20th day of February, 1873, and resides with his widowed mother in No. 607 Walker street, Milwaukee. His father's name was John Krizek, who came to Milwaukee with his parents from Bohemia in 1852, when but eight years old, and, on account of the extreme poverty of his parents, was at once thrown upon his own resources for a living. He never had any educational advantages—in fact, never attended any 353 school, yet he learned to read and write the English language fairly well. He enlisted in the Fifty-first regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, and served during the war of the rebellion. He was for eighteen years prior to his death, which occurred September 2nd, 1888, at the age of forty-five, in the employ of Angus Smith & Co., as fireman and stationary engineer. He was a man of quiet and unostentatious habits, and well liked by all who knew him. He amassed to fortune and left his family without property, save a small homestead. Mr. Krizek's mother, Mary Krizek, *nee* Fliegel, was born in Bohemia, of plain, but honest and respectable parents, and received an ordinary education. She came to Milwaukee when a young woman, and married John Krizek soon after her arrival. There was nothing noteworthy in their lives, save that they were honest and industrious people—

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virtues which, unfortunately for the good of society and the stability of the state, are far too infrequent in every day life, and are more worthy of honor than titles without them.

Mr. Krizek's education was acquired at the public and parochial schools of Milwaukee, but it did not extended beyond his thirteenth year, and at that age he went to work as office boy for the late Judge F. L. Gilson, who at that time was associated with the late ex-attorney-General L. F. Frisby. He never had any college education, and only studied book-keeping in the Spencerian Business College for three months. He acquired the knowledge of shorthand and typewriting without the help of a teacher, and by his own unaided effort, employed his leisure moments in their careful and systematic study. Soon after his employment in Judge Gilson's office, the law firm of Frisby, Elliott & Gilson was formed, and with it he remained until Mr. Gilson was appointed judge, when he went to work as stenographer, typewriter and general law clerk for M. C. & A. A. Krause, admiralty lawyers of Milwaukee. With this firm he remained one year, and then went into the law

JOSEPH FRANK KRIZEK.

office of ex-District Attorney J. W. Wegner, where the remained four years, going thence into the employ of J. J. McDonnell, as clerk, remaining with him six months. While in these positions he spent his spare time for three years in the study of law and in reading general literature of a solid and useful character.

He passed the examination for admission to the bar December 17th, 1895, and since January 1st, 1896, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with fair success and with flattering prospects for the future. He has not as yet taken any active part in politics, and has not devoted much time or thought to club life, being a member of only a few semi-private societies. He is a Catholic in religion.

Mr. Krizek's course illustrates what may be accomplished in this county, under adverse circumstances, by a young man who has ambition and a determination that yields to no obstacle, however formidable.

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June 30th, 1897, Mr. Krizek was married to Miss Mary J. Trock, the only daughter of Mrs. Josephine Trock of Milwaukee.

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WILLIAM JAY M'ELROY.

McELROY, William Jay, a rising lawyer of Milwaukee, is the son of Samuel and Mary McElroy, who were of Scotch-Irish extraction, passed the early part of their lives in St. Stephens, Canada, from which they removed to Berlin (Then Strong's Landing), Green Lake county, Wisconsin, in the forties, and were pioneers in that part of the country. Soon after their arrival Mr. McElroy purchased a farm near Berlin, upon which they spent the greater part of the remainder of their lives, the father dying in December, 1891, at the age of eighty-two, and the mother in 1895, at the age of seventy-nine. They helped organize the first Methodist church formed in that part of the country, were members of it all balance of their lives. Mr. McElroy was an abolitionist and Republican, and during the last few years of his life a Prohibitionist. They were both industrious and thrifty, and were noted for their hospitality, charity and earnest Christian lives.

W. J. McElroy was born in Berlin, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, on the 8th of January, 1856. The first eighteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm. As a boy he attended the public school, and then the Berlin high school, from which he was graduated in the year 1876. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, where he spent two years; and, though he did not graduate in course, the regents conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts.

After the university, he came to Milwaukee, and entered the office of Carpenter & Smith, and commenced the study of law, and afterwards continued the study in the office of Markham & Smith. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Milwaukee, in which he has been engaged now about fifteen years. When he left home for Milwaukee he had less than ten dollars in his pocket; and, with the exception of twenty

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dollars afterward received from his father, he had no help. When he left the office of Markham & Smith. G. C. Markham loaned him one hundred dollars, with which he opened a law office and began the building of his fortune in his chosen profession. In this he has been quite as successful as he anticipated—even more so than most young men entering upon this line of work, as he now has one of the best-paying businesses in the city.

In his political views and affiliations he has been a Republican “from his youth up,” and has been active in local political affairs, and rendered his party much and very efficient service in its campaigns. When but thirty years of age he was elected to the lower house of the legislature from the Fourth district of Milwaukee county, and was re-elected two years thereafter. As an evidence of the public estimation of his abilities and service in his first term, he was made chairman of the Judiciary committee of the assembly, at the beginning of his second term. This committee, as all know who are familiar with legislation, is the most important in all legislative bodies, having to pass upon the legal aspects of all bills introduced and report thereon, and its verdict generally secures their passage or defeat, according as it is favorable or adverse. In his service as a legislator Mr. McElroy acquitted himself with much credit, establishing a reputation for an intelligent comprehension of the duties of legislator, and their conscientious discharge.

He served four years as secretary of the Wisconsin League of Republican Clubs, and was for one year a member from Wisconsin of the National committee of the National League of Republican Clubs. He is a member and past master of Kilbourn Lodge, F. & A. M., and also a member of the Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T.

As to religion, he was brought up a Methodist, his parents being active and earnest members of that church. Since his marriage he has attended the Presbyterian church with his wife. He was married on the 4th of December, 1890, to Miss Lillian Elliott of Milwaukee, and they had one child, a daughter, who died in the spring of 1897.

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McLEOD, Arthur William, a resident of Washburn, and district attorney of Bayfield county, is one of the youngest men in official position in Wisconsin. He was born in Alpena, Michigan, September 26th, 1872. Both his father and mother are of Scottish extraction, as indicated by the name. Coming to Eagle River, Wis., in 1888, he entered the law office of N. A. Colman of that place, as a law student, the following year, being then but seventeen years of age. He read law there for three years, and then entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, in the fall of 1892, and graduated in June, 1894, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in Madison soon after graduation, being then twenty-one years of age. While a student in the law school he was vice-president of the Republican College League of the university. In July, 1894, he located at Washburn, and in September following was nominated by the Republican county convention for the office of district attorney, but declined the nomination. He was next nominated for city attorney of

ARTHUR WILLIAM M LEOD.

Washburn, in 1895, and was elected, and re-elected the following year. In August, 1896, he was a delegate to the Republican congressional convention in the Tenth district, and was also a delegate to the Republican state convention which met in Milwaukee the same month, and was secretary of the Tenth congressional district in that convention, member of the Tenth district congressional committee from Bayfield county, and also secretary of the executive committee of that district.

He is now district attorney of Bayfield county, and, in the winter of 1896-7, he was a member of the commission appointed to review and equalize the taxes of Ashland county. He is secretary and director of the Washburn Electric Light and Power company.

Mr. McLeod is a member of Washburn Lodge, No. 240, A. F. & A. M., and is junior warden of the lodge. He is also a members of Ashland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is unmarried.

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This is a busy record for so young a man, and one which indicates that he is fully entitled to be classed among "Men of Progress."

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PETER VICTOR DEUSTER.

DEUSTER, Peter Victor, was born near Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, on February 13th, 1831, being the only son of Mathias and Anna C. Deuster. While he was going through an academic course of studies, his parents carried out their long contemplated plan of settling in the United States, and came to Milwaukee in July, 1847. M. Deuster bought a farm near that city, and young P. V. exchanged his books for implements of agriculture, spending the summer at work on his father's farm. In the following fall he was engaged by Hon. Moritz Schoeffler, publisher of a German newspaper of Milwaukee—"The Wisconsin Banner"—and remained in his employ four years, when he himself ventured upon the enterprise of publishing a German weekly family paper, entitled the "Hausfreund"; but six months later he accepted the position of business manager of the "Daily Seebote." In 1854 he became editor of a newspaper published at Port Washington, Wis., combining with his editorial labors the duties of postmaster, clerk of the circuit court, land office, notary public, besides establishing a night school for young men, and making himself generally useful to the community. In 1856 he had made all preliminary arrangements to establish a newspaper at Green Bay, Wis., but being offered an interest in The Milwaukee "Seebote," he engaged his plans and returned there, publishing this newspaper in partnership with August Greulich until 1860, when he became sole proprietor of it.

During the same year, on January 10th, he was united in wedlock to Miss Agathe Gertrude Stoltz, the only daughter of John Stoltz, one of the early settlers of Milwaukee. Of the six children which were the fruits of this union, five are now living; the eldest son, Dr. Oscar V. Deuster, being at present editor, and the youngest, Hugo Deuster, business manager of the "Seebote," the paper with which Mr. Deuster commenced his career almost a half century ago. Two of his daughters, Emilie and Emma, are married, the one to Oscar J.

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Hansen, and the other to Baron P. von Paumgarten. His youngest daughter, Alma, is still unmarried and well known in Milwaukee society circles.

In 1862 Mr. Deuster was elected to the state assembly of Wisconsin, and was a member of the state senate in 1870 and 1871. Besides his Milwaukee newspaper he published The Chicago Daily Union, a German Democratic journal, from 1869 until the destruction of the city by fire in 1871. Subsequently, he spent considerable time in traveling, visiting the different parts of our own country, Canada, Mexico and Europe. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth congress, from the Fourth district of Wisconsin, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, so that he served six years in congress. Possessed of a great degree of energy, he soon added national fame to his excellent reputation at home by the legislative ability he displayed during his service in congress. As a German-American publicist he had become familiar with most of the urgent needs of that large, important element of our population to which he belongs, and, at once, introduced measures in congress, looking to their relief. Among 357 these, his bill creating a harbor of refuge at Milwaukee by building a breakwater in the bay; his bill regulating the system of naturalizing foreign-born residents as citizens, and his bill regulating the carriage of steerage passengers at sea, are of great public interest and national importance. He also urged and succeeded in securing the participation of our government in the international fishery exhibition at Berlin, Germany, in April, 1880. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him chairman of the commission to diminish the Umatilla Indian reservation in Oregon, and in 1896, he was appointed consul at Crefeld, Germany.

HURLBUT, Edwin, for forty-seven years a prominent lawyer and citizen of Oconomowoc, was born in Newtown, Conn., October 10th, 1817, the son of Philander and Julia Thomas Hurlbut, both natives of that state. On his father's side he is lineally descended from immigrants who came in the Mayflower, three brothers of the name having been among her passengers, and these were the founders of the family in America. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and his father served in the war of 1812-14. One of his brothers was among the soldiers sent President Jackson to quell the

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Calhoun nullification rebellion, and three other brothers were in the Union army during the war against the rebellion, one of them losing his life in the struggle.

When Edwin was seven years of age his parents removed to Bradford county, Pa., where he attended school for the next seven years. Determining thenceforth to make his own way in life, he went to Newark, N. J., where he spent a year, thence to Michigan, but soon returned to the east and began the study of law. On his twenty-third birthday he was married and went to live in Lodi, N. Y., where he had purchased a home with his savings, paying therefor twelve hundred dollars, at the same time showing his appreciation of books by expending two hundred dollars

EDWIN HURLBUT.

more for the beginning of a library. His commencement of life for himself was soon embittered by learning that his home was encumbered with a mortgage; and, in consequence, he lost it and all he had put into it. He then moved to Towanda, Penn., where he continued the study of law, and where, in 1847, he was admitted to the bar and began practice. Soon after this he went to Michigan, and was admitted to practice in the courts of that state. Not long after taking up his residence in Michigan he was appointed postmaster of his town, district attorney of his county, and judge advocate of that state militia. In 1850 he removed to Oconomowoc, and was admitted to practice in the circuit, supreme and federal courts, and in 1886 to the United States supreme court. During the first year of his residence there he became attorney for the Plank road and the Milwaukee & Watertown railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and these positions he held for several years. In 1861 he was appointed colonel on Gov. Randall's staff, and took an active part in obtaining recruits for the army. He contributed largely in bounties to the 358 families of those who enlisted, and gave his services gratuitously in procuring pensions and bounties for them. He was sent to Washington with the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, and received appointments in the state commissary department and as inspector of troops, to study the qualifications of officers for promotion. The same year he was appointed aid to the commander-in-chief, with the rank of colonel. In 1862

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he was appointed deputy United States marshal, with provost marshal's powers, and was tendered the colonelcy of one of the regiments, but declined it because he thought the army was being officered with politicians rather than soldiers.

From 1869 to 1874 he received appointments as delegate to national and international congresses on prison management, with reference to reformatory measures, subjects in which he was always taken a deep and intelligent interest, as shown by the fact that in all of these congresses he was appointed to some responsible position. In 1875 he became editor and proprietor of The Wisconsin Free Press, which he has successfully conducted ever since, never, however, relinquishing the lucrative law practice which he was enjoyed for so many years. The Free Press, under his management, has been a strong, influential, fearless and prosperous paper. Politically it has stood for whatever its editor deemed to be just and right, regardless of all else. He holds the office of court commissioner, and has for many years been vice-president of the State Bar association; and for three years was vice-president of the National Editorial association. He has also been for many years vice-president of the Wisconsin State Press association. He was for seven years an efficient and valued member of the board of managers of the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha. He is an advocate of temperance reform and prominent in the councils of the Masonic fraternity, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In his religious faith Mr. Hurlbut was formerly a Baptist, and built, mainly at his own expense, a church for the local Baptist society, at a cost of five thousand dollars. It was destroyed by a wind storm and never rebuilt. He afterward became a member of the Episcopal church.

As to politics, Mr. Hurlbut was trained in "Jeffersonian Democracy," and, with his father, "peddled tickets" at the polls for Andrew Jackson when he was a candidate for re-election to the presidency. After that he read law with Hon. David Wilmot, author of the famous "Willmot Proviso," and imbibed from him abolition sentiments. He, however, advocated on

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the stump the election of Polk in 1844 and Cass in 1848; but by the time that he arrived in Wisconsin, he had become a Free-soil Democrat, and so continued until the "Glover rescue" occurred. In 1854 he joined with S. M. Booth in calling the mass convention, to be held in Madison, of all those opposed to the further extension of slavery. Mr. Hurlbut was the only one who attended the convention from Waukesha county, and was conspicuous in its proceedings and in shaping its declarations. It was on his motion that the new party there formed was called Republican—a lasting and most honorable prominence for him, Mr. Hurlbut was a delegate to the first national Republican convention, which nominated Gen. Fremont for the presidency. He continued to support the party which he had helped to form, by voice and pen, until Grant's renomination, when he "bolted" the Republican ticket and supported Greeley. From that time he acted with the Democratic party until 1890, when he could not endorse its stand on the school question, and returned to the Republican fold. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Bennett Law league, which came to have a membership of about twelve thousand, all Democrats. The advocates of the law were defeated in the state, but he had the satisfaction of seeing Oconomowoc stand by the law. Since then his voice and pen have been given to the vigorous support of Republicanism. He was a member 359 of the assembly in 1869, and was chairman of the committee on federal relations. He was twice district attorney; was president and trustee of the village of Oconomowoc, and clerk of the school board fourteen years. Since it has had a city organization he has been alderman several times. He is now president of the board of education and director of joint school district No. 3. During the past season a new high school building, one of the best in the state, has been erected and completed under his supervision.

On the 10th of October, 1840, Mr. Hurlbut was married to Miss Catherine Chandler, and from this marriage there are three daughters now living: Mrs. J. A. Hassell, Henrietta C. Hurlbut and Mrs. O. K. Barden of Leslie, Mich. Mrs. Hurlbut died April 6th, 1864. On the 14th of October, 1886, Mr. Hurlbut was married to Margie E. Spearing, daughter of John

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F. Spearing of New Orleans. Two children have been born to them: Edwina and Margie Spearing Hurlbut.

Mr. Hurlbut is a man of large and varied reading and of wide and accurate information. He is a man of strong convictions, steadfast in purpose, and unswerving in his adhesion to what he believes to be right. Although he will be eighty years old in October he is more active mentally and physically than many who are his juniors.

McCUNN, John Niven, at the head of the Green Bay Business College, is a native of that land where strong men and true are born and reared in larger proportion than perhaps in any other. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 10th of December, 1858. His grandfather McCunn was a pilot who lost his life off the rugged coast of Scotland in the pursuit of his hazardous occupation. The son of this seaman and the father of the subject of this sketch, James McCunn, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and enterprise, and a conscientious and consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was a carpenter by trade and followed it

JOHN NIVEN M'CUNN.

successfully for many years. He then abandoned it for the grocery business, but died at the early age of thirty-six years. His wife, Janet Niven, was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and, after the death of her husband, decided to come to this country with her four children, deeming the advantages offered here for the material advancement of her boys superior to those of their native land. They reached Wisconsin in May, 1870, settling first in Portage country, whither James McCunn, the eldest son, preceded them.

John McCunn received some portion of his primary education in Scotland, but, after coming to Wisconsin, attended the district school, and after that the Waupaca high school. He then began teaching, keeping up his studies in the meantime. In 1882 he entered Milton College with the purpose of taking a full collegiate course, but his health failing he gave up the idea of completing the course, and visited Scotland in pursuit of health and

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pleasure. On his return to Wisconsin he resumed his studies and again taught school. He then became an agent for John on's Encyclopaedia, his territory covering all northern Wisconsin, 360 with headquarters at Green Bay. In 1887 he bought a half interest in the Green Bay Business College, and by the end of thee year had complete control of it. He made many changes, innovations and improvement—added a shorthand department and furnished the rooms with new fixtures. In 1893 he erected the largest and most expensive college building in the state, devoted exclusively to a business college. It is a three-story structure of red pressed brick with brownstone trimmings, with a basement of limestone. The entire building is heated by steam and lighted with electricity, and is on of the most thoroughly equipped for the work to which it is devoted of any the west.

In 1884 Proof. McCunn was married to Miss Florence Ida Pipe, a native of Waupaca county, daughter of Thomas Pipe, ex-mayor of Waupaca. Of this union were born three children, namely: Ethel May, Florence Verna and Walter Thomas. The mother passed from earth January 10th, 1889, and, in October, 1890, Prof. McCunn married Miss Ada Montgomery, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Washington Seminary. She taught school in her native county and in the Green Bay Business College prior to her marriage. Of this second marriage there are two children now living: Harold Montgomery and John Niven.

Prof. McCunn is closely identified with the social and business interests of Green Bay and has served as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Business Men's association, and has done much to promote its objects. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, is an Elk, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Pythias, in which latter order he was installed chancellor commander in January, 1894.

Politically, he is a Republican, and his first vote was cast for Gafield for president. He received a complimentary vote for the nomination of clerk of the court of Waupaca county in 1884. He was elected alderman from the Fifth ward of the city of Green Bay in 1893, for a term of two years, and was appointed chairman of the finance committee the second

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year. He declined a second term. He was chairman of the delegation that represented Brown county in the Eighth district congressional convention in 1894, and one of the loyal friends of the Hon. E. S. Minor, whose work secured for that gentleman the nomination for congress. Prof. McCunn has been the Brown county in the Eighth district congressional committee for the past two years. On August 3, 1896, he was elected chairman of th Eighth district congressional committee and was also chairman of the Brown county delegation to the recent state convention that nominated Major Scofield for governor. July 31st he received from President McKinley the appointment of consul to Dunfermline, Scotland.

Prof. McCunn has done much by his enterprise in the conducting of this business college for the advancement of the social, educational and business interests of the city, and is held in high esteem by its citizens.

REIGH, tephen J., is on of those young men, of whom Milwaukee has many, who left country homes with a purpose to make a place for themselves in the business world, and were ready to do any honest work. He is the son of William Reigh, who was born in Germany in 1845, and came to this country with his parents in 1847. He received his education in Milwaukee, and, upon reaching his majority, in 1866, purchased a small farm in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, an the same year was married to Catharine Schneider of St. Johnsbury, Wisconsin. In 1874 he sold his farm and purchased a larger one in the town of Greenbush, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on which he lived until 1892, when he sold this farm and bought a beautiful farm south of Oshkosh, overlooking Lake Winnebago, where he now lives. This sketch of the rise of William Reigh, the father of the subject of this biography, 361 is interesting as showing what may be accomplished by one who early begins and steadfastly pursues the vacation of a farmer. Catharine Schneider, the mother of Stephen J. Reigh, was born of German parents in 1847, in St. Johnsbury, Wisconsin, where she lived until her marriage, and where she received her education. They have nine children, Stephen J., Gertrude, Anna, Peter, Jacob W., Mary, Catharine, John and Mathews, yet they have not failed to make a

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comfortable living and accumulate property beside—additional evidence that agriculture is profitable if followed with industry and intelligence.

Stephen J. Reigh was born in the town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on May 5th, 1868. He received his education in the district school in his native town, and in the German Catholic school in St. Cloud, Wisconsin. From the age of twelve until he was eighteen years old he worked on the farm, attending school in winter. In 1886 he came to Milwaukee to seek his fortune. He was without relatives or friends in the city, upon whom he could in any way depend. He began work where employment was to be had, and worked at different trades until in the fall of 1887, when he procured a position with Messrs. Hass & Lammers, grocers, on Clinton and South Pierce streets, as clerk, where he remained three years. In the fall of 1890 he began as an apprentice to the pattern-maker's trade, with Messrs. Pawling & Harnischfeger. On May 1st, 191, he abandoned the trade and opened a real estate, loan and insurance office at No. 139 Reed street. On June 1st, 1892, he formed a partnership with Peter J. Salentine, under the firm name of Reigh & Salentine, and the office was removed to No. 348 National avenue, and on November 1st, 1894, the Reigh & Salentine company was formed and incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Mr. Salentine was elected president, and Mr. Reigh secretary and treasurer. In the fall of 1895, Mr. Reigh purchased Mr. Salentine's stock in the company, and as its secretary and treasurer, is now successfully

STEPHEN J. REIGH.

carrying on the business of the company at the company's office, 348 National avenue. This shows a rapid advance in business for a man not yet thirty years of age, one who had no business training and little business experience except such as may be secured from brief, but actual contact with the practical affairs of life.

Mr Reigh is a Catholic and a member of St. Patrick's church. He is a member of a number of prominent clubs and societies, among them the Iroquois club and the National Gun

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club. He was married on the 20th of June, 1894, to Elizabeth H. Salentine of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

WALTHERS, Frederick Julius, or, as he usually signs his name, F. J. Walthers, resides at 515 Fifth avenue, Milwaukee, and is the son of William Walthers, who was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 18th of March, 1831. The name of the family is von Alten, and its pedigree is traceable back to 1174, being one of the oldest families of the Hanoverian nobility. One of Mr. Walther's ancestors, Count Alten, commanded the Hanoverain 362

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troops in the battle of Waterloo, and a monument to his memory has been erected in the city of Hanover. The von Altens are a race of soldiers, the young men having nearly all served in the Prussian army or been permanently connected therewith, in the cavalry or engineer corps. The military record of the family runs back to the time of the Crusades.

The grandfather of F. J. Walthers, Johan Friedrich Walther von Alten, came to this country in 1848. He dropped the aristocratic portion of his name, and was known as plain Friedrich Walther; and, as such, he became a citizen of the republic, and for some years taught the French and German languages in the Milwaukee College. In Germany he had been a jurist of renown, and when a young student he took part in the battle of Waterloo. He died in 1867, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mr. Walthers' father, William Walthers, served in the United States navy when a young man, but went to California in the early days of the gold discoveries there. Coming to Milwaukee in 1855, he was the first white man to locate on Jones' Island. Two years later he became a school teacher in his adopted city, and followed that vocation continuously, except for three years while in the war of the rebellion, until he retired in 1887, after having completed thirty years of service in the schools of Milwaukee county, the last fifteen of which he held the position of principal of the Eleventh district school. His military service was rendered in the Thirty-fourth regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, as captain of Company

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K, and also a recruiting officer with the rank of colonel. He is still "hale and hearty," and in his retirement is enjoying the consciousness of service well rendered both to his country and to the cause of education.

Katherine Mechtel, the mother of F. J. Walthers, was born at Bern Caster, on the Moselle river, Germany, in 1837, and came to this country when eight years of age.

F. J. Walthers was born on the 29th of January, 1863, at Humboldt, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and was educated in the Milwaukee public schools, graduating from his father's school in 1877, and from the Milwaukee high school in 1881, standing third in a class of thirty. He also graduated from the Milwaukee normal school in 1882, with the honor of salutatorian of his class. He then became a teacher in the public schools of the city, and followed this calling for three years, saving money enough from his salary to carry him through the law course in the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1887.

During his college course he was once president of the Law Class society and a prominent member of the leading literary and debating society of the law school. He also took an active part in athletics, and won first place in the heel and toe contest on field day. He earned his first dollar when sixteen years old by taking the school census in the Eleventh ward. A year later, while a student in the high school, he gave private lessons in the English language to German immigrants. After graduation from the university he went abroad, traveling extensively in Europe. 363 Upon his return to Milwaukee, he struck out at once in the active practice of his chosen profession, and has been very successful therein, having a general practice covering all branches of the law, and having achieved distinction before the governmental departments at Washington.

In politics he has always been a Republican, but not a mere partisan. He has never held a political office, though frequently urged to become a candidate for various ones.

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He was one of the organizers of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., in Wisconsin, and was division or state commander, with the rank of colonel, from 1886 to 1888, and has ever since been a prominent member. He is a member of the school and college societies where he attended; is a member of the South Side Kindergarten Verein, the Iroquois club and the Milwaukee Bar association.

He was married July 14, 1892, to Emma Maier, daughter of Gottlieb Maier and Christina Sigel Maier, old time residents of the south side. They have one son, William Kearney Walthers von Alten. The old family name is retained for its historic associations, but is not used.

Mr. Walthers has traveled extensively for so young a man, having visited thirty-five states and territories and been in most of the cities of any size in the country.

CLAUDER, Joseph, manager and leader of the orchestra bearing his name, is the son of Charles Clauder, a well-known musician of Milwaukee, and of Margaretha Mergenthaler Clauder. He was born in New York City, April 27th, 1853. The year following his parents moved to Milwaukee, and here Mr. Clauder grew to manhood, and here he has made his reputation as an accomplished musician and leader. He very early developed a talent for music, and at the age of eight years he played the flute in his father's band. Encouraged in the cultivation of his musical talents, he made rapid progress in his

JOSEPH CLAUDER.

chosen profession, and while still a youth he was connected with Ch. Bach's orchestra, for years recognized as one of the best in the country. Not long after the great Chicago fire. Mr. Clauder, as many young men in search of fame and fortune have done, went to that metropolitan city of the west, and joined the orchestras there, playing in turn in the Academy of Music, McVicker's and Hooley's theaters, and, later, becoming the leader of the Great Western Light Guard band, a not insignificant honor for a young man and aspiring musician, for the band at that time had much more than a local reputation. In

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the latter part of the year, 1872, he was engaged as leader of the orchestra of the Vokes family, then recently come from England, and made a tour of the northwest with them, giving him an experience which was novel to him, and of service in a professional way. Following this engagement, Mr. Clauder, who was then scarcely more than twenty-three years of age, was appointed leader of the Chicago orchestra, to succeed the well-known and accomplished musician—Hans Balatka. So rapid and substantial had been 364 his progress in music, such ability had he developed as a leader and such taste had he displayed in the selection and adaptation of compositions that he filled his new, difficult and responsible position with great credit to himself and with very general satisfaction to the critical and somewhat fastidious public which he served.

Though successful to an unusual degree in Chicago, and though that city held out inducements to a young and aspiring musician which smaller cities could not offer, his thoughts turned to Milwaukee, the home of his boyhood, of his family, friends, and the scene of his youthful triumphs and ambitions; and hither he returned with the purpose of establishing himself as a musical leader in the higher sense, and making for himself a permanent home, not only, but a solid and enduring reputation. He at once set about forming a band, and so successful was he that the organization under his direction soon attracted public attention and became exceedingly popular with the music-loving citizens of this rather critical community. The organization of this band was a working requiring not only musical skill of a rare character, but good judgment of men and indomitable perseverance. The band and its leader first came into very general notice as a result of its playing in the exposition, and it soon became one of the leading and most popular features of that attractive place of resort, a position it has ever since retained. Many of the pieces played by the band at once caught the popular ear, and their repetition has often been requested of the leader whenever it has appeared in public, as instanced by the concerts given at the public parks in Milwaukee. The band soon gained a reputation in other cities alongside of some of the most famous in the country. This was demonstrated during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Milwaukee, when visiting bands in the

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procession, as it passed the exposition building, where Clauder's band was stationed, insisted on halting and listening to the Milwaukee musicians, whom they greeted with many hearty cheers. Mr. Clauder not only exercises rare discrimination in the selection of his players, but he has that equally rare faculty of binding his men to him when once they are chosen. Not a few of his men have been with him for years.

Mr. Clauder, like many men possessing rare abilities, is as modest in demeanor as he is indefatigable and painstaking in his work. Still a young man, he bids fair to rival in reputation the most prominent of America's orchestral leaders.

Besides being leader of the band which especially bears his name, he is master of the Fourth Regiment band, Wisconsin National Guard, and furnishes orchestras for the leading theaters of Milwaukee.

Mr. Clauder was married on the 14th of May, 1878, to Miss Amalia Dic, and they have two sons, Walter and Edwin, and one daughter, Laura. In their society and that of his wife, Mr. Clauder finds his chief pleasure and recreation, aside from his duties as a thirty-second degree Mason.

KELBE, Gustan Heinrich Theodore, or Theodore Kelbe as he usually signs his name, is the son of William Kelbe, a merchant of Braunschweig, Germany, and Matilda Kelbe, a native of Duderstadt. He was born in Braunschweig on the 60th of October, 1862. When but a boy of eight years, he took a remarkable interest in music, and wished for instruction upon the violin. His father decided to develop the taste thus early shown, and found in the court musician, Gustav Mueller, a capable and appreciative teacher, who predicted success for the youthful genius. He speedily evinced an extraordinary zeal in the prosecution of the studies and the violin became his favorite instrument. From his eleventh year on, Theodore received instruction on the violin from Herr Wenzl, concert master of the royal court orchestra in Braunschweig. Under his instruction the boy made 365 good progress, and, as early as his thirteenth year, he was brought forward as a

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soloist, and took part in a concert of the "Braunschweiger Ladies' Society," the first male to appear under the auspices of the organization. He played the eighth violin concerto from Spohr, gaining great applause, the Braunschweiger daily paper praising his performance, and pronouncing him the future master of his instrument. He appeared also in other cities, playing violin concertos from De Beriot, David, Mendelssohn, Bruch and others. Here, too, the public recognition of his abilities was marked. From his fourteenth year he received instruction on the piano and in harmony from Gustav Ewald, choirmaster of the royal court theater at Braunschweig, later musical director at Leipzig City theater. From his seventeenth year he played in the royal court orchestra of Braunschweig. Three years later Kelbe appeared at the Kölner Stadt theater, as violinist, and there he made the acquaintance of the Kammer virtuoso, Robert Heckmann, instructor of music in the conservatory, with whom he studied. In Köln he was also introduced as a soloist. At the same time he was active in the work of composing, and his compositions for the voice, violin, piano and orchestra have had many admirers both in Germany and America. At about this time he took part in the festival of musicians and artists in Köln, Dusseldorf, Aachen, etc.

After three years' engagement in Kö, Kelbe gave up his position there, and, in 1885, sailed for America, intending to locate permanently in Milwaukee, where he anticipated he should find a broader and more remunerative field for the exercise of his genius. He secured a position in Bach's symphonic orchestra, where his great abilities as a performer and his interest in music secured him many friends. His greatest triumph here was as a soloist, the papers giving him unstinted praise for his work in this role. In 1887 Kelbe was called to the Lüning Conservatory of Music an instructor on the violin and piano

GUSTAV HEINRICH THEODORE KELBE.

and in harmony, and, in 1894, he accepted a position in the Filmore School of Music. As teacher, musical director and performer. Mr. Kelbe has won for himself, in a high degree,

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the favor of all lovers of music in music-loving Milwaukee, who have had the opportunity of knowing him professionally.

Mr. Kelbe was married on the 22nd of September, 1887, to Miss Julia Mieritz of Milwaukee, and they have four children—Arthur, Norma, Edna and Hilmar.

WOLLER, Frank E., the popular clerk of the municipal court of Milwaukee, is the son of John and Annie Vollbrecht Woller. His parents were natives of Germany, but were married in this country. Frank E. Woller was born in Milwaukee, on the 15th of February, 1859. He attended the Lutheran parochial schools of the city, and these were his only college. Having finished his school studies he went to work in Jewett & Sherman's coffee and spice mills, beginning his services at two dollars a week. Here he remained for ten years, the last two and a half of which he 366

FRANK E. WOLLER.

traveled as soliciting agent for the house, starting out before he was twenty-one years of age. With the first money he earned he attended, for three months, the evening school taught by Prof. Beyer, on Market street.

After quitting the road he opened a general store on Chestnut street, which he continued for three years, when he sold it out, and went into the cigar business. Urged by his friends he accepted the nomination for alderman in the spring of 1887, when there was a fusion of Republicans and Democrats, and was elected the first alderman from the Fifteenth ward. He served out his term, and the following fall was nominated and elected by the Republicans to the assembly from his district. The following spring, while the legislature was still in session, he was nominated and elected as the Republican candidate for clerk of the municipal court, without any solicitation by himself, defeating Julius Meiswinkel, who had held the office during the twelve preceding years. In the spring of 1892 he was renominated for a term of three years, and was the only Republican elected that year in the city, owing to the prejudice engendered in many minds against the Republican party

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on account of the controversy over the Bennett compulsory school law. In 1895 the term of office of the clerk was extended to six years, the same as that of the judge, and he was renominated and elected for the new term without any opposition from any party to either nomination or election, something almost without precedent in so large a city.

Having a taste for political affairs and a popular manner, he readily makes friends, and is at once recognized as having in him the stuff of which successful candidates are made. But it is not alone as a popular candidate that he excels; he is very efficient as an officer, and his official work is done with that precision and promptness which he carries into his private affairs.

In politics, as already intimated, he is a staunch Republican, consistent and straightforward in his advocacy of the party's principles. He is a member of the Calumet club and of the Athletic society; and in religious matters is a Lutheran.

He was married September 25th, 1881, to Caroline Ebert, and they have one child, a daughter.

ZINN, Adolph C., known as one of the leading business men of Milwaukee, is the son of Karl Zinn, who came from Saxony, Germany, to Milwaukee in 1845, locating in that part of the city then known as Kilbourntown, and engaged in the wagon and carriage business. He died, in 1877, at the age of sixty-seven years. A. C. Zinn's parents were natives of Saxony, and were married in that country.

Mr. Zinn was born in Milwaukee, February 12th, 1849. He attended the Trinity church school until he was eleven years of age, when he entered the Second ward public school, the highest grade of which was then the only public high school in the city. He completed the course when not quite fifteen years old, and carried off the highest prize for scholarship and deportment. This was when 367 the civil war was raging and its most gloomy time. Able-bodied men were needed in the army, and not a few of the male teachers enlisted. Young Zinn enlisted as a drummer boy, but his mother, being in poor health, would not

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consent to his going, and he had to abandon his dream of military glory. Soon after this he entered the establishment of D. W. Goetz & Co., woolen manufacturers, as errand boy, and was advanced to the position of book-keeper after having taken a course in a business college. At the age of eighteen he was installed as manager of the business, and continued as such until he was of age. He then went into business for himself, his only capital being money saved from his salary.

In 1873 he started in the malting business under his own name. Afterward it was conducted under the name of the Zinn Malting company, but it is now the Milwaukee Malt and Grain company. When he commenced the business, only one other firm was engaged in it, and that in a small way, and the annual capacity of his establishment was only 50,000 bushels, which has now increased to 2,000,000, the largest plant in the country. Mr. Zinn has retired from active management of the business, and it is now in the hands of Albert Zinn, his brother, Bruno Fink, his brother-in-law, and A. Asmuth. Mr. Zinn is still a director of the company, and is also a director in the West Side bank.

The malting business has grown to be one of the largest in Milwaukee, has greatly stimulated the growing of barley in Wisconsin, and has, in a measure, offset the city's loss of its prestige as a wheat market, making it instead the largest barley market in the country.

In politics Mr. Zinn is independent, with leanings toward the Republican side. He has often being offered official honors, but has steadily declined them. He has always been a great lover of music, was a charter member of the Milwaukee Liederkrantz and its president for several years. He was a member of the executive committee of the National Sangerfest, ADOLPH C. ZINN.

held in the city in 1888. He is a member of the Musical society, the Arion Musical club, the Calumet and Deutscher clubs, the Deutscher Gessellschaft and the Germania. He has

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been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since 1875, and was one of its directors from 1891 to 1896. He is also president of Milwaukee Maltsters' association.

He was married, in 1873, to Addie Fink, daughter of William Fink, a well-known business man of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Zinn have five children—four sons and a daughter.

EATON, Louis Horton, music teacher and organist of Milwaukee, is of English descent, his father being Josiah Eaton, Jr., a music teacher, and the maiden name of his mother being Frances Elizabeth Burt, also of English descent. His father's ancestors came to this country from England in 1630, and representatives of the family have lived in and about Boston ever since.

L. H. Eaton was born in Taunton, Mass., May 9th, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of the old Bay state, probably the 368

LOUIS HORTON EATON.

best in this country—at any rate such is their reputation. He early showed a taste for music and readily acquired a knowledge of its principles. After receiving a thorough musical education he came west, and, locating in Milwaukee became organist, in November, 1885, of Immanuel Presbyterian church, and held the position for one year. He then accepted the same position in St. Paul's Episcopal church and held it for nine years. During that time he founded the surpliced choir for that church; and, in 1890, he also founded a similar choir for St. James' Episcopal church, and for five years had charge of both choirs. In 1895 he resigned the charge of the choir of St. Paul's and gave his attention only to that of St. James'. During nine years he was director of music in the Wisconsin consistory, and conducted many concerts, orchestral and choral. He was also director of the Schubert club of Elgin, Illinois, and has given many organ recitals. He is organist of the Pabst theater, and for years has been prominent in musical circles, and contributed much to the musical culture for which Milwaukee is justly famous. He has a large class of private pupils, many

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of whom are now teaching, some in Milwaukee and others in different parts of the country. Several of the city organists are pupils of Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Eaton is a Republican in his political preferences, but has not been conspicuous in political affairs. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, is a member of La Fayette Lodge, Kilbourn Chapter, Ivanhoe Commandery. In his church connection he is an Episcopalian.

On the 29th of October, 1884, Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Emma L. Stearns, a descendant of Miles Standish. Their children are Reginald and Dorothy Eaton.

ROGERS, Charles Cassius, a lineal descendant of John Rogers, who was burned at the stake in Smithfield, England, February 4th, 1555, for "heresy" in preaching the reformed religion, was born in Cambridge, Maine, in 1847. His parents, Charles Rogers and Adaline H. Spear, were married in 1846, and ten years thereafter removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where Mr. Rogers, Senior, engaged in the mercantile business, but, not long after, abandoned it to become a farmer.

Charles C. Rogers received his primary education in the public schools of Sheboygan county, and was prepared for college under the instruction of Prof. A. Whitcom. In 1866 he entered Bisbee's Military College in Poughkeepsie, New York, and completed the course therein three years later. Following his graduation, he took the position of professor of mathematics in Eastman's College, which he held for two years; he then resigned and engaged in the real estate business in Chicago. In 1873 he returned to Wisconsin, and three years thereafter took up his permanent residence in Milwaukee. His first business in the city was with the firm of Allen, Johnson & Company, wholesale grocers. This was continued for two years, when Mr. Johnson lost his life in the burning of the Newhall house; and Messrs. Harwood and 369 Rogers, the other members of the firm, carried on the business for one year, and the firm was then dissolved. Since that time Mr. Rogers has carried on the business of grain commission, under the firm name of C. C. Rogers & Co.

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In 1890 an association of business men of Milwaukee was formed to advance its interests, and Mr. Rogers was chosen its manager and secretary. In this position he displayed much energy and varied resource, and for some time the Advancement association contributed not a little to the enterprise and development of the city. His management of the association was so generally approved by those interested in it, that in 1891 he was elected its president, and re-elected in the following year without any opposition. Just what would have resulted from this association but for the business collapse which occurred in 1893, it is difficult to say, but if energy and push and readiness in device could have crowded forward the material interests of Milwaukee it is quite certain that it would have experienced such a forward movement in all its enterprise as would have added largely to its present prosperity and its possible expansion. The placing of Mr. Rogers at the head of his association was certainly a very substantial endorsement of his business sagacity and fertility in resource, and it cannot be qualified by any subsequent circumstances. The association had some live and able men in it, and to be endorsed by such men is a testimonial to ability which may not be lightly put aside.

Mr. Rogers is a cultivated man, one who takes an interest in all the leading questions of the times, is well informed thereon, has the ability to express himself with clearness and force in public, and will be a leader among those with whom he associates in whatever he undertakes. He is a Republican from principle, and one who is active in measures for party advancement, both in caucus and on the platform. Still in the prime of life, there is a prolific before him in whatever

CHARLES CASSIUS ROGERS.

he may engage. He is an attendant at the Baptist tabernacle, and takes an intelligent and earnest interest in religious, charitable and educational work.

He was elected vice-president of the Arion club in 1893, re-elected in 1894, and made president of the club in 1895. He has always been prominent in Masonic circles, and has

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been elected continuously for the past nine years grand lodge trustee, and now occupies the position of chairman of the board.

ANDERSON, A. W., district attorney of Dane county, and a young lawyer of fine promise, is the son of L. M. Anderson, who was a farmer in the town of Perry, Dane county, Wis., in comfortable financial circumstances. He came to Wisconsin from Norway in 1851, and was a volunteer in the Union army during the civil war. At the conclusion of his military service he returned home, resumed his farming operations, and was recognized as a thrifty and honorable citizen. He held the office of chairman of the town board for fourteen years in succession. His death occurred 370

A. W. ANDERSON.

December 6th, 1888. His wife, the mother of A. W. Anderson, was Ragnild H. Gonsted, who came with her parents to Wisconsin in territorial days. She is still living at the old homestead in Perry with one of her sons, James R. Anderson.

A. W. Anderson was born in Perry, Wis., September 16th, 1866. His education was received in the common school at home, in the Platteville Normal School, from which he graduated in 1888, and in the state university, the diploma of which he received in 1890. His professional education was received in the Harvard law school, which he attended for three years, and from which he graduated in 1893 with the degree of LL. B., cum laude.

After his graduation from the law school, he began practice in Madison, in the fall of 1893, and a year thereafter he was nominated on the Republican ticket for district attorney and was elected with a large majority—the second on the ticket in that respect, although his Democratic opponent was an old, experienced lawyer. In 1896 he was re-elected with an increased majority. During his occupancy of the office he has tried successfully many important criminal cases, and the affairs of the office have been conducted with due regard to economy, yet with faithfulness and efficiency.

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In politics Mr. Anderson is a pronounced Republican, and has done efficient political work. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Lutheran church.

With his thorough education, his capacity for work and the prestige in his profession which he has gained by the faithful and able discharge of his official duties, he has entered upon what may reasonably be predicted will prove an honorable, prosperous and useful career.

DALE, Harvey B., M. D., a prominent physician of Oshkosh, was born in Seneca county, New York, October 23, 1835, the son of William F. and Philinda Sutton Dale. His ancestors on his father's side were natives of the north of Ireland, a people of marked strength and individuality of character. His father was a shoe-maker of limited means, and moved to Bath, N. Y., when he, the boy, was about ten years of age. There he grew up with an ambition for a liberal education. He attended the common school and the high school of Bath, and read medicine thereafter as he had opportunity. Working on a farm during the summer, he managed to secure the money necessary for continuing his studies, and so, by the exercise of industry and economy both of time and money, he made progress toward the accomplishment of the object of his ambition. Coming to Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1856, with his uncle, Dr. T. J. Patchen, he continued his medical studies in preparation for a course in a medical college, and entered the Cleveland homeopathic institution, graduating therefrom in 1860. The next year he took up his residence in Oshkosh and entered upon the practice of his profession. His practice, small at first, gradually increased until it became one of the largest in the city. From the beginning of his practice he continued his studies, neglecting no opportunity of adding to his scientific knowledge and his equipment for the successful prosecution of his arduous and responsible professional work. In 1865, he was one of seven physicians of his faith who organized the Homeopathic State Medical society, was at a later period president of the same and is now the only survivor of the original founders.

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Dr. Dale is a Democrat in politics, advocating the principles of the party as expounded by such fathers of it as Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland, and has thus commended himself to his fellow citizens of that faith.

In the memorable campaign of 1896 he was an active opponent of the free coinage of silver dogma, and ardently espoused the cause of sound money. He has been four times elected mayor of Oshkosh, and, during his administration of city affairs various improvements were effected. He has taken great interest in education matters, was eleven times elected superintendent of public schools of the city, and, in recognition of his efforts in the cause of education, one of the largest of the ward schools was named for him and is now known as the Dale school. He is now a member of the school board as commissioner-at-large from the city of Oshkosh, and has been a member of the board of regents of the state university, having been appointed by Gov. Peck because of his educational experience.

Dr. Dale was married, in 1861, to Augusta S. Olcott of Fond du Lac, and they have one son, Harvey B. Dale, Jr., who is also a practicing physician in Oshkosh, and was one of the two homeopathic members of the Wisconsin board of medical examiners appointed by Gov. Scofield.

Dr. Dale has been a Mason for the past thirty years, and is highly respected and honored by the members of the order. Diligent and industrious in whatever he undertakes, possessing great capacity for work, both mental and physical, quick of apprehension

HARVEY B. DALE.

and of excellent judgment, his services in behalf of the city and the cause of education have proved of great value, and won him the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens in an unusual degree.

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Since the above was written Dr. Dale's busy life has ended. While in active practice and apparently in vigorous health he was stricken down with spinal congestion, the result of heat and overwork. Medical skill was unavailing, and he died July 7th, 1897.

CARLSON, Oscar Wilhelm, is a native of Sweden, having been born in Stockholm, August 1st, 1843. His father, Charles J. Carlson, was for many years connected with the Swedish army, and was in many respects a model soldier. His mother, Caroline Sophia Leuthstrom Carlson, belonged to a distinguished family that traced its ancestry to the French who followed the fortunes of Bernadotte into Sweden and were his most loyal supporters when he became king. It would be interesting, if it were possible, to trace the history of this family and many of those associated 372

OSCAR WILHELM CARLSON.

with them in those stirring times; but oblivion often closes personal histories that if written out would prove as entertaining as any that have found their way into print.

When but ten years of age young Carlson left home and friends, on a sailing vessel, bound for the United States; but the third day out from Gutenberg the vessel encountered a furious storm, which soon left it a helpless wreck, drifting at the pleasure of wind and wave, and with little prospect of its ever reaching harbor. Finally, after three months of this aimless drifting, the wreck was sighted off the coast of Ireland, and towed into the harbor of Londonderry. Thence our young adventurer took passage for New York City, where he finally arrived on the 13th of January, 1854, taking passage immediately for Columbus, Ohio, where his uncle, Dr. Leuthstrom, then resided. The year following, he removed with his uncle to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools, pursuing his studies therein for some three years; at the end of which time he went to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, as a laborer in a lumber camp. Here he remained until August, 1862, when he returned to Waukesha, and enlisted in the Twenty-eighth regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served the full term of three years, making a record in camp to his country. He was engaged in the battle of Helena, the siege of Mobile and

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other important military operations, besides being detailed to special and responsible duty under Gen. Steele. Upon receiving his discharge from the army September 22, 1865, he returned to Wisconsin, and took up the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Leuthstrom, who had removed to Milwaukee, and acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. After several years of this study, he went to Chicago, and took a course in the Hahnemann Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1872. Returning to Milwaukee, he entered into a partnership with Dr. Leuthstrom, which lasted for five years, when they sold the business to Dr. Danforth of Chicago. Dr. Leuthstrom retired to his farm on Pine lake, Wisconsin; and the health of Dr. Carlson having become impaired, he purchased a ranch in Clark county, Kansas, upon which he spent two years, regaining health and strength from the active life in the fresh air. Selling this interest to his partner, Dr. Leuthstrom, in 1881, he took a trip to his native land, Sweden, which he had not seen since his perilous voyage therefrom twenty-nine years previous. Before returning, he made a tour of observation of the leading hospitals of England and the continent, gaining much practical professional knowledge, which he turned to good account upon his resuming practice, which occurred at his return to Milwaukee, in the fall of 1881, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Danforth. This partnership continued for three years, at the end of which it was dissolved, and he opened an office on his own account.

Dr. Carlson is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, has been president of the Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical society, president of the Milwaukee Academy of 373 Medicine, supreme medical director for the United States of the Royal Adelpia, grand regent for Wisconsin of the Royal Arcanum, member of the National Union, active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and commander of the E. B. Wolcott post, No. 1, of Wisconsin. He held a staff position under Generals Fairchild, Veasy and Warner, when they were commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the auxiliary board of the World's Columbian Exposition.

On the 8th of February, 1871, Dr. Carlson was married to Miss Bertha L. Strong, daughter of Robert H. Strong, one of Milwaukee's pioneers, and a niece of Rear Admiral Strong

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of the United States navy. They have one child, Miss Edith, whose accomplishments, especially in music and French, render her a welcome guest in any circle which she chooses to enter. Two nephews, members of his family, are pursuing their studies under his direction, thus receiving the advantage of the experience and observation of one who has seen much of life in its various forms, and who is thus competent to advise and instruct. Affable in all his social relations, skillful in his profession and benevolent toward the unfortunate, he has hosts of friends, who have given him many evidences of their confidence and esteem.

Dr. Carlson has two sisters and a brother in Sweden and a brother in this country. Two uncles on his mother's side, Charles and William Leuthstrom, came to the United States in 1840. The former is the Dr. Leuthstrom mentioned in this article as his guardian and later his professional associate; the other settled in Cincinnati, and has held official positions there of honor and great responsibility.

Dr. Carlson was the attending physician and surgeon to the Milwaukee Protestant Orphan asylum for eighteen years, which services were always rendered gratuitously.

Dr. Carlson is the surviving medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum for the state of Wisconsin.

FLORIAN J. RIES.

RIES, Florian J., a citizen of Milwaukee, who has an honorable record for military and civil service, is the son of Anton Ries, who was mayor of his native town, Gamburg, Baden, Germany, and who took part in the revolution for constitutional liberty in Germany, in 1848-9, and after its failure was imprisoned for more than two years, and finally banished from the country, with the loss of most of his property. He came to the United States in 1851, and the next year to Milwaukee. Here he established a cooperage business, which he carried on successfully until 1860, when he lost his life, in the sinking of the steamer Lady Elgin, on the 8th of September. Col. Ries' mother was Marie Eva Lang, who having

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brought her family of nine children from Germany to join her husband, after their long separation, died of cholera in August, 1852, just one week after her arrival.

Florian J. Ries was born in Gamburg, Baden, Germany, April 30th, 1843. Coming to Milwaukee when nine years of age, and the family having little means, he had no opportunity for gaining an education, beyond 374 that of the common school from which he graduated when fourteen years of age, standing second in his class. After leaving school he began the business of contributing to the family support by acting as chore boy at the home of Judge A. D. Smith, and later found employment in a tobacco factory until he began the learning of the cooperage trade in his father's shop. He had nearly finished his apprenticeship when his father lost his life, as above stated. Stepping into the breach thus suddenly created, he carried on the business quite successfully until the breaking out of the civil war, when he left it at once, being one of the first to respond to his country's call. He enlisted April 16th, 1861, as a private in Company D, First regiment Wisconsin volunteers. With this regiment he went to the front, participating in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley and the battle of Falling Waters. The term of its enlistment, three months, having expired, the regiment returned to Milwaukee, and August 22nd, 1861, it was mustered out of service. He could not, however, long remain simply a spectator of the conflict, and on the 12th of February, 1862, he again enlisted, this time as a private in Company D. Seventeenth regiment Wisconsin infantry. The regiment was soon ordered to the front, and arrived at Pittsburg Landing only a few days after the terrible battle of Shiloh. He was with his regiment in the siege and capture of Corinth. In the subsequent attack of the Confederate forces upon the town the regiment was complimented on the field for its bravery by its commander, Gen. McArthur. He took part in Gen. Grant's campaign in Mississippi, was in two assaults on Vicksburg, and participated in the siege which resulted in the surrender of that stronghold with the Confederate army under Pemberton, July 4th, 1863. The remainder of the year was spent in scouting duty, and in February, 1864, he, with the regiment, re-enlisted as a veteran; and, after a furlough of thirty days, the regiment joined Gen. Sherman's army, and was present in all the battles of the Atlanta

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campaign, in the pursuit of the Confederate army under Hood; and in November started on General Sherman's memorable march to the sea, which resulted in the capture of Savannah, Ga., on the 21st of December, 1864. In January, 1865, Gen. Sherman started on his campaign northward through the Carolinas, in which Col. Ries participated from beginning to end. He was present at the surrender of the Confederate army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; and, at the dispersion of the Confederate forces, Gen. Sherman was ordered to Washington with his victorious veterans, where they arrived on the 24th of May, 1865. Among these was Col. Ries, who had been promoted through the different grades up to first lieutenant. With his regiment he took part in the grand review of the victorious army in Washington, perhaps the most remarkable and splendid pageant that the world has ever seen.

From Washington the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, Col. Ries acting as its adjutant. Remaining in that city until July 14th, he was mustered out with his command, and at once returned to Milwaukee, where he resumed the vocations of civil life. But he did not entirely discard the trappings of war, but took a lively interest in the Wisconsin National Guard, serving as captain of the Cream City Guards and major and lieutenant-colonel of the First regiment. Subsequently he served four years as aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the military staff of Gov. Wm. E. Smith.

After the close of the war he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and, subsequently, took up the vocation of traveling salesman, which he followed for ten years. In 1877, Col. Ries represented his district in the legislature, and the two following years he was a member of the city council. In 1879 he was elected superintendent of the House of Correction of Milwaukee county, and made a wise and efficient officer, serving until February 18th, when he was appointed chief 375 of the city police. In this position he remained until September, 1888. January 10th, 1890, he received the appointment of deputy collector of customs and acting appraiser of merchandise, and served until September 30th, 1893, when he engaged in the wholesale oyster trade. In May, 1895, he

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was elected justice of the peace for an unexpired term, and re-elected in 1896, and that position he now holds.

Col. Ries is a Republican, and has been a member of that party since he was old enough to vote. He is a Free Mason, being a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 30, of Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, of the Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Wisconsin consistory, thirty-second degree, and of the Tripoli temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Turnverein Milwaukee. He was married October 5th, 1865, to Miss Anna W. Wurtz, and has a family of three daughters and two sons.

BASHFORD, Robert McKee, the son of Samuel Morris and Mary McKee Bashford, was born in Fayette, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, December 31st, 1845. Samuel Morris Bashford was born in New York City in 1812, and was there educated in the public schools. Becoming a member of the family of Dr. Kingsley, in his youth, he studied medicine with him and practiced for a time; but disliking the practice, he came west and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin. There he buried his first wife, and in June, 1843, he married Mary Ann McKee Parkinson, whose first husband, W. C. Parkinson, had died a few years before. After coming west he gave up the practice of medicine as a profession, but cheerfully responded to calls for his services when no other physician could be had, but never made any charge for such service. Becoming identified with the Methodist church as a regularly ordained deacon and local preacher, he was a most useful and highly valued citizen. While holding religious service in June, 1850,

ROBERT M'KEE BASHFORD.

he was stricken with apoplexy and died. Mary Ann McKee, Mr. Bashford's mother, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Mason county, Kentucky, December 11th, 1817. Her ancestors were prominent in public life in Virginia; and, later, relatives in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois held official positions of importance. She and her young first husband, W. C. Parkinson, came to Wisconsin by team in 1839, and made their home in what was

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called the "Parkinson settlement," and the land then occupied she continued to call her home until her death in 1896. After Mr. Bashford's death she married Wm. P. Trousdale, with whom she lived till his death in 1890. She bore nine children, seven of whom reached majority, six still live, and four have graduated at the state university.

Robert M. Bashford spent his boyhood on the farm, attending public and private schools portions of each year, until the fall of 1863, when he entered the preparatory department of the state university, and graduated in the ancient classical course in 1870. The means for his education were obtained largely from teaching school, and before he graduated he had taught as principal of the schools at Linden, Poynette and Darlington, Wisconsin, and had received flattering offers to continue in the work. He had, however, decided upon the law as a profession, and, in the fall of 1870, he entered the law school of the state university, and at the same time the law office of Smith — Lamb of Madison. He graduated the following year; but, instead of entering at once upon the practice of his profession, as he was inclined to do, he entered into partnership with John B. and A. C. Parkinson and George Raymer for the purchase of The Madison Democrat, and he acted as one of its editors until April, 1876. Meantime, the paper and its equipment had been greatly improved, and the daily edition had been changed from an evening to a morning paper. It was conducted with much ability, and in a liberal, enlightened spirit, and became one of the leading organs of the party in the state. While connected with the paper Mr. Bashford reported legislative proceedings, and, by appointment of the secretary of state, compiled the legislative manual for the four years from 1875, and greatly improved the publication as a book of reference. He was also connected with the publication of the revised statutes for 1878. In 1876 he disposed of his interest in the Democrat, and at once devoted himself to the practice of his profession, becoming a member of the law firm of Gill, Bashford & Spilde. In 1882 he became one of the firm of Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, which for three years did an extensive business in commercial law throughout this and adjoining states. In 1885 an office was opened in Chicago, where the firm also had a large business, until 1889, when Mr. Bashford, feeling that the business pressure was undermining his

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health, retired from the firm and returned to practice in Madison. He has become widely known, and has acquired a high standing for professional learning and ability. He has been connected with some notable cases, among which was that against several ex-state treasurers to recover the interest received by them on deposits of state funds. He is a member of the law faculty of the state university, his subjects being commercial paper, private corporations, banking, insurance and voluntary assignments.

Mr. Bashford is a Democrat and has had an extended experience in political and municipal affairs. He has repeatedly been chosen a member of the state central committee, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. He served the city of Madison very efficiently as city attorney for several terms, and as mayor, and was a member of the state senate for four years from 1892, where he was recognized as one of the ablest and most useful members.

Mr. Bashford was first married on November 27th, 1873, to Miss Florence E. Taylor, daughter of ex-Governor Taylor, and a graduate of the state university. She died August 16th, 1886. A daughter, Florence, survives her, who is the wife of C. F. Spensley of Madison. On the 7th of February, 1889, Senator Bashford was married to Miss Sarah Amelia Fuller, youngest daughter of Morris E. Fuller, a prominent business man of Madison.

Weissert, Augustus Gordon, a well-known member of the Milwaukee bar, and one of Wisconsin's bravest and most efficient soldiers during the war of the rebellion, was born in Canton, Ohio, August 7th, 1844, the son of Michael and Magdalene Bernard Weissert. The family moved from Ohio to Racine, Wisconsin, when Augustus was but six years of age. In that city the boy received a good education in the public schools, graduating from the high school when but seventeen years of age. On the 5th of September, 1861, when but a month past his seventeenth year, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Wisconsin infantry, having been several times before that rejected on account of being under age and height. His regiment, known as the "Eagle regiment," on account of its having a live eagle, which

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it carried all through 377 the war, left the state on the 12th of October for St. Louis, and went thence to Pilot Knob, and a few days thereafter (October 21st) the regiment had its first experience in real war in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo. Young Weissert was with his regiment in the expedition up the St. Francis river, to Sulphur Springs, to Cairo, where it spent the greater part of the winter. After that it joined the forces under Gen. Pope, took part in the siege of New Madrid, the pursuit of the Confederates after the siege of Island No. 10, and thence to Pittsburg, landing just after the battle of Shiloh, thence to the rear of Corinth. After that it bore the brunt at the action at Farmington (May 28th, 1862), where it received the commendation of the commanding officer for its bravery and discipline. It was at the siege of Corinth, and afterward at the battle at that place, October 3rd and 4th, 1862, where it lost heavily. It participated in the siege and assaults at Vicksburg, was under Sherman, took part in the battle of Jackson, was in the Canton campaign and all other campaigns previous to and during the investment of Vicksburg, and in Bank's Red river expedition, in the charge at Fort Scurry, at Fort De Russy, and the principal engagements of that ill-fated campaign, forming a portion of Sherman's contingent under A. J. Smith. After that it was in pursuit of Price in Arkansas and Missouri, making a march of 816 miles, and participated in the battle of Nashville in December, 1864. Mr. Weissert was made sergeant-major of the regiment and captain by brevet to date from June 6th, 1864, for conspicuous bravery during the Red river expedition, and for gallantry at Lake Chicot, June 6th, and Nashville, December 15th, 1864. In this latter engagement he received a rifle ball in the leg while the regiment was preparing for a second charge upon the Confederate lines. He was carried to the rear and sent to the hospital, from which he was, when able to be removed, sent home on requisition of the governor of the state. Captain Weissert still carries the bullet in his leg and

AUGUSTUS GORDON WEISSERT.

the wound has never healed. No surgeon has ever succeeded in extracting it, and he has suffered more or less from it all these years. This rapid sketch gives only an outline of the

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captain's military service, which was alike serviceable to his country and conspicuously illustrates his undaunted courage, his soldierly qualities and his patriotic devotion.

At the close of the war Captain Weissert was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, but on account of his wound he was compelled to decline it. He then went to the University of Michigan, took a course of study, then entered the law department of that institution, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. He had previously read law under the direction of Wm. P. Lyon, long a judge of the supreme court. He was admitted to practice in the circuit courts of the state in 1869, and in the following year to the state supreme court and to the district, circuit and supreme courts of the United States. Since then he has been in continued and successful practice in Milwaukee. He has held positions of trust and honor. Was for a number of years a member of the city board of school 378 commissioners, was chairman of the high school committee in that body, and active in his efforts for the promotion of the cause of public education.

In 1886 Capt. Weissert joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and he has been a most active member ever since. He has several times represented his post in the department encampments; was a representative of the Department of Wisconsin at St. Louis in 1887, at the national encampment; and was active at Columbus in securing the encampment for Milwaukee in 1889. He was chosen chairman of the citizens' committee having in charge the arrangements for the last named encampment, and to his indefatigable efforts was largely due the success of that meeting. He has been trustee of Wolcott Post, Milwaukee, for years, and has been twice commander of the Wisconsin department. At the Milwaukee encampment he was unanimously elected senior vice-commander of the G. A. R., and in 1892 he was made commander. In all these positions Col. Weissert did efficient and thorough work and was unsparing of himself in the discharge of his duties. A good lawyer, a public-spirited and most active citizen, a genial a pleasant companion, he has many friends who rejoice in his successes and the honors that have been bestowed upon him.

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VAN WYCK, Howard, city attorney of Milwaukee, is the son of Judge Anthony Van Wyck of Kenosha, who, for many years, was one of the most prominent and distinguished Republicans of the state. He was county judge of Kenosha county from 1866 to 1870, and from 1882 until the present time. He was state senator from Kenosha county from 1862 to 1866, and a prominent Republican leader during the civil war. In 1868 he was a candidate before the Republican state convention for the nomination for governor, and was defeated by only two votes. Since then he has not taken a very active part in politics, much to the loss of his party and the regret of those who know his ability and his high character. The Van Wycks are of Dutch ancestry, the family having come from the town of Wyck, not far from the city of Amsterdam, Holland, in 1657, and settled on Long Island, N. Y. The representatives of the family are numerous in that state, and have always been foremost in the trying times in the country's history. They were ardent patriots and active participants in the civil and military struggles of colonial days, and in the later wars. Richard T. Van Wyck, great-grandfather of Howard, was a major in Brinkerhoff's regiment, which was raised in Dutchess county, N. Y., during the revolutionary war. In the war of the rebellion several Van Wycks served with distinction in the Union army. Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck, a near relative of Judge Anthony Van Wyck, commanded a brigade of New York troops, and, after the war, was provisional governor of South Carolina during the reconstruction period. Subsequently he was a member of congress from New York, and finally United States senator from Nebraska. At the present time two Van Wycks are judges of the supreme court in New York City. Howard Van Wyck's mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Skeel, was of German descent. The family settled in Connecticut before the Revolutionary war, but afterwards removed to New York. Howard's grandfather, Theron Skeel, was a prominent merchant at Kingston and owner of a line of packet sloops on the Hudson river. Two of Howard's direct lineal ancestors were in the continental army during the Revolutionary war.

Howard Van Wyck was born in Fishkill village, Dutchess county, N. Y., September 10th, 1854. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1860, the family settling on a farm in

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Paris, Kenosha county, which was owned and worked by Judge Van Wyck for several years. The family then moved into the city of Kenosha, where Howard completed his primary education in the district schools and pursued a course in the Kenosha high school. On account of poor health he was unable to take a college course, and in the anticipation that his health would be improved thereby, he commenced, at the age of fifteen, to learn the trade of wagon-maker in the shops of the Bain Wagon company, in Kenosha, but after several months' trial he found the work too severe for him and he was obliged to abandon it. Then taking the position of clerk in a bank, he held it for three years, when, in the fall of 1873, he went to Newburgh, N. Y., and began the study of law in the office of Fullerton & Anthony, a leading law firm of that city. He remained there until the fall of 1875, when he entered the Albany law school, graduating and being admitted to the bar in June, 1876. Going thence immediately to New York City, he obtained a clerkship in the office of Edwin M. Daniel, a well-known lawyer having a large practice. He remained there until 1879, when he returned to Wisconsin and came to Milwaukee. He has had considerable practice in his profession in Milwaukee, but no cases of special importance until he became assistant city attorney, April 17th, 1894, when he was, by the common council, placed in charge of the litigation relating to a proposed four cent fare on the street railroads. The case has not yet been tried. It is a very important one by reason of the principles involved and the distinguished counsel employed by the railroad company. Upon the resignation of City Attorney Hamilton, May 3rd, 1897, Mr. Van Wyck was appointed to the vacancy, and this important position he now holds.

He has been a Republican since he came of age, has taken an active part in the politics of the city and county, and is president of the Eighteenth Ward Republican club.

He is a member of the Millioki and the Suburban clubs, the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and the National Union. In the Knights of Pythias he was chancellor commander of Excelsior Lodge, No. 28, of Milwaukee, and representative to the Grand Lodge on several occasions. In the Royal

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HOWARD VAN WYCK.

Arcanum he was regent of Allen Council, No. 49, the largest council in the northwest outside of Chicago. He has been representative to the grand council three times and alternate supreme representative once. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational church of Milwaukee.

Mr. Van Wyck was married January 24th, 1882, to Miss Katherine L. Wood, formerly of Kenosha, and then of Milwaukee. They have no children.

PARK, Mortimer T., editor and one of the proprietors of The Elkhorn Independent, and ex-assistant secretary of state, was born in New London, Huron county, Ohio, in 1841. His father was Benjamin Park, a well-to-do farmer, who was the son of Captain John Park of New York, and officer in the war of 1812-14. The maiden name of M. T. Park's mother was Sarah Treat. The family came to Wisconsin in 1847, settling on a farm in the town of Turtle, Rock county, where Mortimer attended the district school, and, when old enough, hardened his muscles by 380

MORTIMER T. PARK.

work on the farm. Having completed the necessary preparation therefor, he entered Milton College, Wis., receiving the degree of master of science. His attendance at that institution also embraced the teacher's course. After his graduation he became principal of a school in Racine, and held the position for eight years— 1867 to 1875. He was then appointed a teacher in the state normal school at Oshkosh, where he remained nearly four years. From July, 1876, to the same month in the following year, he was president of the Wisconsin State Teachers' association. While engaged in teaching he was successful and enthusiastic in the calling and did the cause of popular education excellent service.

Mr. Park has been a Republican since coming of age, having cast his first presidential vote for the re-election of President Lincoln in 1864; and has voted for every Republican presidential candidate since. On the first of January, 1882, he was appointed assistant

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secretary of state, under Secretary Timme, and held the office until January 5th, 1891, the longest period for which that office was ever held by one man. In this position he was careful, methodical and most faithful in the discharge of his duty, and always courteous in manner toward those with whom he had official relations.

He was a member of the Republican state central committee for four years—from 1892 to 1896—and has always been more or less honorably active in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Baptist church.

Mr. Park was married, in 1861, to Mary E. Hammond of Clinton, Wis., and three children were born to them, namely: Maud E., now the wife of Mr. Combs of Evansville, Wis.; Charles M., agent of the United States Express company at Watertown, Wis., and Maurice H., now at work in the office of The Elkhorn Independent. Mr. Park's first wife died in 1883, and, in 1886, he married for his second wife, Isabel C. Smith of Pewaukee, Wis. There are no children by this marriage.

Mr. Park is yet a comparatively young man, and with his wide experience in public affairs, his general intelligence and his integrity, he is one who merits public consideration when men are to be chosen for positions of honor and responsibility.

WHEELER, Lucius Adolphus, for forty years one of the prominent and most respected business men of Milwaukee, was born in Milton, Vermont, on the 9th of March, 1828. His father, Oren Wheeler, was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and his mother, *nee* Sarah Hickok, was one of those women who never fail to impress themselves for good upon their children's character. When young Wheeler was but five years of age, his parents moved to Monroe county, New York, where the boy attended the public school, and, subsequently, the academy. He had a genuine taste for books and study, and was noted for always standing at the head of his classes. Like many another boy bred amid the quiet but suggestive scenes of rural life, he had an ambition for a college education and the clerical profession, and his studies were regulated with that end in view.

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But his physical constitution proved unequal to the task which his youthful ambition and enthusiasm had set, and ere his preparation for college had been fully completed, he was compelled to abandon the course which he had marked out and to shape his life for other pursuits.

Leaving school, he entered a county store, at Brockport, New York, as clerk; and, accommodating his aims and ambition to his changed circumstances, he bent himself to learning thoroughly the business in which he was employed, and, after a few years, he established a dry goods store in Dunkirk, New York, in 1853, and soon took the lead in that branch of the business of the place.

After three years of successful business in Dunkirk, he sold out his stock, and removed to Milwaukee, arriving in September, 1856. A year or two later he opened a dry goods store in the new city, which soon grew into a large establishment, embracing both retail and wholesale departments, and doing a prosperous business. In 1879, however, he sold his entire interest in it, and became secretary of the Steam Supply company. This position he abandoned in a year or two, and in 1881 engaged in insurance, building up a large agency, and acquiring such influence and confidence in insurance circles that he was made an officer of the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters.

In politics Mr. Wheeler has always been a Republican from conviction, and has taken an active part in many campaigns, because he regarded such a course one of the prime duties of the citizen. Especially during the war of the rebellion was he most active and efficient in the support of the government, giving it all the moral and material aid in his power. But he has not sought office or political influence, or held any office of that character.

He is Presbyterian in his religion, has long been a member of Immanuel church, of which he is a ruling elder and clerk of the session. He has been active in Sunday school

LUCIUS ADOLPHUS WHEELER.

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work, has been a superintendent of several schools; and, at one time, was secretary of the Wisconsin Sunday School association. For many years he was superintendent of the mission school which developed into Westminster Presbyterian church, and which now occupies the beautiful new building near Lake Park.

Mr. Wheeler was married, in 1855, to Miss Helen C. Van Buren, daughter of H. B. Van Buren of Dunkirk, New York, a relative of President Martin Van Buren.

WETENKAMP, Fred, superintendent of the county farm and almshouse, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 20th, 1852, the son of Henry and Hannah Wetenkamp. He attended school in his native county until he attained the age of fourteen years, when he left home and the land of his birth, and, alone, came to Milwaukee. Soon after his arrival he struck out to earn his living; and, going out to the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, he secured a position with a farmer as boy of all work, remaining there five years. He attended 382

FRED WETENKAMP.

school part of the time during winters, and thus added materially to his education. It is greatly to his credit that he should have remained so long in one place, and that he should have availed himself of the opportunities for improving his preparation for the business of life, even though they may not have been of the best. The steadfastness of purpose, the perseverance and independence of the boy are worthy of commendation, and evidence that he had in him the elements of success; and his subsequent career has borne out this promise of the lone boy. At the end of his five years' farm service he returned to Milwaukee, and worked in the shipyard of Wolf & Division for two years, then in the slaughter-house of Van Kirk & McGeoch for two years. These years of hard work showed his purpose to make his way in the world if industry and perseverance would accomplish it.

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After leaving the slaughter-house he opened a grocery on the south side, and carried it on for five years, when he sold out, and secured a position as mailing clerk in the Milwaukee post-office. This position he held for five years, when, Cleveland becoming president, there was a change in the head of the post-office, and Mr. Wetenkamp as removed, along with others, for "offensive partisanship." Losing his office, however, did not discourage him; but, with that energy and perseverance for which he seems to be remarkable, he secured the appointment of superintendent of the south side sewerage district, and served the city therein for two years, when he was elected by the county board of supervisors superintendent of the county poor farm, alms-house and water-works, and this position he now holds. That he has worked his way up from the position of a friendless boy to posts of honor and responsibility, and has held them to years, is strong evidence that his administration of these positions has been efficient and satisfactory to his superiors in office, and that he is possessed of administrative abilities of a high order.

Mr. Wetenkamp was married in 1873 to Miss Agnes Meyrose, and they have one child, a daughter, Mary.

MEISENHEIMER, Adam , who conducts a real estate, loan and insurance office at 330 Clinton street, Milwaukee, and is a notary public, is the son of Jacob Meisenheimer, a native of Germany, where he was born February 3rd, 1803. He came to Wisconsin in 1843, and settled on a farm in the town of Jackson, Washington county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying January 31st, 1884. The wife of Jacob Meisenheimer and mother of the subject of this sketch, was Catharina Jacobus, also a native of Germany, who died October 6th, 1873.

Adam Meisenheimer was born in the town of Jackson, Washington county, Wisconsin, February 17th, 1851, and there spent his boyhood in attendance upon the public school until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to Milwaukee and learned the trade of harness-maker. In December, 1872, he became a member of the fire department and 383 was assigned to engine company No. 3, where he served until July, 1878, when he was

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promoted to the position of captain of supply hose company No. 2. In December, 1882, he resigned the position and accepted that of chief of the police and fire department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company at its shops in West Milwaukee. This position he gave up in May, 1888, on account of ill health, and, after a rest of a few months, he opened, in August of that year, an office for the transaction of real estate and insurance business, and in this he is still engaged, having met with unusual success, especially from a financial point of view.

Mr. Meisenheimer is a charter member of the Schiller Lodge, No. 21, A. O. U., and past master workman of the same. He has served twenty-one terms as treasurer and financier of this lodge, and still holds the office of financier. He is a delegate or representative to the next session of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and has representative his lodge in the sessions of the grand lodge that have been held in Milwaukee. Racine, Baraboo and Oshkosh. He organized the first Degree of Honor Lodge in Milwaukee, auxiliary to the A. O. U. W. He is a member of Armin Lodge, No. 9. Order of the Sons of Herman, was twice its president, and twice representative it in the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. He is an honorary member of the Otilie Verein, No. 2, G. U. V., and a member of the George Washington Bowling club, of which he is vice-president.

In politics he has always been a Republican, and in 1895-6 represented the Eighth ward on the Republican county committee.

September 15th, 1874, he was married to Miss Josie M. Geskermann, a native of Milwaukee. She is a member of the Social Circle Germania, a benevolent association. She is also a member and recording secretary of Otilie Verein, No. 2, G. U. V.

Mr. and Mrs. Meisenheimer have six children. The two oldest boys, after having passed through the public school, have taken

ADAM MEISENHEIMER.

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up trades, the one that of iron moulder and the other that of printer. The three younger are still in the Eighth district school.

HULBURT, Frank David, an accomplished physician of Reedsburg, Sauk county, was born in Loganville. Wis., December 23rd, 1858. The Hulburts trace their lineage directly to Thomas Hulburt, who was born in Scotland about 1610 and came to America in 1635, settling in Connecticut. He was wounded in the Pequot war, and held a number of colonial offices. His descendants were a sturdy race, embracing mechanics, farmers, merchants and professional men, who spread through New England, New York and the west. James H. Hulburt, grandfather of Dr. F. D. Hulburt, a farmer, was born in Vermont and died in Portland. New York, in 1880. David Barnes Hulburt, son of James H., and father of the doctor, was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., December 8th, 1829. He was reared on a farm, attended the common school and the Fredonia Academy, graduating from the normal department 384

FRANK DAVID HULBURT.

of the latter in 1847, at the age of eighteen. He engaged in teaching for some years, and, in 1857, came, with his wife and one child, to Wisconsin, settling at Loganville, where he still resides. He engaged in farming and mercantile business, but has held various local offices from 1858 to the present time, among which was enrolling officer during the rebellion, town superintendent of schools, postmaster of Loganville and county surveyor. The latter office he held for twenty years. He was elected as a Republican to the state assembly for three successive terms, and state senator for four years from 1886. While in the legislature he introduced numerous bills, the most notable of which was the "one mill tax" to increase the common school fund, all of which bills became laws and still remain on the statute books. He was married February 10th, 1856, to Josephine M. Van Scoter, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Abigail Jones Van Scoter. She received an academic and musical education at Fredonia, N. Y., where her father was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. Her mother, Abigail Van Scoter, was of English and Dutch descent, and a woman of marked ability, taking an active part in educational and church work, and

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was, for a number of years, matron of the female seminary at Rockford, Ill. David B Hulburt is an entertaining public speaker, a logical debater, a shrewd and successful politician and a discreet political manager. When a member of the senate, he was chairman of the committee on party caucuses and has several times been chairman of congressional conventions. He is a man of temperate habits and widely known for his integrity, ability, attainments and high character.

Dr. F. D. Hulburt received his early education at the common and high schools at Loganville graduating from the latter at the age of sixteen, receiving at the same time a teacher's certificate from the superintendent of schools. Reared in a frugal manner, taught to work, how to earn money and to save it, and the value of good books, this youth came to manhood with a strong, self-reliant character and most studious habits. Soon after leaving school, he went to New Boston, Ill., where he entered the drug store of his uncle, Geo. Lytle; and, though new to the business, was soon promoted to the position of head clerk. After remaining there three years and a half, his health failed, on account of his close application to work and study, and he returned home. The change soon wrought a restoration of his health, and he then secured a position as prescription clerk in the drug store of Moses Young, in Reedsburg. Wis., and in June, 1882, he received a certificate from the state examining board of pharmacy as a registered pharmacist. In 1880 he began the study of medicine, and graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago, February 19th, 1884. Returning to his home in Loganville, he began the practice of medicine there, the first year in partnership with Dr. E. G. Cristman. In April, 1886, he removed to Reedsburg, where he has since continued the general practice of medicine and surgery. For five years preceding November, 1891, he was visiting physician to 385 the Sauk County Asylum for the Insane. He is now medical examiner for a number of life insurance companies, among which are the Northwestern Mutual Life and the Mutual Life of New York.

Politically he is a Republican, and exerts a wide influence especially among the younger class of Republican in his district. Although not himself an office-seeker, he has served

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the city of Reedsburg as major with ability and credit, and is one of her most influential citizens. Although he does not make public speaking a specialty or profession, he has an enviable local reputation as a fluent and effective public speaker and entertaining lecturer.

He is a member of the Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin State Medical societies, and of the American Medical association. He is also a member of Masonic Lodge No. 157, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Business Men's association of Reedsburg, of which he was chairman of the executive committee in 1896. He is not a member of any church, but contributes to the support of the religious work of all denominations.

He is devoted student and skillful surgeon, having an extensive and lucrative practice.

Dr. Hulburt was married February 13th, 1887, to Mina Markee, only daughter of Asa Engle and Caroline M. Seeley Markee of Reedsburg, and they have two children—Arthur, born July 17th, 1894, and an infant son, born June 2d, 1897.

STIRN, August Theodore Friederich, or Aug. Stirn, as he signs the name, is the son of Phillip and Eleonora, *nee* Unverzagt, Stirn, both of whom were Germans, and have been dead many years. Phillip Stirn was a civil officer and a captain in the Landwehr. The members of the family living in the old country are generally of the professional class, as were those of former generations. A great-uncle of Aug. Stirn was a general of the army.

AUGUST THEODORE FRIEDERICH STIRN.

August Stirn was born in Biedenkopf, Hesse Darmstadt, on the 17th of March, 1826. He received a high school education; and an old uncle, a retired captain of the Dutch army, desired him to enter the Dutch navy as midshipman, for which he had made the necessary arrangements; but his mother wished him to devote himself to mercantile pursuits. Her wish prevailed, and he entered as apprentice with a firm in Giessen, at the end of which, at the age of eighteen, he came to the United States, landing in Baltimore in 1844.

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Although he had some knowledge of the English and French languages, and letters of introduction and recommendation to German firms of high standing, he was unable to secure a position in his trade. In lieu of anything better, he accepted an offer of a confectioner to learn his trade, at a salary of \$2.50 per month and board, and in this way he earned his first money. In Germany he received nothing but his board while learning his trade. He did not like trade; and, after a short time, he went into the piano factory of his brother, Louis Stirn, who came to Baltimore in 1833. August entered the service of his brother as an apprentice, at a salary of \$50.00 a year and board. After working in this capacity for four years, his brother offered him the position of traveling salesman at a salary of \$800.00 per year. This he accepted, and began his work in Virginia and the Carolinas, where he made many friends. In 1855, he formed a partnership with his brother, Daniel, a practical piano-maker, and they started a factory for the making of the instrument in Baltimore. Afterward the factory was moved to Norfolk, Va., and William Rohlfing, a brother-in-law, was admitted to partnership. The business flourished until the civil war broke out, when, as in the case of many other enterprises, it was practically ruined. His partners left with their families for the north, but he, being a single man, remained to settle up the business. In North Carolina, on a business trip, he happened to express, in a company of men, a doubt as to the success of the disunion scheme, when he was fiercely denounced as a traitor, and but for the interference of influential men, he would have been handled roughly by the infuriated crowd. He was finally forced into the Confederate army, and had a varied and severe experience. When the war had ended he came to Milwaukee. For some time he was engaged in his brother Henry's store.

On September 28th, 1870, he was married to Miss Dora Koch, daughter of John and Helen, *nee* Strahlendorf, Koch, and sister of ex-Mayor John C. Koch. Before marriage his wife carried on a prosperous millinery business; and after marriage she proposed to continue it. To this he assented, and took charge of the purchase of stock, did the traveling and other outside work, she confining her attention to the superintendent of the artistic

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work, selling of goods, etc. The business has prospered greatly, and the establishment is now the leading one of the kind in the city.

Mr. Stirn has always affiliated with the Democratic party since coming to this country, and been a warm advocate of Jeffersonian principles, but has had no political aspirations and has never attended political meetings; he was, therefore, greatly surprised, some years ago, upon taking up the morning papers to learn that he had been nominated for alderman of his ward, and a little later to receive a delegation of citizens asking him to accept the unsolicited position. After consultation with his wife, he accepted the nomination and was elected. He served in this office for seven years, and was a faithful and intelligent official. He also served three years as member of the board of school commissioners, to which position he was nominated by the Republican aldermen of his ward, a rare tribute to his integrity and intelligence as a citizen.

Among the measures of importance which he introduced in the city council, and of which he was instrumental in securing the passage, were those creating the public museum and providing for the establishment of the Industrial exposition. He was also the first member of the council to recommend the establishing of kindergartens in the public schools, and the purifying of the Milwaukee river. As a school commissioner he received unanimous consent of the board to the introduction of a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill in the legislature of 1888, abolishing the German language in the public schools, which doubtless had much to do with the defeat of the bill. He introduced many measures relating to city improvements, etc., some of which have been adopted. In all his official course he showed a purpose to benefit the city, and to secure for it a position in the front rank of municipalities.

Mr. Stirn was an active Mason in Baltimore, but took his dimit several years ago. He was a member of the Washington National Monument society, and one of the founders of the Turner society of Baltimore. He was also a member there of the Turner Liedertafel. In Milwaukee he has been a member of the Engelmann School society, and of the Public

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School society of the Second ward. He was the first aldermanic trustee and the first honorary 387 curator of the public museum, and is now one of its citizen trustee. He is one of the original directors of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition association, and is still serving in the capacity. He is a member of the Humane society, and has been a director thereof, and was one of the originators of the German Aid society and is still a director thereof. He is a member of the Municipal league and the Merchants & Manufacturers' association, of the Deutscher club, and of the Milwaukee Musical society.

In both public and private career he has shown that he is justly regarded as a man of progress.

KRUSZKA, Michael , a resident of Milwaukee, is the son of John and Annie Kluczynska Kruska, and was born on the 28th of September, 1860, in Slabomierz in the German province of Posen, or Great-Poland, and came to this country in 1880. His father and grandfather were both born on the farm in Slabomierz, which was granted to his great-grandfather for some special service rendered to the country. His father was a prominent and well-to-do farmer, village chairman for twenty years, and the possessor of a farm of 170 acres. He was twice married, and had thirteen children. The offspring of the first wife are a daughter and seven sons, the subject of this sketch, Michael, being next to the youngest. The oldest son, Simon, in a Catholic priest in the old country, and has, in 1873 and 1874, been several times imprisoned for resistance to what are termed the "May Laws," which he held to be designed to destroy the Catholic religion and the Polish nationality within the German empire. He left the country in 1874 to avoid further imprisonment, and lived for ten years in Galicia, Austria, but upon returning was imprisoned, and was released only upon his paying heavy fine. He is now rector of a Polish Catholic church in his native province. Of the other brothers, one was a physician (died), two are farmers, one an agent, and Michael and his youngest

MICHAEL KRUSZKA.

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brother, Joseph, are editors of the *Kurier Polski* of this city. The oldest son of the second wife is rector of the Polish Catholic church in Ripon, Wisconsin.

Michael Kruszka, in common with his brothers, received a good collegiate education in his native land, and came to this country in 1880, working first in the Singer sewing machine factory, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, then on a Pennsylvania farm, and again in the factory. During his employment in the factory he attended an evening business school. Subsequently he served as agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company of New York, for a year or more, when, in the fall of 1883, he came to Milwaukee as agent of the company. In 1885 he started a Polish weekly paper, the *Krytyka*, devoted especially to the interests of working men, the first of its kind in the country, and it proved a success. In 1887 he formed a company for the publishing of a daily paper, the "*Dziennik Polski*," but, on account of disagreements among the stock-holders, the enterprise failed after six months, and Mr. Kruszka lost everything he had. Not disheartened, however, by his ill success, he, with the aid of a few friends, started the daily "*Kurier Polski*," which was a success from the start, and is the oldest and most influential daily Polish paper in the United States.

Mr. Kruszka has been a Democrat since he became informed regarding American politics, except that in the fall of 1886 he joined the People's party, and gave it the support of his paper; but after that he returned to the Democratic party, and has been identified with it ever since. In 1890 he was a candidate for the assembly from the district embracing the Twelfth and Fourteenth wards, and was elected by over 2,000 majority. Two years later he was a candidate for state senator from the Eighth district, and was elected by 540 majority. In 1896 he was again a candidate, but owing to changes in the district by reapportionment, he was defeated. Among the bills which he introduced into the legislature, and which became laws, was one requiring the fees in the office of register of deeds of Milwaukee county to be turned into the treasury, and giving the register a fixed salary, by which it is claimed the county will annually save some \$15,000. He was also conspicuous in his advocacy of the law requiring street railway companies to provide

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vestibules for their cars for the protection of the motormen and conductors. He favored the Australian ballot law, and the reforming of the caucus system, and measures recognized as beneficial to the interests of his adopted city. The better education of his countrymen has been and is his most prominent object, his ambition and desire being to bring them up to the standard of Americans and others. He secured the passage of the act providing for the publication of the official acts of the city in the Polish language, his object being to make the Polish citizens better acquainted with public affairs and institutions; to make them feel that this government is their government—in short, to Americanize them while yet they are unable to speak the language of the country. In consonance with this purpose, and while a member of the Polish Educational society, he has advocated, together with others, the introduction of Polish books into the public library, and the teaching of the Polish language in the public schools, hoping by this latter means not only to secure better and broader education among his countrymen, but to remove from their minds whatever of prejudice may exist against the schools. All his efforts as a newspaper man have been for the better education of his readers and to make them the best American citizens possible; and these efforts, he maintains, have been attended with marked success. The Polish colony of Milwaukee is regarded as the most intelligent and peaceful of all those in this country, and Mr. Kruska one of the most prominent leaders of that nationality. While loving his mother language, he regards this country as his home, and, as such, its institutions and interests are as dear to him as were those of his fatherland.

He is president of the Polish Dramatic circle, director and financial secretary of the Kosciuszko Guard Armory, corresponding secretary of the Polish Educational society, trustee of the Polish Association of America, and a member of the Democratic state central committee. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Hedwig Linkiewicz of Znin, Province of Posen, and they have one child, Felicia Aurelia.

Yahr, Ferdinand Theodore , treasurer of the Charles Baumbach Drug company of Milwaukee, resides in Princeton, Green Lake county, Wisconsin. He is descended from an old German family, his parents being Ernest and Carolina Becker Yahr. F. T. Yahr

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was born in Heldrungen, Prussia, February 11th, 1834. He received a common school education in his native town, and, coming to Wisconsin in 1849, settled in Watertown, where he resided until 1853. He then removed to Berlin and remained there until 1861, when he took up his residence in Princeton, where he has lived until the present time. He has been chairman of the town board, president of the village, and was a member of the county board 389 from 1878 to 1883. He was elected to the state senate in 1890, receiving 6,497 votes to 4,903 for James O. Raymond, his Republican opponent. In 1892 he was one of the presidential electors, and cast his vote for Cleveland for president.

He was a hardware merchant from 1868 to 1893, and also president of the banking firm of Yahr, Thompson & Co. until 1880, when the company was dissolved, and he carried on the business alone as the banking house of F. T. Yahr, until May, 1893, when he sold out to the Princeton State bank, which establishment is still in existence.

He began work for wages as clerk in a store, where he remained three years, receiving, forty, sixty and one hundred dollars in wages for those years, respectively. After serving his time in the store he worked two years at the blacksmith trade. He has also been in the lumber and produce business. June 1st, 1893, he became a member of the Charles Baumbach company, wholesale druggists on Market street, and was chosen its treasurer, and this position he still holds.

During the war he was drafted into the military service, but paid three hundred dollars, the sum necessary to procure a substitute, and remained at home. Mr. Yahr has always been a Democrat in politics, but during the last presidential campaign he repudiated the nomination of the regular convention and voted for Palmer and Buckner, the gold Democratic nominees.

He has been a Mason since 1862, and a thirty-second degree Mason since 1885. He is a member of the Mystic Shrine and all the lodges in Milwaukee except the Blue Lodge. He is also a member of the Deutscher club of Milwaukee.

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On the 29th of April, 1861, he was married to Emilie Charlotte Schaal, and they have seven children, three boys and four girls. Willie B. married Miss Laura Hagensich, in 1886, at Huron, South Dakota, and is now carrying on the hardware business at Princeton, Wis., with his brother, Ferdinand E.

FERDINAND THEODORE YAHR.

Carrie B. is the wife of Otto Strack; Emilie V. is Mrs. C. G. Forster, and Eugene F. married Miss Marie Schorse, daughter of Dr. Wm. Schorse.

SHUE, Harry Brenner , a lumberman of Hayward, Sawyer county, is a native of Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Penn., where he was born on the 22nd of January, 1845. His father was John Shue, a hotel-keeper and farmer. His mother was Melinda Brenner before marriage. Both parents were of German ancestry. Their boy, Harry, received the usual common school education, and when eighteen years of age enlisted for service in the war against the rebellion, in the Fiftieth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, which was disbanded after three months service. In 1863 he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania infantry, serving to the close of the war. In 1868, when twenty-three years of age, he came to Wisconsin, settling first at Chippewa Falls, where he engaged in the lumber business as a "land looker." He remained in Chippewa Falls for fifteen years, and, in 1883, removed to Sawyer 390

HARRY BRENNER SHUE.

county, where he engaged in the buying and selling of pine lands, from which he has gained a competence. There appears to have been a mental and physical stimulant in the breath of the pine forests or in the mighty growth of trees which there seemed to defy the power of man; for, in most cases, the men who persistently waged war upon those grand forests have come out of the contest invigorated in mind and body and greatly enlarged in estate. Not only have fortunes been made in those forests, but men as well; for some of Wisconsin's most useful and broad-minded citizens have come out of this struggle with

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those great products of nature. Mr. Shue is one of those who have been broadened every way by the struggle through which he has passed.

In politics Mr. Shue is a Republican, who began the discharge of his duties as a citizen by casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for re-election to the presidency in 1864. He was elected chairman of the town and county boards in 1877 and 1888. In 1890 he was elected sheriff of Sawyer county, and served the full term of two years. In 1894 he was again elected chairman of the town and county boards and re-elected in 1896, and is now holding those positions. He has also been chairman of the Republican county committee for the past two years. He is a member of the Knights Templar, the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Shue was married, in 1872, to Edith M. Coleman, and they have had three children, namely; Melinda, Frances and Maie. The latter died in 1886.

BUTTON, Charles Pearson, is a native of Milwaukee, where he has resided all his life, and with the business of which, though still a young man, he has, for many years, been actively identified. He is the son of Henry Harrison Button and Elizabeth Pearson Button, and was born January 6th, 1852, in the somewhat historic United States hotel, a hostelry that was more or less associated with the social, business and professional life of some of the leading pioneers of the city. Mr. Button's father was a native of Wallingford, Vermont, where he was born on the 28th of August, 1818. Like many another man who has made a name for himself in business or professional life, he was the son of a farmer, and in his youth alternated between farm duties and the acquiring of the rudiments of an education in the district school. Like others, too, he was moved by an ambition for a liberal education, and entered Brown university, at Providence, Rhode Island, and was graduated therefrom with honor in the class of 1842. Soon after the completion of his college course, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Spears of Brooklyn, New York, and received his diploma from the eminent Dr. Mott of New York City. He was married December 30th, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth A. Pearson, daughter of Luther Pearson of Providence, R. I. After

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practicing his profession for several years in Brooklyn, N. Y., he removed to Milwaukee in the fall of 1848, where he formed a partnership with Thomas A. Greene in the 391 wholesale drug business, under the firm name of Greene & Button. This copartnership proved exceptionally successful, and continued until Mr. Button's death in 1890. He was a staunch Republican, a popular citizen, president of the Merchant's association, the Steam Supply company, the National Druggists' association, and for many years president of the Milwaukee Gas Light company. He was one of the founders, members and officers of the Unitarian church of Milwaukee, and in all things a public-spirited and useful man—a man wise and successful, in an eminent degree, in whatever position he held, and possessing a character for integrity in all the relations of life.

Charles P. Button received a thorough primary education in the schools of his native city, being fitted for college in Markham's Academy, from which he graduated in June, 1869. In the fall of the same year, he entered Harvard College, in which he pursued the full course of four years, graduating with the class of 1873. It is illustrative of the youth and rapid growth of Milwaukee that Mr. Button, though still a young man, was the first boy fitted in the city for Harvard. Within a week after his graduation he sailed for Europe, where he spent a delightful and most instructive year in travel and observation, supplementing with the knowledge of principles and theories with that of things, fitting him for the pursuit of whatever calling might open to him. At the end of his foreign tour, he returned to Milwaukee; and, deciding upon a business career, he entered the drug house of which his father was one of the proprietors, and took an active and prominent part in the conduct of its business. Some years later he abandoned for the time active participation in the affairs of the drug firm, and became manager and owner of the Phoenix Knitting works, on the corner of Detroit and East Water streets. This business he reorganized and placed upon a solid foundation, enlarging it and infusing new life into it, until the number of its employees had risen from forty

CHARLES PEARSON BUTTON.

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to over two hundred, and its output had more than quadrupled. Continuing in the control of the knitting factory, he participated in the formation of the Juneau, Pflueger & Kuehmsted company, which, upon the death of his father and of Mr. Greene a few years later, succeeded the old firm of Greene & Button company, and was active in its management and did much to render the new firm the worthy successor which it has proved of the old, honored and successful house. At the death of Mr. Greene, in the fall of 1894, he was naturally made president of the corporation. He is also vice-president of the Eagle Horseshoe company, and president of the Vienna Park Land company, to both of which organizations he has given much attention, thus contributing to whatever of success they have attained.

From this rapid sketch of the career of Mr. Button, it will be seen that he has shown himself a worthy son of a worthy father; that there is a conspicuous example of the power and influence of the broadly educated, intelligent and accomplished man of business, and that he, and others like him, while illustrating the energy and push characteristic of the men at the head of the far-reaching business enterprises of the present day, will prove a conservative force in the commercial, political and social world, which the destructive forces, so common in these times, shall be powerless to overcome. Possessed of literary and artistic tastes, he finds his chief pleasure in reading the English classics and in the study of what is best in art. He has long been an active member of the Arion Musical society and has contributed much to do its support and to whatever of success it has achieved as an element of culture in Milwaukee society.

In politics he is a Republican, but has not been especially active in the party. In religion he inclines to the Unitarian faith. He is unmarried, and is one of the prominent bachelor members of the Milwaukee club.

When the above sketch of Mr. Button's life and career was written he was apparently in the best of health, but he died very suddenly on the 7th of May, 1897.

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WAHL, Christian , a familiar in Milwaukee business and social circles and president of the Milwaukee board of park commissioners, was born in Pirmasenz, Rhenish Bavaria, February 12th, 1829, the son of Christian and Elizabeth Fuhrmann Wahl. He received a good education, embracing the Latin, Greek and French languages, and mechanics, for which he early showed a decided aptitude, and in which he has achieved much in the way of useful inventions. He was sent to Paris to complete his education, and there acquired practical knowledge of the French language, and such general information as perhaps can be gathered nowhere else.

His education completed, he came with his parents to this country, arriving in Milwaukee in May, 1846. The family settled on a farm in the forests of the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, and there young Wahl had a widely different education from that which he acquired in Paris. He worked on the farm for five years, in which time much had been done, mostly by his own labor, toward making it habitable and productive. With the courage, fortitude and enthusiasm of the true pioneer, he endured great hardship and privation, his bedroom being the loft of a log house so loosely roofed as to admit the snow and rain, in their season, while the table contained only the coarse fare of new countries. In spite of all these hardships and privations, the young man did not forego altogether social pleasures. He found time for the cultivation of his taste for music, and he and his father often walked from their home into the little city of Milwaukee, a distance of four or five miles, to attend or take part in concerts or musical rehearsals. Out of gatherings of these lovers of music grew the Milwaukee Musical society, in the winter of 1850 and 1851, which has done so much to foster and cultivate the musical taste of the city. Mr. Wahl, having a good tenor voice, was one of the first to join the chorus, and he was one of its leading spirits. But the spirited young man wanted to improve his financial prospects; and, as the California gold excitement was then at its height, he started for that El Dorado in the spring of 1851, going by way of Aspinwall, and crossing the isthmus of Panama on foot. Arriving at his destination he found that the prospects for securing fortune there were very poor. He accordingly determined to go to Australia; and, as he had no money,

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he worked his passage thither by acting as steward of a British ship. It was a disastrous voyage, for the passengers were nearly starved before reaching Sidney, through the ship being inadequately provisioned. From Society they shipped for Melbourne, but were wrecked on the voyage, and reached their destination in a state bordering on nakedness and starvation. Going to the mines, Mr. Wahl found only small remuneration for his work and privation, and, after a year there he sailed for Callao, Peru, working his passage again as ship carpenter. Here, however, no better fortune awaited him; for yellow fever was raging, and 393 out of the one hundred and fifty passengers who came on the ship, forty-one died the first week after their arrival. In order to escape the fever, he and the ninety others climbed the Andes mountains, but succeeded in nothing save the escaping of the dread disease. Returning to Lima he sailed for Panama, again working his passage, this time as a common sailor. Arriving at the isthmus, he again crossed it on foot and sailed for New York, thence making a rapid journey to Milwaukee, where he was warmly greeted by his relatives and old friends of the Musical society. After a brief rest, he went to Chicago, where, in company with his brother, he established himself in the business of manufacturing glue, under the firm name of Wahl Brothers. The business grew to be one of large proportions, and was generally successful. It was finally sold to P. D. Armour, who still conducts it. In this business Mr. Wahl spent many thousands of dollars in perfecting machinery and processes, much of which was his own invention. Upon retiring from the business his old love of Milwaukee asserted itself, and he again made it his home.

Mr. Wahl married Miss Antonie Guenther, daughter of Dr. George Guenther, an accomplished scholar and member of the first German reichstag after the revolution of 1848, and a brother-in-law of the German patriot, Robert Blum, who was shot on a charge of treason in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Wahl have three children, one of whom is the wife of the musician, Arthur Weld. Mr. Wahl has always been a public-spirited citizen, giving much of his time and money to charitable objects and to the public service. While a citizen of Chicago he was repeatedly a member of the city council, the board of education and county commissioner. He was also vice-consul of the United States at Berlin during the

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Franco-Prussian war. Since his return to Milwaukee, he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane, president of the Arion Musical club, president of the board of judges

CHRISTIAN WAHL.

in one of the groups in the department of agriculture in the World's fair at Chicago, was the first president of the Milwaukee Art association, and is now president of the Milwaukee board of park commissioners. With a taste for the beautiful, Mr. Wahl takes great pleasure in the work of this park board; and, with his natural taste and knowledge of landscape adornment, gained in extensive travel in this and foreign countries, he has done much for the improvement of Milwaukee's park system, and may be expected to do much more, although the position is a non-salaried one and involves much care and work. Under his supervision, together with that of his colleagues, Milwaukeeans may reasonably anticipate the ultimate possession of one of the most beautiful park systems in the country.

With a love for music, and an accomplished singer himself, Mr. Wahl has made his home a center for musical circles and receptions for distinguished artists.

In politics Mr. Wahl is a Republican, and in religion a liberal. He is an intelligent and instructive writer on subjects connected with art, and in all things a progressive citizen.

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FREDERICK MILLER.

MILLER, Frederick, who was one of Milwaukee's prominent brewers, was born in Reidlingen, Würtemberg, November 24th, 1824. His father, Thaddeus Miller, was a merchant and a representative of a German family that for four hundred years had been prominent in the mercantile class and noted for their wealth and education. He had been a man of large means, much of which he had inherited from his parents. By speculation in coffee, tea and woolen goods, based upon Napoleon's success or defeat, he lost most of his fortune. His estate was valued at from \$75,000 to \$100,000 when he died. Louise

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Miller, Frederick's mother, was of German nationality and a woman of strong character. Frederick was educated in Germany until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to France and studied there seven years, acquiring a speaking knowledge of the English, French and Latin languages. After completing his studies he made a tour of France, Algiers, Africa, Italy and Switzerland. He had intended to take up the family occupation of merchant, but on his way home he stopped for a vacation with an uncle who was a brewer, and took such a liking for the business that he determined to enter it himself. He, therefore, became a student of the business with his uncle; and after thoroughly learning it in all its departments, he traveled through parts of Germany for study and observation with especial reference to the occupation which he proposed to follow. He finally leased the Royal brewery at Siegmaringen, Hohenzollern, Germany, and operated it for a time. This did not, however, fill his ambition; and, in 1854, he sold out his lease and sailed for New York; stopping with friends for a year, and making excursions to and through different parts of the country by lake and river steamers, and finally decided to settle in Wisconsin, as most resembling his native land. Coming to Wisconsin in 1855, he located where the brewery now stands, buying the plant that had been established there by Best & Brothers for \$8,000 cash.

Mr. Miller was married to Elizabeth Gross in 1860, and five children were born of this marriage, Earnest G., Fred. A., Clara A., wife of Charles A. Miller of the Milwaukee Lumber company, Emil P. and Elise K. Miller.

Mr. Miller died June 11th, 1888, at the age of sixty-three years and six months.

COLMAN, Charles Lane, engaged in business in La Cross, and an honored resident of that city, is the son of Rev. H. R. Colman, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who was born in northern New York in the year 1800, and preached on various circuits of the Troy, N. Y., conference. He came to Wisconsin in 1840 to take charge of the Oneida Indian mission, and was a man thoroughly devoted to his calling and of much usefulness therein. He closed his long and somewhat eventful life in Fond du Lac, in 1895, in the ninety-fifth year

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of his age. As in the case of most of the pioneer clergymen of the country, his salary was small, and his savings proportionately so; and he had to practice the strictest economy to make his hire met the expenses of his family. His wife, Livia E. Spier, was a native of Northville, New York. They were both from English ancestry. The first of the paternal name in this country is found at Weathersfield, Connecticut, in 1636. The ancestors of this name were usually farmers of the pioneer order, and their names appear among the founders of Hadley and Hatfield, Mass., Colchester and Hebron, Conn., and Northampton, N. Y. On the mother's side the first to appear in this country was a physician at Taunton, Mass., who lived there in 1745. Others of the name were farmers and merchants.

C. L. Colman was born in Northampton, New York, on the 23rd of February, 1826. Until coming to Wisconsin, he attended the usual country schools during the winter, and after that he was at school in Green Bay two winters. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1840, taught a school for Indians at Stockbridge one winter, after that worked in a tannery in Green Bay for a time, then two years on a farm near Fond du Lac and afterward was engaged in various occupations in Fond du Lac until 1854, in which year he formed a partnership with M. L. Noble of that city, purchased a horse-power shingle-making outfit, loaded it on wagons and hauled it across the state to La Crosse, set it up there and began the manufacture of shingles. After one year he bought his partner's interest and has continued the business alone to the present time. In 1866 he bought a mill building, put in machinery and commenced the manufacture of lumber. This at once exceeded in importance the manufacture of shingles. As the prairies of southern Minnesota and South Dakota began to be populated, he established branch lumber yards at numerous towns in those states. Though three times he has suffered severely from fire, he has, each time, rebuilt with increased capacity of plant, and the business is now larger than ever.

Mr. Colman was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, since which time he

CHARLES LANE COLMAN.

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has been in hearty sympathy with the principles of that organization, and has used his influence for their promotion; but he has never been a politician in the lower or offensive sense of the term. He has, however, been alderman and mayor of La Crosse, chairman of the county board and was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met in Minneapolis in 1892.

January 3rd, 1850, he was married to Laura A., daughter of Joseph Place of Fond du Lac. They have one daughter and three sons, all of whom reside in La Crosse.

WOLLAEGER, John Henry Gustav, or Gustav Wollaeger, secretary of the Concordia Fire Insurance company of Milwaukee, was born in Plathe, Prussia, April 6th, 1836, the son of Johann and Friedericka (*nee* Spiering) Wollaeger. He was educated in the public schools of Plathe and the high schools of Neurenberg and Leipzig, and came to this country in July, 1858, settling in Milwaukee on the 12th of September following. The first time years of his residence in Milwaukee 396

JOHN HENRY GUSTAV WOLLAEGER.

were spent as pastor of the St. Paul's congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Resigning this position in 1867, he accepted that of book-keeper in the hardware store of John Pritzlaff. In March, 1870, Mr. Wollacger assisted in the organization of the Concordia Fire Insurance company of Milwaukee, and was elected its secretary. This office he has held continuously since, to the great advantage of the company and those who hold its policies. Conservative in thought and action, conscientious in the discharge of official duty and of sound judgment, he has made an excellent executive and administrative official, and the one to which the success of the company is in large measure due.

In politics Mr. Wollaeger acted with the Republican party until the Bennett compulsory school law became a party issue, when he voted the Democratic ticket. He was chosen one of the presidential electors-at-large, in 1892, and in the electoral college he cast his vote for Cleveland for president, and was chosen messenger to convey the result of the

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vote of the electors to Washington. In the recent presidential election, he voted the straight Republican ticket, believing that by so doing he would, on the currency question at least, best subserve the public welfare.

Mr. Wollaeger has been long and closely identified with the Lutheran church and its interests in this state, and is a member and trustee of the local Trinity church in that denomination. He is also a member of the board of directors and treasurer of Concordia College, secretary of the Union Cemetery association and president of the a Capella choir.

He was married in October, 1859, to Emilie Koehler of Plathe, who died in November, 1865, after years of wasting sickness, leaving no children. On the 27th of August, 1867, he married Miss Henrietta Thomas of Milwaukee, and they have seven children, Lydia, Alma, Paul, Gustav, Emilie, Thekla, and Hans.

BLATZ, Valentine, founder of what is now known as the Blatz Brewing company, was born at Miltenberg on the Main, Bavaria, on the 1st of October, 1826, and was the son of Caspar and Barbara Blatz. Caspar Blatz was a brewer in a small way in Miltenberg, where he occupied a prominent position among his fellow citizens, whose confidence he had acquired by honorable business methods. Having received such education as the village schools could give him in a limited time, he entered his father's brewery, at the age of fourteen, and served an apprenticeship of three years, at the end of which he visited some of the large breweries of the cities of Augsburg, Munich and Wurtzburg, where he spent four years in the further study of the business of brewing in its various departments. Returning home when twenty-one years of age to enter the standing army for a term of years, as required by law, he was agreeably surprised to find that his father had procured a substitute for him; and the young man, a few months thereafter, sailed for America, arriving in New York in August, 1848. Stopping there for a few days, he departed for Buffalo, where he obtained temporary employment at 397 his trade; and, in the fall of the same year, he came to Milwaukee. The next three years he devoted to the earning and saving of money; and, having accumulated five hundred dollars, he invested it in a

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little brewing plant, and began the brewing of beer on his own account. The annual output at first was only about one hundred and fifty barrels; but the business steadily grew, and enlarged buildings, new methods and new machinery followed until now the brewery covers four blocks of ground in the city, and is one of the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in this country, if not in the world. The business was conducted in the name of its founder until 1889, when a corporation was formed, with a capital of two millions of dollars, under the name of the Valentine Blatz Brewing company. Mr. Blatz was president of the company until his death, which occurred May 26th, 1894. Since that time the management and control of this extensive business has been in the hands of his sons, Albert C. and Valentine Blatz, Jr., and his son-in-law, John Kremer.

Mr. Blatz' business, though phenomenally successful in most respects, did not escape misfortune, for in 1873 the buildings of the great plant, excepting the brewery proper, were totally destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy, however, the proprietor cleared away the ruins, and by the beginning of the following year a new and completely equipped building was erected and occupied. About this time his malt house in Kenosha was burned, and sixty thousand bushels of barley were precipitated into the ruins.

Mr. Blatz was elected president of the Second Ward Savings bank in 1868, and was continued in that position up to the time of his death. He was an alderman from his ward in 1882, but he was too much engrossed with the cares of his vast business to give much thought to the details of public affairs, or to desire and seek after official honors. He traveled extensively in this country and Europe, and his observations made him an intelligent

VALENTINE BLATZ.

and extremely entertaining companion. He was a public-spirited citizen, and benevolent where he saw that benevolence was needed; but he had small patience with the drones of society and those who gave little thought or effort to making their own way in life.

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He was married to Louise Braun, a native of Guedingen, Prussia, on the 14th of December, 1851. Her father was mayor of the city, and a man of prominence in the region where he lived. Four sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Blatz, all of whom are living.

WHEELER, Jaynes B., a resident of Elkhorn, and county judge of Walworth county, is the son of Lyman and Sally Ann Wheeler. Lyman Wheeler was a farmer and also a dealer in wool and cattle. He died in March, 1870. His wife, the mother of Jaynes B. Wheeler, died in January, 1879. He has two brothers, M. E. Wheeler of Rutland, Vt., and D. G. Wheeler of Pawlet, in the same state, and one sister, Mrs. F. M. Loomis of North Granby, Connecticut. Both brothers and 398

JAYNES B. WHEELER.

brother-in-law are engaged in the fertilizer trade. M. E. Wheeler, who has his principal office in Rutland, and who does business under the firm name of M. E. Wheeler & Co., handles more fertilizer than any other company in the United States, and has more than five thousand agents.

Jaynes B. Wheeler was born in Pawlet, Vt., February 28th, 1853. His education was received in the common school of his native village, and in the academy there. Having completed his academic course, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and came to Elkhorn in June, 1876, where he began the practice of his profession, in partnership with H. F. Smith, on the 19th of January, 1877, and continued therein until he became county judge in January, 1886. In 1879 he was elected district attorney of Walworth county; and, in 1885, he was elected county judge, as a non-partisan candidate, after a hard contest. At the expiration of his term in 1889, he was re-elected without opposition. At the expiration of his second term, in 1893, he was again re-elected; and, although he had opposition, his vote was nearly three to one for his opponent. In the spring of 1897 he was once more re-elected, and this time without opposition. This is a record rarely paralleled in the candidacy

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for office of any other person and is a most conclusive evidence of Judge Wheeler's efficiency in office, and of his personal popularity.

Judge Wheeler is a Republican in politics, but, as shown by his record as a candidate for county judge, he is not an "offensive partisan." He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, and is a Knight Templar Mason. In religious faith he is a Universalist.

Judge Wheeler was married April 24th, 1879, to Ella F. Shaw of Maquoketa, Iowa, and they have two children—Daisy S., sixteen years of age, now a student at Kemper Hall, and James Blaine, thirteen years old.

The judge has a reputation for ability, integrity and courteous manners, which is at once recognized as substantially based by all who make his acquaintance.

MEAD, Major C., a resident of Plymouth and one of the leading lawyers of Sheboygan county, was born in the town of Lyndon, in 1858. His father, Abel Mead, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Putnam county, N. Y., where he was born in 1832. He came to Wisconsin with his father's family in 1849, settling on a farm in the town of Lyndon, Sheboygan county, where he died October 2nd, 1860. The maiden name of M. C. Mead's mother was Permelia Peek, who was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., December 3rd, 1834. She also came to Wisconsin in 1848 with her parents, who made their home in the same town as the Meads. She was educated at Berea College in Ohio, and taught school in Sheboygan county for a number of years. She and Abel Mead were married December 9th, 1854. The ancestors of both the Meads and the Pecks are traceable back to England, 399 some of the latter coming to Connecticut as early as 1630. Both families were represented in the military struggles of the country for gaining and maintaining its independence, and both had long been established and had an honorable record.

Young Mead was reared on a farm and received his education in the common and high schools of his native county, and in the state university, his connection with the

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latter being in the law department, from which he graduated in the class of 1881. Mr. Mead, before entering upon his law course, taught school for a number of years, and was for a time principal of one of the ward schools of Sheboygan. After his graduation from the law school, he opened an office in Wausau, Wis., for the practice of law, but remained there only a short time, removing to Plymouth in October, 1881, where he has continuously resided since, building up an extensive and profitable law practice, and gaining a reputation as one of the ablest, most reliable and trustworthy attorneys in that part of the state. He has a large and valuable law library, and his legal prominence shows that he is a close student of its pages.

Mr. Mead has always been a Democrat in politics, and as such was elected to the state senate in 1888 from the Twentieth senatorial district, receiving a majority of 2,375 over Asa Carpenter, his Republican opponent. He was one of the youngest members of the senate, but at once took a prominent part in legislation. He served as chairman of the joint committee on charitable and penal institutions in the session of 1891, and was, also, on the judiciary committee and the committee on railroads. He was author of the law abolishing the state board of charities and the state board of supervision, and creating the state board of control, and the law for the destruction of ballots when counted. He was chosen a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896, but when the platform was adopted he became one of the "bolters," and was a delegate to the national Democratic

MAJOR C. MEAD.

convention which nominated Senator Palmer for president. He was city attorney of Plymouth for eight years, and for the past ten years has been circuit court commissioner.

Mr. Mead is a member of Acassia Lodge, No. 167, A. F. & A. M. of Plymouth; of Harmony Chapter, No. 10, R. A. M. of Sheboygan; of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 520, R. A., and of Plymouth Camp, No. 724, M. W. A. He is not a member of any church, but attends the

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Episcopal, to which his family belong. He has been president of the Business Men's association of Plymouth for four years.

On the 29th of June, 1881, he was married to Rose Robinson, whose father was a Union soldier in the civil war and died at Helena, Arkansas. They have three children—one son and two daughters, namely: Warren J., Arlisle and Jessie, aged respectively, fourteen, eleven and nine years.

Personally, Mr. Mead is courteous and genial in manner, readily makes friends and firmly holds them when made. As a citizen he is public-spirited and ready to serve the public interests with time and money whenever they really demand such service.

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ALBERT WOLLER.

WOLLER, Albert, is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born on the 17th of November, 1861. His father, John Woller, was born in Prussia in 1833, and came to America in 1856, settling in Milwaukee, where he resided continuously until his death in 1882. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Anna Vollbrecht, who was born in Germany in 1827, and made the journey to this country alone, so far as relatives were concerned. In Milwaukee she met John Woller, who soon after became her husband, and here she has continued to reside ever since.

Albert Woller received his education in the schools of Milwaukee, but left them at an early age to engage in the active affairs of life. He began business for himself as a gardener, and some time thereafter opened an office as notary public, real estate and fire insurance agent, in which he is at present successfully engaged.

Mr. Woller early began to take an active interest in politics, and for some years has been prominent in the local Republican organizations of the Tenth ward, where he has done much to insure the successes of his party in both local and general elections. He was

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satisfied with contributing in a quiet way to these successes, and has not been what may be termed a seeker after office for himself. He was one of the organizers of the Tenth Ward Republican club, and has served acceptably on committees in the conventions of his party. He was nominated for the assembly from the Tenth ward in 1894, and elected by a plurality of 1,313. As a legislator he was active, industrious and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and made a record which would have been creditable to a member of much longer experience. He was the author of the measures authorizing the county to purchase all of the toll roads and to indemnify persons for property destroyed in the effort to stamp out the smallpox epidemic. He has always been a consistent, loyal and enthusiastic adherent of Republican principles, and as such has many friends and a wide influence.

From boyhood he has been an attendant upon the Lutheran church, in which he was confirmed, and for some years a member of Trinity church, as is also his wife and many of his relatives.

He was married, in 1885, to Miss Rosa Blum, who, like himself, is a native of Milwaukee, and who is a daughter of Louis and Augusta Blum, natives of Mecklenberg, Germany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Woller are Lydia, Frida and Freddie, all of whom are now attending the Tenth ward public school, and who are likely to become as loyal and enthusiastic Americans as are their parents.

MITCHELL, Andrew Stuart, prominent as an analytical chemist. was born in Milwaukee on the 2nd of December, 1864, and is the son of T. L., and the grandson of John S. Mitchell, who kept the old Eastern hotel near the first steamboat piers at Milwaukee, and who is still living and may be seen daily in the Chamber of Commerce, an interested spectator, if not an active participant, in its traffic. Mr. Mitchell's mother, Myra D., was the daughter of Andrew Mitchell, who came to 401 Milwaukee from New Hampshire, at an early day, and settled on the south side.

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Mr. Mitchell was educated in the public schools of the city, the East Side high school and the University of Michigan. He began business as a druggist, but afterward entered the university as a student of chemistry, for which he had a special taste, and with the purpose of making its application to industries a leading feature of his business. While a student, in 1887, he acted as assistant in general chemistry in the medical department of the university, thus gaining a practical knowledge of the science which he has since found of great value in the work which he has made a profession, and in which he is steadily gaining a well-earned distinction. Returning from the university at the time when the mining excitement was at its height, he found a great demand for the services of those who understood both the science and the art of analytical chemistry; and, as this branch had been the subject of his special study, he determined to make it his profession, especially as the circumstances were unusually favorable for it, and he had received much encouragement from friends to enter upon the work. Not long after this, Prof. Rogers, who had for years been in charge of the department of physics and chemistry in the Milwaukee high school, was promoted to the position of principal of the school, and Mr. Mitchell was placed in charge of the department thus vacated. He also did the chemical work for the city health department when Dr. Martin was health officer. Soon after Gov. Upham entered upon the duties of his office, Mr. Mitchell was appointed chemist to the dairy and food commission, and that position he still holds. He is now, and has been since it was opened, professor of chemistry in the Milwaukee Medical College.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the American Chemical society, Society of Official Agricultural Chemists, American Public Health association, Wisconsin Polytechnic society, and the Wisconsin Academy of Arts and Sciences.

ANDREW STUART MITCHELL.

Mrs. Mitchell was Margaret E. Cheyne, daughter of Capt. J. G. Cheyne of Milwaukee.

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Mr. Mitchell is a close student of his profession, and his work has been such as to give him a very prominent place in the ranks of practical chemists. He is, moreover, an ardent Republican, and has done effective campaign work for the party.

NUNNEMACHER, Robert, president and secretary of the Kraus_Merkel Malting company of Milwaukee, is the son of Jacob Nunnemacher, who was born near Basel, Switzerland, and who, coming to this country when a young man and without means, by industry and economy and that business shrewdness exhibited by many of our foreign born citizens, accumulated in the business of butcher and distiller a large fortune. The maiden name of Mr. Nunnemacher's mother was Catherine Baienbruch, a native of Bremen, Germany.

Robert Nunnemacher was born in Milwaukee, April 7th, 1854. His education was received at the German-English Academy, 402

ROBERT NUNNEMACHER.

Notre Dame College in Indiana, and Stuttgart, Germany. He also took a course in a business college; and, his education completed, he was prepared for a business career. In 1881 he formed a partnership with F. Kraus in the grain and shipping business, under the firm name of F. Kraus & Co. In 1886 he formed a partnership in the milling business with William Faist and F. Kraus, under the firm name of the Faist-Kraus company. In 1887 was organized the F. Kraus-Merkel Malting company. Mr. Nunnemacher became secretary and treasurer, F. C. Kraus president and L. J. Merkel vice-president. This establishment has grown to immense proportions, the plant on South Water and Park streets covering extensive grounds and having an annual capacity of 2,000,000 bushels of malt. The company also maintains an office in New York City, and the business is still growing. It is another illustration of the many which Milwaukee affords of how business begun on a comparatively small scale, if handled with due care to details and energetically pushed, will grow silently, but steadily, and almost inperceptibly into proportions which come to astound those who have not been interested spectators.

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In politics Mr. Nunnemacher has always been a Democrat, but not a blind partisan nor one hunting for office, as may be judged from the fact that in the last presidential campaign he turned his back upon his party candidate and vote for McKinley.

He is a member of the Milwaukee, the Deutscher and the Bon Ami clubs, and is a Knight of Pythias. In religious matters he adheres to the Catholic faith, and has been a liberal supporter of that denomination and its work.

Mr. Nunnemacher was married on the 7th of February, 1884, to Louise Avers of Milwaukee, and they have three children—Mary, Henry and Annita.

BENNETT, William H., one of the younger members of the bar of Milwaukee, is the son of Peter Bennett, who was a native of Canada, but removed to New York state when a young man, where he followed railroading for a number of years. He suffered much from sickness, and finally came to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in the town of Meeme, Manitowoc county, where he spent the last twenty years of his life, dying in 1882. He had a good common school education, was fond of books, and was an intelligent, up-right citizen. W. H. Bennett's mother was a native of Ireland, whose maiden name was Catherine Elizabeth Sage. She came to New York when eleven years of age, and remained in that state until after marriage, when she came with her husband to Wisconsin. She was a woman of great physical vitality, very intelligent in business matters, and of great help to her husband in the management of his farm and all his business enterprises. She died in her forty-ninth year.

W. H. Bennett was born in Cayuga county, New York, September 27th, 1864. He attended the common school in Manitowoc county until he was fourteen years of age, 403 when he was obliged to leave his books and go to work on the farm and in the woods. The schools he attended were not such as to inspire a love of study or greatly enlarge one's mental scope; in consequence young Bennett did not make much progress in his studies, and was glad of any excuse for turning his back upon the school. As he came toward

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manhood, however, he received a taste for books, and read much of history and kindred literature. When a boy, he learned to speak the German language from his playmates, and later learned to read it. Thus, when at twenty-one years of age, he returned to school, he was fairly well informed. He entered the Oshkosh Normal School and was a student there from three years. He was a student at the state university for a time, but, owing to a lack of funds, he was, much to his regret, compelled to abandon his ambition for a university course.

From his nineteenth to his twenty-first year he worked in the mines of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, learned the carpenter's trade, worked in the lumber woods, in winter, as a teamster, chopper and scaler of logs, was a contractor and builder, and by industry and frugality accumulated about a thousand dollars, which paid his way at the normal school. His summer vacations while at the normal were spent in the northern part of the state working at his trade. In the fall of 1888 he became principal of the graded school at Boltonville, Washington county, which he taught for two years. His summer vacations at this time were spent in Madison at the university summer school. While a teacher his leisure hours were devoted to reading law. In July, 1890, he entered the office of Barney & Kuechenmeister, as a law student, and, after a year of intense study, passed an examination, was admitted to the bar, and took part, as assistant to Mr. Barney, in the trial of a couple of cases at that term of court.

In the absence of any opening for beginning practice, he resorted again to teaching. In the meantime he did some legal work in the local

WILLIAM H. BENNETT.

courts. In 1892 he formed a partnership with John M. Clarke, which was dissolved at the end of that year. Then he took for partner W. H. Churchill, and after two years J. C. Kleist came into the firm. Not long after this he was appointed assistant district attorney by A. C. Brazee, and reappointed in January, 1897. He has had case involving the settlement of large estates, and his official duties have given him no little experience in criminal practice.

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Mr. Bennett is Republican in politics, has taken an active part in local, state and national campaigns as a speaker and worker; is president of the Twentieth Ward Republican club, and was a school commissioner for that ward. He is a member of the Milwaukee bar, a Mason, and a Knight of Pythias, of which order he is a past chancellor. He is not a member of any religious denomination, though an attendant at the Plymouth Congregational church.

Mr. Bennett was married at West Bend, on the 24th of August, 1892, to Louise D. Glantz, daughter of Henry Glantz, an early settler of that region. They have one child.

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ROBERT LAIRD M'CORMICK.

McCORMICK, Robert Laird, banker and lumberman of Hayward, Sawyer county, Wis., is of Scotch-Irish descent, and possesses the industry, thrift and tenacity of purpose so characteristic of that race. His father, Alexander McCormick, was born at Great Island, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and served three years as a private in the civil war, but most of the time on detached service, as he was in feeble health. After the close of the war he dealt in real estate in several of the western states, and died in moderate circumstances in Sedalia, Mo., in 1877. Mr. McCormick's mother was Jane Hays Laird, who was born in Union county, Pa., in 1820, and died in Clinton county, in that state, in 1849. She was of Irish-English descent, and among her ancestors, as well as among those of her husband, were some who rose to distinction in the military service of this country.

R. L. McCormick was born October 29th, 1847, at Bald Eagle farm, Clinton county, Pa. He attended the graded school of Lock Haven, Pa., from 1854 to 1861. In April of the last named year he went with Company B, Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, to Harrisburg, but was sent home, as he was much too young for the service, and was afterwards sent to Saunder's Military Institute, West Philadelphia, where he remained during the war. After leaving this institution he studied law with George White of Williamsport. He then

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entered the general office of the P. & E. Railway company, where he remained for several months. His next occupation was that of clerk in a general store in Tiffin, Ohio, in which he was engaged a year. In March, 1868, he became cashier for the Laird-Norton company, lumber manufacturers of Winona, Minn., with whom he has ever since been intimately associated. Losing his health from confinement in the office, he opened a retail lumber yard at Waseca, Minn., which, proving profitable, he remained there until 1882, when he went to the wilds of Sawyer county, Wisconsin, and, in company with A. T. Hayward of Oshkosh, erected a saw mill, which was the beginning of the business that is now known as the North Wisconsin Lumber company, of which Mr. McCormick has always been and still is secretary, treasurer, manager and part owner. Around the mill out of which came this lumber company has developed the flourishing city of Hayward. In January, 1884, in company with F. Weyerhaeuser, the multi-millionaire of St. Paul, he organized the Sawyer County bank, which is claimed to have the largest individual responsibility of any financial institution in Wisconsin. In 1890 he also organized the Northern Grain and Flouring Mills company at Ashland, and of this company he is, and has been from the start, secretary and treasurer. The company has an office in Chicago and an elevator in Manitowoc, with a capacity of 800,000 bushels. He is also president of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company of Minneapolis, secretary of the Mississippi River Lumber company. Clinton, Iowa, and interested in other banks, land and lumber companies in the northwest.

Mr. McCormick cast his first vote for Gen. Grant for president, in 1868, and has always voted the Republican ticket, and been in sympathy with the party policy. He filled the offices of councilman and mayor when a resident of Waseca, Minn., and was senator in that state in 1880-82. During his term the railway bonds were adjusted, and the senate sat as a court in the trial of Judge E. St. Julien Cox on articles of impeachment, and removed him. On the organization of Sawyer county in 1883, Gov. Rusk commissioned Mr. McCormick as county treasurer, to which office he was afterward elected and re-elected, and served six years. He was afterward chairman of the county board of supervisors for two years, has been vice-president of the State Historical society of Wisconsin since 1893,

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is an eminent member of the Masonic fraternity, having held some of the highest offices therein, a member of the Sons of Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, the Minnesota club, and a trustee of the First Congregational church of Hayward.

Mr. McCormick was married September 11th, 1870, to Anna E. Goodman of Seneca county, Ohio, and they have three children—Blanche Amelia, born in 1873; Wm. Laird, born in 1876; and Robert Allen, born in 1885.

McNALLY, William Francis, mayor and prominent lawyer of New Richmond, is the son of William and Hannah McCormick McNally, who emigrated from Ireland in 1847 and settled in Emerald, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, in 1858. Thence they removed, in 1865, to Erin Prairie, in the county just named. Their occupation was farming until 1890, when they removed to the city of New Richmond, where they now reside.

W. F. McNally was born in Emerald, St. Croix county, Wis., on the 19th of March, 1860. He was educated in the common schools of St. Croix county and at Collegeville, Minn., and commenced to teach a district school at sixteen years of age. He was engaged chiefly in teaching during the next seven years, and while so engaged commenced

WILLIAM FRANCIS M'NALLY.

reading law. In March, 1884, he entered the law office of Frank D. Fuller in New Richmond, Wis., as a clerk, and was admitted to the bar in the following November. In September, 1885, he entered into partnership with Mr. Fuller for the practice of law, under the firm name of Fuller & McNally. The following year this partnership ceased by the retirement of Mr. Fuller, Mr. McNally continuing the business alone until 1890, when he formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of W. F. & M. P. McNally, which still continues. The firm enjoys an extensive and profitable law practice.

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Since 1892 Mr. McNally has been a partner in New Richmond Roller Mills company, which does a large grain and flour business throughout northern Wisconsin. For some years he has been a director and vice-president of the Manufacturer's bank of New Richmond.

In the spring of 1896, he was appointed by the county board chairman of a committee of three to purchase a site and build an asylum for the chronic insane near New Richmond. The committee built and equipped the asylum 406 at a total for site and building, \$60,000, and the state board of control, upon inspecting it, pronounced it the first county asylum in the state.

Mr. McNally is a Democrat, and in 1888 was the Democrat candidate for district attorney of St. Croix county, but was defeated by only ninety-four votes, although the rest of his ticket was defeated by from 600 to 900. He represented his county in the Democratic state conventions held in Milwaukee in 1890, 1892 and 1894. In 1896 he was chosen as one of the delegates to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, but refused to participate in the proceedings after the adoption of the platform. He was afterwards chosen a delegate to the Indianapolis convention, but was unable to attend. He, however, made speeches for Palmer and Buckner during the last week of the campaign.

He was for a number of years city attorney of New Richmond, was for the three years, from 1892 to 1895, president of the board of education, was elected mayor of New Richmond in the spring of 1896, and re-elected without opposition in the spring of 1897.

Mr. McNally was married, in 1888, to Miss Stella Murphy, and they have two children—William J. and Robert. He is a member of the Catholic church.

SERCOMB, Charles Albert Scales, or Charles A. Sercomb as his name appears in business transactions, resides at 174 27th street, and is the third child of John and Emma Cayme Sercomb, who came from Yeoville, England, arriving in Milwaukee on the 8th of November, 1837. John Sercomb, his father, established one of the first iron industries of

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the state, known as the Eagle foundry and machine shop, Turton & Sercomb, proprietors. This establishment became one of the most extensive, at that time, in the northwest, and much of the heaviest machinery prior to the war manufactured by it. Mrs. Sercomb, his mother, was of a good English family, a woman of marked character and greatly beloved by all. She was well known in Methodist circles, and took a prominent part in church and charitable work.

Charles A. Sercomb was born in northern part of the city, and his first primary education was received in a select school in the home of one of the pioneer women. After that he attended a select school on the east side that was afterwards merged into the Milwaukee University, which for years held a prominent place among the educational institutions of the west. Many of the leading men of our city and state were pupils of this university. After its dissolution, he attended the Fourth ward public school, of which the well-known attorney, DeWitt Davis, was then principal. Later, he attended the Second ward high school. Mr. Sercomb is a great admirer of the public school system. Though having a good home and the best of parents, he, like many another boy, was anxious to enter the ranks of the wage-earners. To this his parents strongly objected, but finally yielded, and he left home to learn to be a miller, but found as boys of similar ambition often have, that this trade was distasteful. He found that making one's way was not so attractive, and, returning home, entered his father's works, where he acquired the trade of a machinist and a full knowledge of the business at the same time, alternately attending to the duties in the office and taking a place at planer, lathe or vise in the shops. Mr. Sercomb's first essay in business was in the grocery trade in the Third ward. Selling out his interest in this, he took a one-half interest in a grocery and commission store on the west side. Disposing of his interest in this establishment, he went west, working at various places as machinist, engineer, etc. Tiring of this life, he accepted a position with one of the leading railroads as engineer, and remained identified with railroad life for many years, occupying positions of trust on several different roads, so that he is well known in the west by railroad, men with whom he is a great favorite. In 1881 he formed a partnership with R. J. Schwamb

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of Milwaukee, in the business of iron founders and machinists, under the firm name of Schwamb & Sercomb. Beginning in a small way, they have, by dint of hard work and untiring energy, built up a large industry. One of their many specialties is that of the manufacture of the celebrated "Gilt Edge" warm air furnace, which ranks as one of the first, if not the leader, of warm air furnaces. They are also extensive contractors for steam and hot water heaters. The business has grown in magnitude and importance, and is now one of the large manufacturing plants of the state.

Mr. Sercomb served in the volunteer army against the rebellion, first in the 132nd Illinois infantry, and also in the 37th Wisconsin infantry, as first sergeant. He is an interested member of the Wolcott Post of that fraternal and patriotic organization, the Grand Army of the Republic.

As respects politics, Mr. Sercomb has always been a Republican, and a believer that all money is determined in its value by the ability of the government to redeem it in gold, and that free trade is a theory that will never materialize until all nations pay the same wages for the same labor.

He is a Thirty-second degree of Mason, and also belongs to the social order of the Mystic Shrine.

He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the public good and is a worker.

He has been for a long time in official capacity in the Builder's and Trader's exchange, and has been president of that organization. He is one of the directors of the National Builder's association. Is one of the officers of the Western Foundrymen's association, of which he was one of the organizers. He was also first vice-president of the national body of the Furnace Manufacturer's association.

He was married on the 18th of February, 1875, to Miss Harriet Barker of Elkhorn, Wis., a native of Milwaukee, daughter of one of the first furriers and hatters of Milwaukee.

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CHARLES ALBERT SCALES SERCOMB.

He is an active, well-equipped man of business; one of the best known and best liked men in the state for his kind-hearted and genial way in his relations to his fellow men.

PITTELKOW, Charles, a man who has in local public affairs in Milwaukee, is a native of Belgard, province of Pomerania, Germany, where he was born on the 31st of August, 1852. He attended the common schools in his native province until 1867, when he came, with his parents, to this country, and settled in Milwaukee. The father died a year after reaching the new home, leaving his family poor; and it became necessary for the boy to begin the work of bread-earning at once, which he did by going to work on a farm, where he remained for two years. The next two years he spent in Chicago, working in the Eagle flour mills; and, with the thrifty habits which are characteristics of his nationality, he had saved something from his earnings, when the great fire came, sweeping away his little accumulations and throwing him out 408

CHARLES PITTELKOW.

of his situation. What seemed a calamity then was probably a fortunate thing in the end, for it changed somewhat the drift of his affairs, turning him into new channels of thought and action, which are now seen to have been in the direction of the greater things which he has accomplished. He came back to Milwaukee in 1872, and worked as a mason for six years, when he opened an office for conducting the business of real estate dealings, and the agency of the insurance and ocean steamship lines. In ten years the business had increased to such an extent that it became necessary for him to have assistance in carrying it on, and John Siegert was taken as a partner, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Pittelkow & Siegert, at 732 Winnebago street. He was one of the promoters of the scheme for a west side bank, and when it was organized, July 1st, 1894, he was chosen one of its directors. The bank was prospered and has proved a profitable investment for its stockholders not only, but a great convenience to those doing business in that part of the city where it is located. He is largely interested in

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city and suburban real estate, and the sagacity shown in his investments in this line will undoubtedly make large returns in the future.

Mr. Pittelkow was appointed school commissioner from the Tenth ward in 1889, and served until 1894, when he was appointed by Gov. Upham, a regent of the state normal schools. He has been a member of the executive committee of that board since he received his appointment. As school commissioner and regent, he has taken great interest in educational matters, and his official action in these positions has been characterized by intelligence and a wise liberality. His popularity as an official is widespread and pronounced, and there appears to be no doubt that it is well deserved.

He has been a Republican all his life; and, though not seeking office, he has rendered the party much service in all local campaigns. That his intelligent and unselfish activity in this regard is fully appreciated is shown by the fact that he is a member of the Republican state central committee, representing the Fifth congressional district, and is also a member of the executive committee of the Republican county committee. It may be gathered from what has been said that he is not a Republican for revenue, but because he believes most thoroughly in the principles and policy of the party.

In religious matters Mr. Pittelkow is a Lutheran, being a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's congregation, synod of Missouri—one of the largest organizations of the kind in the city. He is a liberal contributor to all church and legitimate charitable work, and in this way does much for the promotion of the public good.

Socially, he is an agreeable companion and has many fast friends in the circles in which he moves. He is a member of both the Calumet and Deutscher clubs.

He was married at La Crosse on the 16th of October, 1878, to Miss Mary Sinz, and they have three children, Arthur G.; Gertrude and Robert.

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PHILLIPS, Milton Cushing, United States district for the eastern district of Wisconsin, is of Welsh and Dutch descent. His father, Bradford Phillips, was a lumber manufacturer, owning a mill and considerable timber land on the Little Wolf river in Waupaca county, at the time of his death. He came from Turner county, Maine, to Wisconsin, in 1849, when a young man and without means beyond a small amount saved from his own earnings. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, all his patriotism was aroused; and leaving a prosperous business, he enlisted, in 1861, in Company, Eighth regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and went out with that regiment as orderly sergeant of his company, which was commonly known as the "Eagle Company." He remained with this command until the second battle of Corinth, in October, 1862, when he fell on the field of battle in the line of his self-imposed duty. He was a man of great native ability both in business and as a public speaker, and had attained no little prominence in eastern Wisconsin in both spheres before he entered the army. His wife, Marion Elizabeth Hulse, daughter of Lucian Hulse, was born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestors, and came to Appleton, Wis., with her parents in childhood. She was well educated and a woman of strong character and high personal attainments.

M. C. Phillips was born in Royalton, Wis., on the 25th of July, 1856. His primary education was received in common and select schools, and in 1872 he entered Oberlin College, where he was a student four years, when he left the institution to take a place as station agent on the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul railroad.

After some years spent as station agent and in manufacturing, he began the study of law in the office of Brown & Bump, in Waupaca, Wis., and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Immediately after admission, he began the practice of his profession at Clintonville, Wis., where he remained five years, succeeding in building up a successful business. During the

MILTON CUSHING PHILLIPS.

last year there he was in partnership with C. H. Forward. In 1884 he and his partner moved to Oshkosh, where a partnership was formed with George Gary, under the firm

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name of Gary, Phillips & Forward, which was dissolved in 1886. Mr. Phillips is now associated with E. R. Hicks, the firm being Phillips & Hicks. He has been connected with much of the important litigation in Oshkosh and vicinity, where he stands in the front rank of his profession. His special taste for insurance law has led him to devote much of his time to this branch of practice, and he now appears in much of the litigation of that character in the state. He is retained by a number of domestic as well as foreign companies. In April, 1897, he was appointed by the president United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, and that position he now holds. The appointment gives general satisfaction in the party and among members of the bar and business men in the eastern part of the state, where he is best known.

Mr. Phillips has always been affiliated with the Republican party, and has taken an active part in politics. In 1894 he was chosen chairman of the Republican committee of Winnebago county, one of the largest counties in the state, and was chosen again in 1896. Under his management the Republican plurality in both those years was the largest which the county ever gave. Active and alert when engaged in a political campaign, he is reputed to stand close to the Republican administration of the state and to occupy a prominent place in the councils of the party.

He is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and a Mason of high standing. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church of Oshkosh.

Mr. Phillips was married, in 1879, to Marcia H. Eastman, youngest daughter of Rev. M. L. Eastman of Royalton, Wis., a Congregational clergyman of note in eastern Wisconsin and northern New York. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have five children—Bradford E., Ermine J., Philip, Lewis and Mirriam H. An ideal family as well as family life.

COMFORT, Aaron Ivins, M. D., was born on March 4th, 1827, in Penn's Manor, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Ellis Comfort and Ann Ivins. Both parents were of English ancestry, and their genealogy is traceable to the early Quaker settlers of

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Pennsylvania. After having acquired a common school education, he devoted himself to the study of mathematics and the elementary classics, teaching school during vacation, and graduating at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Subsequently, a short scientific course was entered upon at Amherst College, Massachusetts, after which he accepted a situation in a private seminary in the city of Philadelphia and taught mathematics, the classics and some of the natural sciences, delivering lectures, once a week, upon anatomy, physiology and hygiene in that institution. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1860. Immediately after graduating he accepted the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, and at the same time he became the attending physician, and subsequently the consulting physician to the Southern dispensary in the Moyamensing district of Philadelphia. He likewise held the position of attending, and, subsequently, consulting accoucheur, in the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity.

In the early part of February, 1862, he entered the government service as an acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, and was assigned to duty with troops in the field, viz: The Anderson troops, a company of volunteer cavalry acting as Gen. D. C. Buell's escort, and, subsequently, in the autumn of 1862, he was assigned to duty as the only medical officer, with the Fourth Regiment, United States cavalry, in which capacity he served until about the 9th of June, 1863. In the capacity of medical officer he was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; at the siege of Corinth, Mississippi; at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, at which battle he rode in person with that regiment in its now historic charge. At that battle he received favorable mention in the report of the medical director of the Army of the Cumberland, and also in the report of the commanding officer of the Fourth regiment of United States cavalry. While on the battlefield, during the engagement, and in search of a wounded officer, he captured a Confederate soldier, disarmed him and made him a prisoner of war. During the first half of 1863 he was in a charge of the Fourth regiment, United States cavalry, at Snow Hill, Tennessee, in a charge of that regiment at Franklin, Tennessee, and

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also with that regiment in a number of other charges, skirmishes and similar engagements in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. During August and several subsequent months he was on duty at the United States general hospital at Chester, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1864 he accepted from President Lincoln a commission as assistant surgeon, 411 United States volunteers, having previously passed a satisfactory examination by a board of medical officers of the regular army. As assistant surgeon of volunteers he was during part of the spring of 1864 on duty with troops in the field. During the summer and autumn of that year he was in charge of a small-pox hospital; and also a post hospital at Columbia, Tennessee. At the advance of the Confederate General Hood, upon Nashville, when it seemed impossible to prevent the sick and wounded, in the field hospital at Columbia, Tennessee from falling into the hands of the enemy, he was detailed to remain "in charge" of the sick and wounded; and, but for the fact that they were subsequently removed under cover of the night, he, with them, would have been made a prisoner of war. From the battle of Franklin he was sent in charge of a hospital train to Nashville. He was present at the battle of Nashville. He was on duty at the Cavalry Corps hospital, at Gallatin, Tennessee, during the greater part of January and February, 1865. During the spring and the greater part of the summer of that year he was "surgeon in charge" of Hospital No. 16 at Nashville, which had a capacity of four or five hundred beds, and a staff of five or six medical officers. After the close of the war, when the general hospitals were closed, he was ordered to sell, at auction, the unserviceable property of Hospitals No. 8. and No. 16, and of one or two others, and the sum of several thousand dollars, realized therefrom, reverted to the treasury of the United States. During the greater part of the summer and autumn of 1865 he was in charge of Post Hospital at Clarksville, Tennessee. On the 3rd of November, 1865, he was mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of captain of volunteers, but he was assigned to duty as acting assistant surgeon, United States army, at the headquarters of Major-General George H. Thomas at Nashville, and at once made post surgeon, or "physician in attendance upon the officers and their families."

From 1866 to 1892 Dr. Comfort was with

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AARON IVINS COMFORT.

detachments of the army stationed at various forts on the iron frontier, having visited nearly every territory in the west, traveled over the plains with the soldiers in pursuit of hostile Indians, in his capacity of assistant surgeon of the army, and as such rendered much service. There is scarcely a fort from the Dakotas to the Indian Territory and Arizona where he has not been stationed, and scarcely a trail over the vast territory of the far west that he has not followed. A scholarly man and a patriot, it is fitting that he should now see the smoother side of life and its amenities which he is so well fitted to enjoy.

Upon the recommendation of the surgeon general of the United States army, Dr. Comfort was appointed by the board of managers, on May 1st, 1892, first assistant surgeon of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a position which he has held more than five years. It is fitting that the riper years of one whose professional life has been directed to the care and treatment of sick and wounded soldiers enlisted in the armies of the United States should be still devoted to the physical well-being of 412 the aged, infirm and invalid veterans, who once composed the magnificent armies of our republic.

Although he has not sought to acquire a literary reputation, preferring to devote his attention practically to his profession, he has, when serving in an Indian country, been a careful student of the languages, manners and customs of the aborigines; also of aboriginal art and archeology. He has contributed a monograph on Indian mounds to the Smithsonian institute, which appeared in one of its reports for the year 1871.

Articles from his pen have appeared from time to time in our medical journals, and numerous papers on professional subjects have been read by him before the various medical societies of which he is member.

He is a member of the Wisconsin Commandery, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the E. B. Wolcott Post, No. 1, Department of Wisconsin, Grand

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Army of the Republic. He is an honorary member of the Minnesota Historical society, a member of the American Medical association, of the Wisconsin State Medical society, a member and ex-president of the Brainard Medical society, and a member of the Milwaukee Medical society.

A valuable collection of Indian crania and skeletons of the race of mound builders has been contributed by Dr. Comfort to the Army Medical Museum, in Washington, D. C., and a number of these, with a specimen of a united fracture, and arrow wound and pathological specimens of the bones of the mound builders were present in the surgeon general's collection at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876.

For more than a quarter of a century he has performed the duties of a commissioned medical officer of the United States army in many positions of trust, responsibility and danger. His professional opinion is not unfrequently sought, in consultation, in cases of diseases and injuries of a grave character or doubtful diagnosis.

SCHINDLER, John Franklin, a resident of Milwaukee, is the son of Henry Schindler, a farmer in moderate circumstances, who was a corporal in Company F, 161st regiment, Ohio National Guard. J. F. Schindler's mother, Polly Metzger before marriage, a native of eastern Pennsylvania, at the age of two years, came with her parents to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1839, when it was a wilderness. The family lived in the emigrant wagon until her father built a log hut. Mr. Schindler's paternal grandfather was born in Germany, in 1800, came to America in 1812, and settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the same year, and only four years after its organization. He was a Lutheran in religion, and for many years was a leading member and trustee of the local church of that denomination. Politically he was a Whig, and later a Republican, as was his son, the father of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Schindler's maternal grandfather was born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1802, was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and a Moverian in religion.

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J. F. Schindler was born near New Philadelphia, Ohio, June 24th, 1857, in the same log house in which his father was born twenty-three years before. He attended the district school from four to six months a year for several years. In 1874 he took a six months' course in the telegraph college at Oberlin, Ohio, and then worked in a railroad telegraph office until he was twenty years of age. After that he attended the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, for two years; and, at the age of twenty-two years, he entered the theological department of St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y., from which he was graduated June 29th, 1882. A month later he located at Oswego, N. Y., as minister of the Universalist church. In 1884 he took charge of the Universalist society at Marshalltown, Iowa; and, in 1888, of the Liberal society at Stillwater, Minn. In 1890 he became minister to the Universalist church at Whitewater, Wis.; and, in 1893, he was in charge of the church at Racine for a few months. While there he raised a subscription for a church, where he preached on alternate Sundays. In 1894 he left the regular work of the ministry, and, in 1895, took a position as special agent of the North-western Mutual Life Insurance company, with headquarters at Milwaukee, and this position he still holds.

During his ministry he was editor, for four years, of Church and Faith, one of the first parish papers of the denomination ever published. Also, for a year he was editor of the Liberal Co-Worker, and, for two years general agent and associate editor of the Non-Sectarian, a progressive magazine of religion and philosophy, published at St. Louis.

His earliest political sympathies were with the Republican party; and, by inheritance, he was an ardent admirer of James G. Blaine. Gradually, however, his views changed, and ideas and principles rather than parties enlisted his interest. He says that he can never be a party man, but will always be found doing his best to promote the cause of reform, no matter by what party espoused. Although not previously actively identified with the People's party, he was in 1869, nominated by the Populists for the assembly, and the nomination was endorsed by the Democrats. But the "landslide" that fall "was too much for him," and he was defeated.

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He was baptized and brought up a Lutheran; but, he says, he never really accepted the theology of his family. When a young man he read Paine's "Age of Reason," Arnold's "Literature and Dogma," and Professor Seeley's "Natural Religion," and to these books, he says, he owes most—they gave a new and interesting view of life and destiny, and turned him toward the ministry as a profession. Ever since his interest in the philosophy of life has steadily deepened, and the more he studies, the grander does he see the universe to be and the wider and more beneficent the infinite purpose. He has no interest in getting money beyond what is necessary for current expenses, but is intensely interested to know what men have thought and done,

JOHN FRANKLIN SCHINDLER.

to trace the historic course of human enterprise. As in politics he is constitutionally an independent, so in religion and philosophy he is by native bent of mind a Rationalist.

Mr. Schindler was married February 21st, 1880, to Miss Belle L. Campbell of New Philadelphia, Ohio. They have six children—Jessie, Raymond, Walter, Helen, Donald and Dorothy; the latter two are twins.

ROBERTS, Charles Birley, building contractor, is a native of Milwaukee, the son of John Roberts, who was born in Hawarden, Wales, near Chester, England, December 29th, 1820. He was a bricklayer and stonemason by trade, and came to this country when a young man, settling on a farm in Green county, but remaining there only a short time, coming to Milwaukee in 1849, and going to work at his trade. In 1851 he formed a partnership with Sherburn Bryant, but it was dissolved the following year, and thenceforward he carried on the business of builder by himself until 1883, when he took as partner his son, C. B. Roberts. Three years later the 414

CHARLES BIRLEY ROBERTS.

elder Roberts retired from active business, and the firm became C. B. Roberts & Brother.

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Upon receiving a good public school and business education, Mr. Roberts went to work with his father's employes and learned brick-laying, stone-cutting, and every department of contracting, and so was fully prepared to succeed his father in the important work which he so long carried on. The maiden name of Mr. Robert's mother was Elizabeth Birley, her surname being perpetuated as her son's middle name.

Among the notable buildings erected by the father and son were the Layton Art gallery, the Mitchell building, the Chamber of Commerce, the Milwaukee club, the Colby-Abbot building, and residences of Charles Ray, Charles Bradley, F. F. Adams and H. H. Button. The elder Roberts superintended the erection of the Home for the Aged without any charge whether. Among the buildings erected by the sons while in partnership, were the addition to the Plankinton House, the Loan and Trust building, Miss Plankinton's residence and the residence of Captain Pabst on Grand avenue, and the Hotel Pfister, for which they had the general contract. Some three years ago the brothers dissolved partnership, and C. B. Roberts obtained the contract for the stone work on the new federal building in Milwaukee, for the sum of four hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

Mr. Roberts married Miss Cora McGarigle some fourteen years ago, and they have two children, both boys. He has been a consistent Republican, and represented the First ward in the common council for two successive terms. He has been twice a candidate for the legislature, in 1882 and in 1884, but was defeated both times. The only club to which he belongs is the one dear to every Scotchman—the Curling club, of the sport of which he is very fond.

Mr. Roberts is a popular man socially, is thoroughly equipped for the work of builder, as the many elegant and substantial buildings which he has erected abundantly attest. In August, 1897, he received the appointment of collector of customs at the port of Milwaukee and at once entered upon the duties of the office.

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ROEHR, Julius Edward, lawyer and member of the state senate, resides at 807 National avenue, Milwaukee. His father, Edward Roehr, is a native of Germany, and was connected with the revolution of 1848 in that country. Upon its failure, he fled to the United States in the disguise of a sailor, landing in New York destitute of money or means of any kind, and without friends. Determined to make his way in this "land of the free," he began carrying and selling newspaper, then opened a bookstore in a small way, and finally founded a newspaper in Brooklyn, N. Y., which he called "The Brooklyner Freie Presse," and which is now published by Julius' brother. Henry, and is the only German daily in that city. Mr. Roehr retired from the business in 1872, in good financial circumstances.

Edward Roehr, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the German 415 army, and was among the first who were awarded the iron cross.

Julius E. Roehr was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 16th, 1860, where he attended the public schools for several years. Coming to Milwaukee in 1872, he resumed his studies in the public schools here, continuing them for a year or more, when he went to work for the real estate firm of Becher & Milbrath, at four dollars a week. He remained in this position until 1879, when he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then began the practice of law with Leander Wyman, at the corner of Reed and Lake streets, Milwaukee; and this partnership was continued for five years, until Mr. Wyman's death. Since then Mr. Roehr has conducted the business alone, and has met with very flattering success. He has been engaged in some important cases, and has a large practice in commercial and real estate law. He was appointed court commissioner by Judge D. H. Johnson, in 1888, and reappointed for another term of six years in 1894

Mr. Roehr always been a Republican since reaching the age of maturity, and cast his first vote for James A. Garfield for president. He has never heretofore held a political office, but was a candidate for member of the assembly in 1890, and in 1892 was nominated for judge of the superior court, but in both cases failed of an election, owing to the strong drift

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toward the Democracy in those years. He has been delegate to many state and county conventions, was chairman of the congressional convention in the Fourth district of the state in August, 1896, delegate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896 from the Fourth congressional district, and zealously supported McKinley for president, both in the ranks and on the stump. In November, 1896, he was elected state senator in the Eight district over Michael Kruszka, by a plurality of 1,018.

Mr. Rehr is president of the Iroquois club, member of the South Side Gymnastic association.

JULIUS EDWARD ROEHR.

Knights of Pythias, Deutscher club, National Union, Milwaukee Musical society. South Side Educational society and of several other minor association. He was married May 28th, 1882, to Miss Emma Krueger, and they have three children, Elsie S., Roland Blackstone and Lonesome Pearl Roehr.

LUDWIG, John C., judge of the superior court of Milwaukee county, was born in Milwaukee on the 1st of December, 1850. His father, Joseph Ludwig, a shoemaker by occupation, is in fair financial circumstances. His mother was Gertrude Schaefer. Both parents are of German descent, but little is known of their ancestors. Young Ludwig received a common school education, which was supplemented by a limited attendance at private schools. Leaving school, in his fifteenth year, he served an apprenticeship to the jewelry trade and worked at it until he was twenty years of age. He then began the study of law with Mann & Cotzhausen of Milwaukee, and was admitted to the bar March 25th, 1875. Entering, soon after, upon the practice of his 416

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profession, he continued therein, until June 13th, 1892, when he was appointed by Gov. Peck to the position of judge of the superior court of the county to fill the vacancy caused

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by the death of Judge F. L. Gilson, and was afterwards elected to the same position for the term of six years beginning with January 1st, 1894.

Judge Ludwig has always been a Democrat, but has not been an active member of the party since he took his seat upon the bench. He served as school commissioner for the First ward of Milwaukee from 1877 to 1880, and was trustee of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of Milwaukee county from 1890 to 1892.

He is member of numerous benevolent societies and social clubs, and is also a member of the Catholic church.

Judge Ludwig was married, on the 26th of July, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Berlandi, and they have had twelve children born to them, all of whom are living.

Judge Ludwig has been a hard student and has risen to his present important and honorable position largely through his own unaided efforts. With comparatively limited educational advantages and with less experience of the great world of thought and action than most of those who have entered the legal profession, he has shown that he has the progressive element in his character, and that he has that indomitable will and that perseverance which conquers all things. As a judge, his rulings and decisions have been generally accepted by the profession as well grounded and as in accordance with well-established principles of law. He has many of the judicial characteristics, and his record on the bench will undoubtedly continue to be creditable to him and gratifying to his friends.

NEELEN, Neele Bruno , judge of the police court of the city of Milwaukee, is the son of Bruno N. Neelen, a native of the town of Edem, in the province of Hanover, Germany, where his father was miller in good financial circumstances. But the patrimony, as so often happens, took to itself wings and flew away. The boy, however, nothing daunted, hired out as a common sailor, on board an American-bound vessel, and after nine weeks found himself in the port of Baltimore with little money, but plenty of courage and determination. A brother followed him, but the vessel never reached port. As soon as he had earned

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money enough he sent for his parents and sisters, and they all settled, in 1852, on a small farm in Ridott township near Freeport, Illinois. Here the young immigrant thrived, and here he was married, in 1857, to Bertha Meyer, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch, but who died in 1865. The elder Neelen was afterward twice married, and died in 1895 in the seventy-first of his age. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he gained a competence; and, though interested in public affairs, as all good citizens should be, he never sought office, but was content to exercise the rights of the citizen without any hope of reward, save in the benefit which he might receive from good government and free institutions. He was always a staunch Republican, and gave his vote and influence to that party.

Neele B. Neelen was born in the town of Ridott, Illinois, on the 24th day of October, 1862. His early education was received in the district school, from which he entered the Rochester German Academy in 1885, and, a year later, the Rochester Free Academy. After a year spent in the latter institution, he matriculated as freshman in the University of Rochester, where he took a partial course of two years. He then entered the law department of the University of Buffalo, from which he graduated, having completed the two years' course, in 1891. During his law studies he spent some time in the office of Judge Geo. W. Cothran of Buffalo, thus gaining a practical knowledge of legal business methods. In the fall of 1892 he took up his residence in Milwaukee, and, soon after, formed a partnership with F. P. Hopkins, which continued until the spring of 1894, when Mr. Neelen was elected justice of the peace in the district composed of the Second and Fifteenth wards. While in this office he did a large and lucrative business—as much, or more perhaps, than any other justice in the city, as the district embraces a large part of the business territory. In the spring of 1895 he received the Republican nomination for police judge and was elected by a large vote. Though comparatively new to the position, he has shown many of the elements of a careful, just and wise administration of the duties of his office; and there is good reason to believe that with longer study of the questions upon

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which he is called to act, and with wider experience, he will illustrate in his official acts that rare combination of progress with conservatism.

In politics he has always been a Republican, having been bred in that political faith, and the studies of his mature years having confirmed the impressions of youth. He is a member of the Calumet club and the Royal Arcanum. In religion he is a Baptist. On

NEELE BRUNO NEELEN.

the 22nd of February, 1896, he was married to Miss Ida T. Mehnert, a teacher in the public schools of Buffalo, New York.

EDWARDS, Benjamin Eugene , a prominent business man of La Crosse, was born at Sugar Creek, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of November, 1845. The Edwards family is of Welsh descent, though it has long been in this country, its founder coming in 1664, and settling in Northampton, Mass. Theodore B. Edwards, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Northampton in 1819, but came to Wisconsin in 1839, settling at Sugar Creek, Walworth county. As showing the wonderful progress that the country has made within the lifetime of one man, it may be stated that Mr. Edwards made the journey from his home at Northampton to Wisconsin by water—descending the Connecticut river into Long Island Sound, thence up the Hudson to Albany, thence through the Erie canal to Buffalo, and by lake to Milwaukee—a tedious journey of several weeks that could now be made by rail 418

BENJAMIN EUGENE EDWARDS.

in thirty-six hours. Mr. Edwards resided at Sugar Creek until 1852, when he removed to La Crosse, and was one of pioneers of that now thriving and busy city. Theodore B. Edwards' wife was Adaline McCracken, a native of Batavia, N. Y., where she was born in 1816. Both she and her husband had the advantages of only an ordinary common school education, but were persons of sterling character and of influence in the communities where they lived.

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B. E. Edwards attended the common school in his native town of Sugar Creek until 1857, when he was sent to an academy at Long Meadow, Mass., and after that to a school in Springfield, in the same state. With his preparation for a collegiate course he returned to Wisconsin and entered Beloit College, where he pursued his studies for three years. At the end of this time he went home to La Crosse, where he began his business career as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1867, when but twenty-two years of age, he entered upon business for himself by engaging in the dry goods trade in La Crosse, in which he continued for seven years. He then entered the lumber business, in which he was engaged for ten years and in which he was quite prosperous. Leaving that he became identified with the street railway in La Crosse, and is now the president of the company. He is also connected with several other companies as director or officer, and is an enterprising, public-spirited and most worthy citizen—one who, while advancing his own individual interests, has made the community his debtor by his services in forwarding all public improvements of a social and industrial character.

In politics Mr. Edwards has always been a Republican and one of the staunchest supporters of the principles of the party, but has never held any official position. He, however, represents the Seventh congressional district on the Republican state central committee, a position of honor involving some work, but no emoluments.

Mr. Edwards enlisted in the Fortieth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, but served only five months, when the war ended. The only engagement in which the regiment participated was during the Forest raid into Memphis.

Mr. Edwards is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, the La Crosse club and the Congregational church.

In 1868 Mr. Edwards was married to Ella C. Osborne, and they have one son and three daughters—Eugene O., Grace O., Helen L., and Anna K. Edwards.

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HANLEY, George William, a resident of Marinette, and prominent from his connection with a number of business corporations of that city, was born in Whitewater, Wis., April 24th, 1856, both of whom are Irish-Americans, the father dying in 1869, the mother still living in Milwaukee. Geo. W. Hanley attended the parochial school of St. John's cathedral and afterward St. Gall's night school. When ten years old he began the business of life as cash boy in Klauber Bros'. dry goods store 419 for a year, then as office boy for the late Senator Matt. H. Carpenter. After that he was employed in a hotel, a newspaper and stationery store, the United States engineer's office, the land department of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal & Harbor company, and subsequently was chief clerk in the land department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company's office. In 1883 he removed from Milwaukee to Peshtigo, Wis., to take the position of cashier of the Peshtigo company. After seven years in the service of that organization he went to Marinette to become secretary of the Menominee River Boom company, probably the largest corporation of its kind in this country. He is also secretary of the Marinette Gas, Electric Light and Street Railway company, the Marinette Hotel company, the Business Men's association and the Fenton Clothing and Tailoring company. These several positions involve a multiplicity of duties, but Mr. Hanley has always been found equal to the thorough discharge of them all, and to the successful performance of whatever he has undertaken. He has the business faculty largely developed and is an energetic and untiring worker in the ranks of every public or patriotic movement.

He has always been an earnest Republican and was chairman of the Marinette Republican city and county committees from 1891 to 1895. He was also a member of the Republican state central committee from 1890 to 1894.

He is a member of the Bon Ami club of Milwaukee, and of several clubs and social societies of Marinette, but has never been connected with any fraternal organizations. In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

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His deprivation of school or college education (through the early death of his father) has been largely mitigated by the benefits derived from the various and diversified occupations in his early life, coupled with a natural taste for reading and study.

Mr. Hanley was married February 4th, 1880, to Agnes Griffin, daughter of M. Griffin,
GEORGE WILLIAM HANLEY.

an old resident of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Catherine Marie, born in Peshtigo in 1885, and Gertrude, born in Marinette in 1892.

DOERFLINGER, Charles Herman, secretary of the board of city service commissioners, and a gentleman who has a long and honorable record as a leader in educational matters and civil and political reform, was born in Baden, Germany, on the 17th of February, 1843. His father was Karl Doerflinger, an official in Germany, who, becoming imbued with liberal principles, participated in the revolution of 1848; and, upon its failure, was compelled, as were many of his compatriots, to seek refuge in a foreign land. Upon the breaking out of our civil war he enlisted in the army, and was made first lieutenant of the Second Wisconsin cavalry.

Mr. Doerflinger's mother, Theresa Gisselbrecht, was of the ancient family of Guilbert of Brittany, and related to the De la Chapelles. She secured the release of her husband from a German dungeon, and the family found their way to Milwaukee in 1848. She was for many 420

CHARLES HERMAN DOERFLINGER.

years a very successful teacher in the German-English academy, as was her son in years after.

Mr. Doerflinger's early education was received in Milwaukee, at a private school taught by Mr. Steever, the First and Second ward public schools, and Engelmann's Academy. In this last named institution, Mr. Doerflinger says that he was imbued with an enthusiasm

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for liberty, for republican principles, a patriotic sentiment toward his adopted country and had awakened within him that interest in progress and in scientific advancement which have marked his career as a man. For economic reasons, he was compelled to leave school when fourteen years old, but like all boys imbued with a love of learning, his studies were continued during his leisure hours, and his life has demonstrated anew the fact that scholarship is not necessarily restricted to college halls, but may be attained by any one who has the ability, the disposition and the scholarly instincts to pursue courses of study for himself.

Leaving school, young Doerflinger became a printer's apprentice and newsboy. He afterwards served as an architect's apprentice, and about 1860 to 1862 he was engaged in mining and farming in the west. For ten years subsequent to 1870, he was engaged in the book and publishing business, carrying on all departments. Among the publications which he conducted, or in which he was directly interested, or of which he was the author, were the "New Education," into which the great agitator, Miss Elizabeth Peabody, merged her "Kindergarten Messenger," when she could no longer conduct it; a juvenile periodical called "Onkel Karl;" several illustrated juvenile books based on Froebelian ideas; the "Erziehungs Blaetter," the official organ of the German-American Teacher's association, doing pioneer work for the advancement of pedagogical principles and methods which were first generally made known in the United States by the immortal work done by Horace Mann. He was also one of the publishers of the "American Turn-Zeitung," the official organ of the National Union of Gymnastic societies; and the "Freidenker." But for the last fifteen years he has had no active interest of any kind in the last three papers mentioned. He was the originator of the idea of the public institution which now ornaments Grand avenue hill, the Public Museum and Library building. From 1883 to 1886, he was custodian of the Milwaukee Public Museum, having entire charge of the equipment, enlargement and administration of the institution. This position he resigned in 1886 on account of impaired health; and, after long delay, the board of trustees accepted the resignation, with expressions of highest appreciation of his labors, and profound regret

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at the necessity which called it forth. He was one of the founders of the first kindergarten society of Milwaukee. He was for three years member of the board of regents of the state normal schools; and, as member of the committee on studies and text-books, he first introduced and advocated the kindergarten and secured its incorporation into the normal school course. It was also due to his 421 persistent efforts that the chair of pedagogy was established in the university. He is a member of the Wisconsin Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture, and for thirty-two years he was the earnest and persistent advocate of rational physical education, and for the greater part of that time was an officer of the Milwaukee Gymnastic association and of the Gymnastic Normal School. From 1889 to 1893 he traveled in Europe for the recovery of his health, and for study and observation. Returning home, he went into the business of real estate and fire insurance. But a serious lameness compelled him to abandon business for a time; but, in 1895, he acquired an interest in a manufactory of artificial limbs, trusses, etc., of which he became and now is president. In 1896, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he received and accepted the position of chief examiner and secretary of the board of city service commissioners; and to this position he is now devoting his whole energy.

Mr. Doerflinger's war record is honorable alike as to his courage and patriotism. He was orderly sergeant in the Iowa home guard. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth regiment of Wisconsin volunteer, at Milwaukee; was promoted to orderly sergeant of Company B by captain (now General) F. C. Winkler. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Company B, and later to first lieutenant of Company K. In the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2nd, 1863, while in command of the company, his ankle joint was shattered by a rifle ball, rendering amputation necessary, but, by reason of accident, the operation was a failure, and he was confined to the hospital for seven months. As a soldier he claims to have been but one of hundreds of thousands in the Union army that did their whole duty. Yet Col. Wm. H. Jacobs, in a published report of the battle of Chancellorsville, says that "the palm of the day belongs to the young hero, Doerflinger."

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Mr. Doerflinger was for some twelve years secretary of the Wisconsin Natural History society of Milwaukee. In this position he was active in promoting all scientific endeavors; and, although not a savant in archeology, he has long been interested in the subject, and made an interesting collection of prehistoric relics in Switzerland and France, gathered principally while on journeys through the valleys of the Somme, Garonne, Dordogne and Vezere rivers. He has been also a member of the Milwaukee Musical society, Liberal league, Fortnightly club, German Educational society, now National German-American Seminary association, E. B. Wolcott post, G. A. R., Society of the Twenty-sixth regiment, Milwaukee Turnverein, Deutscher club, and many others.

A pupil and friend of Peter Engelmann, one of the founders of the Republican party in Milwaukee, Mr. Doerflinger became a determined abolitionist, and an enthusiastic Republican. After Lincoln's death he followed Engelmann in the independent movement of the radical Republican, anti-communistic organization called Radical Union, originating with Carl Heinzen of Boston, the friend of Wendell Phillips and other leading abolitionists, who were dissatisfied with the reconstruction policy, and advocated changes in the constitution and laws similar to those adopted by Switzerland, lying in the direction of true democracy, and radical civil service reform. Notwithstanding this deflection in the direction of ideal politics, his proclivities have always been Republican; and, while opposing everything foreign to legitimate party purposes, his support has, for the most part, been given to its men and measures. While traveling in Europe he studied with keen interest the political and social conditions obtaining in the old world, particularly the results of rational non-communistic co-operation of labor and capital, at a number of great establishments, and proclaims it as his "social religion" that this system is the non-revolutionary solution of the labor question, and the promise of universal peace and prosperity without any upheaval. When he found that 422 his radical associates were steadily approaching anarchistic theories and giving moral support to violent and dangerous elements, he warned them that he and his friends should be known in future as "conservative radicals," whose motto should be "construction" not "destruction." The warning was unheeded, and

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he has rejoined the Republican ranks, but still maintains his independence of thought, and his allegiance, to his ideals in social, civil and industrial affairs.

Mr. Doerflinger traveled extensively in Mexico, studying the industrial and educational condition of the country, and published the results of his observations in an entertaining essay. He has contributed hundreds of articles to the press of Milwaukee, Chicago and New York, upon his travels, and upon social and political questions, and has proved himself a most intelligent and public-spirited citizen. He has done much in many ways to promote the public welfare for which he has received no compensation, but which the people cannot wholly forget.

ARMSTRONG, Leroy Grant, M. D., long a resident of Boscobel, Grant county, Wisconsin, was born in Cortland, Cortland county, N. Y., March 7th, 1834. His father was Robert Armstrong, a mason and builder, in moderate financial circumstances, a native of Geneva, Cayuga county, N. Y., where he was born July 9th, 1804. His ancestors were of Irish descent, coming to this county in 1727, settling in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., and removing thence to Cayuga county when it was still a wilderness. There they cleared them a farm in the forest and made them a home. L. G. Armstrong's mother was Huldah Grant, who was born in Norfolk, Litchfield county, Ct. Her ancestors were of Scotch and French nationality. Robert Armstrong and Huldah Grant, upon their marriage began housekeeping at Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., where they continued to reside until May, 1845, when they came to Wisconsin, settling on a farm near Whitewater. They were both faithful members of the Presbyterian church. The former died in March, 1875, and the latter November 17th, 1894.

L. G. Armstrong had but meager opportunities for an education until he was seventeen years of age—only a few weeks each year at his home district school. He then entered the Fort Atkinson Academy and remained there until he secured a certificate that he was qualified to teach a common school. In this way he earned sufficient money to enable him to take a course in the state university in 1854 and 1855. The institution was wholly

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conducted in what is now the north dormitory, there being then but the one building. Chancellor Lathrop was the head instructor, and S. P. Lathrop, professor of chemistry and the natural sciences, being Mr. Armstrong's preceptor. In 1856 Mr. Armstrong entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated February 16th, 1859, receiving first honors in surgery and second honors before the whole faculty. In 1873-4 he took a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city.

After graduating from the medical college, he began the practice of medicine at Palmyra, but removed to Fennimore, Grant county, in 1860, where he practiced his profession until commissioned second assistant surgeon of the Eighth Wisconsin infantry, and went directly to Corinth, Miss., participating in the battle at that place October 3rd and 4th, 1862. After a short time his health failed and he was forced to resign his commission. Returning home he remained there until August, 1864, when he was commissioned as first assistant surgeon of the Sixth regiment, Wisconsin infantry, which he joined at Petersburg, Va., with which he remained until February, 1865, when he was commissioned major-surgeon of the Forty-eight regiment, Wisconsin infantry, with which he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, 423 where he performed the double duty of regimental surgeon and surgeon in charge of the post hospital. The latter he broke up in August, 1865, removing the sick to Fort Leavenworth. He then marched with his regiment to Fort Larned, Kansas, where he was in charge of the post hospital until February, 1866, when he returned home and resumed private practice at Boscobel, where he has practiced to the present time. He has also been United States examining surgeon for pensions at Boscobel for sixteen years.

Dr. Armstrong was one of the organizers and first commander of John McDermott Post, No. 101, G. A. R., of Boscobel. He is an Odd Fellow, has passed all the chairs of the order of the local lodge. He is also a charter member of Grant Lodge, 169, F. & A. M., having held every office to worthy master, to which he was twice elected. He has held every office in the Boscobel Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., and has been a Knight Templar since the organization of De Molai Commandery, of which he was a charter member. He is a member of the State Medical society, of which he was president once, vice-president

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twice, censor for a number of years, and chairman of several committees from year to year. He is also member of the American Medical association.

Dr. Armstrong was born and raised a Democrat; but, upon the breaking out of the civil war, he joined the Republican party and has acted with it ever since. He has been twice mayor of Boscobel, but never held any other political position. He has been a member of the Boscobel school board for twenty years, and is still a member. He was active in the organization of the Boscobel high school, and no work outside of his profession has occupied so much of his time as school matters, and there is none of which he is more thoroughly proud. In church matters he is a Congregationalist.

Dr. Armstrong was married January 22nd, 1891, to Miss Sarah D. Bond of Milton, Wisconsin. Two sons were born of this marriage

LEROY GRANT ARMSTRONG.

—Charles A., a physician of Boscobel, and Geo. G., who graduated from the state university, and subsequently from the law school of that institution, and is now a lawyer of Salt Lake City, Utah.

On January 1st, 1895, Dr. Armstrong was married, a second time, to Miss Baumeister of Boscobel, and they have one child, a son. Although the doctor is financially independent, he still continues in the daily practice of his profession.

IDE, George Henry, is a native of New England. He was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 21, 1839, and his education was commenced in the academy of that town, where the Ides have long been a well-known family. In 1861 Mr. Ide entered Dartmouth College, but like many other ardent young men he was carried away by the wave of patriotic enthusiasm that swept over the north when the south rose in insurrection, and at the close of his freshman year in college the young man enlisted in the Fifteenth Vermont regiment, for the period of one year. 424

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REV. GEORGE HENRY IDE.

He served the term of his enlistment, was made orderly sergeant of his company and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, besides a number of minor engagements and skirmishes. In 1863 he returned to Dartmouth to complete his course of studies in that institution, where he graduated in the class of 1865. After leaving college Mr. Ide returned to Vermont and taught in the St. Johnsbury high school for a year, after which, having decided to enter the Congregational ministry, he became a student at Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869 with the degree of doctor of divinity. Immediately upon receiving his degree from Andover, Dr. Ide received a call from the Congregational church at Hopkinton, Mass., which he accepted. Seven years were spent by Dr. Ide as pastor of the Hopkinton church, at the end of which period he went to the Central Congregational church at Lawrence, Mass. It was during his successful pastorate in Lawrence that Milwaukee Congregationalists heard of Dr. Ide, and in 1880 the Grand avenue church, which had been left without a pastor by the resignation of Rev. George T. Ladd, called him to its pulpit. Dr. Ide accepted the call and became a resident of Milwaukee in January, 1881. Six years later, largely through his efforts, the congregation removed from the old building on Sixth street to a new house of worship at Grand avenue and Twenty-second street, and in its new home the church speedily gained in numbers and influence. Dr. Ide is valued not only for his ability as a clergyman but for his genial as a man. As a youth he was exceedingly fond of athletic sports and his tastes in that particular remained with him in his mature years. In all of the benevolent and missionary undertakings of the church he has been active and he has besides manifested a keen interest in education, having served as a trustee of Beloit College and given the benefit of his counsel and assistance to other institutions, such as Ripon College and Rochester Academy. In recent years Dr. Ide has twice visited Europe.

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Dr. Ide was married in 1872 to Miss Mary J. Sanborn of Newport, N. H., who died in 1875, leaving two children, Carrie S. and Charles E. April 27, 1876, Dr. Ide married Miss Kate E. Bowles of Vermont.

WEIL, Benjamin M., is a native of Maryland. He was born in the city of Baltimore, on the 4th day of March, 1850, and grew to manhood in his native town. In 1870 he became a resident of Milwaukee and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has achieved distinguished success. In 1872 he became a member of the firm of Weil & Farnum, but two years later Mr. Farnum retired on account of ill-health and Mr. Weil has ever since managed the business alone, except during a short period in which R. Van Dyke was associated with him. Henry C. Payne, who later achieved fame in state and national politics, had built up an insurance business, which Mr. Weil bought and consolidated with his own. He was for a long time located in the Newhall house, but when 425 that ill-fated building was destroyed by fire, he moved across the street into the corner office on the first floor of the Chamber of Commerce building, which has come to be as well known as any place of business in Milwaukee. Mr. Weil was married in March, 1874, at Albany, N. Y., to Miss Sarah Stern of that city. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Charles Weil, a graduate of Amherst College, has this year (1897) become associated with his father in business.

Mr. Weil has always manifested the interest which a good citizen should take in the larger interests of the city. In the various business and industrial associations of Milwaukee he has been particularly active and in the establishment of many enterprises he has lent a helping hand. When the Milwaukee, Industrial exposition was organized he successfully managed the work of securing the stock subscriptions. When the Advancement association was in the period of its activity Mr. Weil did the city excellent service in the matter of inducing manufacturing concerns to locate in Milwaukee. The Fuller & Warren stove plant, employing hundreds of men is one factory that he was instrumental in securing for the city, and the great straw works on the south side another. Other large

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interests of which he has had charge are the real estate transactions of the Wisconsin Central and St. Paul railways. He has been entrusted with the funds of many individuals and estates, and has throughout his long career enjoyed a reputation for upright and fair dealing in these responsible relations, and in every other branch of his business. Among his clients are numbered wealthy men of other cities, seeking investments in Milwaukee, and one way in which he has served her interests has been by calling the attention of capital to the opportunities offered by the Cream City.

Mr. Weil has served as president of the Phoenix club, of which he was one of the founders, and has always been a leading member. He is a director of the Milwaukee Gas Light company, and during the trying period

BENJAMIN M. WELL.

of the panic, which began in 1893, his colleagues showed their confidence in him by placing him in charge of the affairs of the Commercial bank, which got into difficulty in that financial storm. In many ways Mr. Weil is a typical American business man, self-made, alert, reliable and in every relation of life bearing his part well.

JONES, William A., a resident of Mineral Point, recently appointed United States commissioner of Indian affairs, was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, September, 27th, 1844, the son of John and Phoebe Davis Jones, natives of Wales, who came to Wisconsin in 1851, settling in Iowa county, where they have lived ever since, and where, as a mechanic, Mr. Jones succeeded in accumulating considerable property.

W. A. Jones came to Wisconsin with his parents, when seven years of age, received his early education in the common school and then took a course in the Platteville normal school, from which he graduated in 1872. After his graduation he taught school for several

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WILLIAM A. JONES.

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terms, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, but never entered practice. In 1881 he engaged in private banking in Mineral Point, and, in 1884, with others, organized the First National bank of Mineral Point, of which he was elected cashier. A few years thereafter he was elected vice-president of that institution, a position which he still holds. He was one of the original stockholders of the Mineral Point Zinc company, and on its re-organization, in 1884, he, with his brothers, D. B. and T. D. Jones of Chicago, became sole owners of the plant. From that time he has been secretary and treasurer of the company. Since the Jones Brothers came into full possession of these works they have been enlarged and improved until they have become the largest zinc oxide plant in the United States.

Mr. Jones was elected superintendent of schools of Iowa county and held the office for four years. He was also mayor of the city of Mineral Point, and is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. In 1894 he received the Republican nomination for member of the assembly and was elected by a large majority over his three opponents. In 1896 he was renominated by the Republicans and re-elected by a very largely increased majority. He was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for speaker of the assembly, but was not successful, although he received a handsome vote. As a legislator he was one of the leading members—always conservative, yet ready with intelligent and effective support for every measure demanded by the public welfare. In politics, as already indicated, he is a Republican, and has been effective in the local campaigns of the party, but always in a way to command the respect of those opposed to him in principle. So capable as a man, so honorable as a citizen, so worthy a member of the dominant party is he that he was very generally conceded to be a fit person for United States commissioner of Indian affairs, and he promptly received the appointment thereto, although there were a number of other worthy men who were candidates for the position.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and treasurer of the Mineral Point Commandery. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

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Mr. Jones was married, in 1881, to Miss Sarah C. Ansley, and they have four children: Agnes, Willie A., Florence and Marion.

BARBER, Frank Junia, a well-known lawyer, business man and Republican of Oshkosh, was born in Wardsboro, Vt., December 7th, 1850, the son of Junia D. and Sarah Smith Barker. He is a descendant through his grandmother, Rhoda Cushing Barber, of Mathew Cushing of Norfolk, England, who came to America in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Mass. Prominent among Mathew Cushing's descendants were Hon. William Cushing, judge of supreme court of the United States, and Caleb Cushing of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and upwards of thirty others who graduated from Harvard College prior to 1825. He was educated in the public schools, Leeland & Grady Seminary, Townshend, 427 Vt., and Green Mt. Perkins Academy in Woodstock, Vt., and afterwards entered the Albany law school, from which he graduated in the spring of 1875. By teaching in the public schools of Vermont and New Hampshire for ten terms during falls and winters, and by laboring on the farm in summers, he earned money enough to pay the expenses of his education. After his graduation from the law school and his admission to the bar in New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, he began the practice of his profession in Hinsdale, Cheshire county, N. H., where he remained until October, 1882. In June, 1883, he came to Oshkosh for the purpose of engaging in the practice of his profession with his brother, A. J. Barber, who has preceded him to that city. The firm of Barber Brothers, then established, of which F. J. is the senior partner, is the oldest in Oshkosh, and has built up a large general law business which has proved very profitable. Mr. Barber is also interested in several enterprises outside of his profession. He is a director of the German National bank of Oshkosh and secretary of the Peoples Building and Loan association of the same city.

Mr. Barber is a thorough Republican, and, for twenty years, has been an active worker and sagacious adviser in the conducting of the party campaigns. His services have been rendered without money or the hope or expectation of reward in the shape of official honors or emoluments, having never sought or held a public office. He is a firm believer

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in the financial and protective policy of the party and has been an effective advocate of its adoption. He is art present chairman of the city republican committee, and has attended as delegate numerous congressional and state conventions. It is to the unselfish efforts of such men that the party owes much of its success and the confidence which the people have reposed in it.

September 9th, 1879, Mr. Barber was married to Ella K. Richmond, and they have seven children—four girls and three boys,

FRANK JUNIA BARBER.

namely: Nina Rose, Elbert Edgar, Richmond Junia, Catherine Sarah, Ella May, Frances Etta and Thomas Frank.

RUDZINSKI, Theodore, a well-known resident of Milwaukee, is the son of August Rudzinski, a cutter and tailor by trade, who was the first Polish settler and merchant in Milwaukee. Through his efforts was organized the first Polish Catholic church in Milwaukee, embracing forty families; and through him was secured the church building on the corner of Grove and Mineral streets. He was also the leading spirit in the erection of the large and substantial church edifice for St. Stanislaus society, corner of grove and Mitchell streets. A third Polish church, St. Hedwig's, at the corner of Franklin and Brady street, was secured through his untiring efforts in the collection of subscriptions and in the organizing of church fairs. He was the organizer and first captain of the existing military company known as Kosciuszko National Guard of Milwaukee. He was especially active in securing the location of immi 428

THEODORE RUDZINSKI.

grants for his nationality in Milwaukee. But his efforts to secure the settlement of Poles in this city did not cease with their coming—he assisted the new-comers to start in their new homes, and in this way came to be looked upon as their counsellor and leader, and exerted over them an almost boundless influence.

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Theodore Rudzinski's mother was Francesca Mezikowski, who was the daughter of a miller and woolen manufacturer in German Poland.

Theodore Rudzinski was born in Newmark, Prussian Poland, January 5th, 1855, and came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1859. His first closing was received in St. Mary's parish school, Milwaukee, which is attended from the age of five years to twelve. For the next three year's he was a student in St. Gall's Academy, Milwaukee, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen years. He then took a course of two years in the Spencerian Business College, including the study of law, and winning a first prize in elocution and reading. During the next three years he served as a clerk in a dry good store. Following this he resumed the study of law, and continued it for two years, but with a view of fitting himself for a business career rather than for the practice of the profession. Finally, at the age of twenty-two years, he began business for himself, by investing his savings in real estate, and combining therewith an immigration agency. Through care in investments and close attention to the details of business, he was successful from the start. Most of the Polish immigrants to Milwaukee came through his agency, and the business from this source rapidly increased; this, with judicious investments in real estate; gave him, ere long, the control of a handsome property.

Mr. Rudzinski is too young for a record during the civil war, but he has always shown a patriotic impulse, has been a member of the Kosciuszko National Guard, and in other ways demonstrated that he is in full sympathy with the institutions of his adopted country.

In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected alderman from the Twelfth ward in 1882, for three years, and re-elected in 1885. He was elected to the legislative assembly in 1886, and a justice of the peace in 1887, in which capacity he served until 1890. As may be judged from the fact that he is the son of so earnest a churchman as August Rudzinski, he is a thorough Roman Catholic in religion. He was married on the 27th of September,

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1892, to Eliza Hansen of Chilton, Wis., and they have two children—Agnes Helen and Lucy Mabel.

WEEK, John. —Among the progressive men of Wisconsin, there probably has not been a more conspicuous example than that afforded by the man whose name heads this sketch. Born in humble circumstances in Hardenger parish, Norway, December 6th, 1818, one of the family of five sons and daughter, he had his own way to make in the world; and, as the first step toward this end, he, in company with an elder brother, set sail for America in 1839, and arrived at Fall River, Massachusetts, on the 10th of July, of that 429 year. Tarrying there a short time, he came on to Chicago, covering the entire distance by stage, canal and sailing vessel, as that was prior to the day of railroads, except in a few localities in the east. For a year or more he was engaged in sailing the lakes, during the season of navigation. After that he went to the lead mining region of southern Wisconsin, and engaged in the boot and shoe business at Wiotā, and later at Dodgeville. This business he carried on for a number of years. Soon after settling at Wiotā, he made the acquaintance of Col. Wm. S. Hamilton, a son of the illustrious statesman, Alexander Hamilton. Col. Hamilton conceived a great liking for the young Norwegian, taught him to speak and read the English language, and endeavored to instill into him his own political principles, which were those of the Whig party. In this latter effort, however, he was not successful, as Mr. Week became a Democrat, and so remained for many years. Mr. Week, however, was not ungrateful to his distinguished friend for his kindness and his good intentions, for when Col. Hamilton was elected to the legislative assembly of the territory, he presented him, so it is reported, with an overcoat in honor of the occasion.

In the meantime, Mr. Week's brother, Andrew, had engaged in the lumber business in Marathon county, and erected a saw-mill on the big Eau Plaine river, the shores of which were then skirted with a dense pine forest. This mill John Week purchased and began, in a small way, a business that grew in time to immense proportions. To reach his new home, Mr. Week embarked in an Indian canoe from Du Bay's trading post on the Wisconsin river, and made the long and toilsome journey up that stream to his destination. There

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were no roads through the forests at that time and business was carried on almost wholly by means of the streams. Some years afterward this hardy pioneer built an excellent turnpike road, at his own expense, for a distance of eight miles to what is now Dancy, on the Wisconsin river. Mr. Week operated his mill

JOHN WEEK.

in Marathon county for thirty-two years, sending his lumber down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers in rafts, and thus finding a good market for it. In 1881 the mill was destroyed by fire, and he removed his home and business to Stevens Point, where he became identified with the industries of that thriving and busy young city. In 1884 his business was incorporated under the name of the John Week Lumber company, and its management given into the hands of his sons, Nelson, Andrew and Edmund, who still carry on the business. The last five years of his life he was in poor health and was compelled to give up all active work. During his residence in Marathon county he was one of the county commissioners, and afterward a member of the county board of supervisors; was treasurer of his school district from the time it was organized, and always active in securing good schools and whatever would promote the intelligence, prosperity and happiness of the community. He was often solicited to accept a nomination for the legislature, in the belief he would make a wise, efficient and practical legislature, but he steadily declined that honor. He was one of the organizers of the Wisconsin River Improved company, and one of its directors for many years.

He was married on the 29th of February, 1848, to Miss Gunild Louras, who bore him ten children, two of whom died in infancy, and one, Eva C., in young womanhood, in 1889.

Mr. Week died June 4th, 1891, and is survived by his wife and seven children. He was a man of great energy and strength of character, undeterred by obstacles and fruitful of resource in all circumstance. Yet he was not wanting in those milder and more genial characteristics which make friends and bind them to one another in strongest bonds.

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JOHNSTON, John, was born on the farm of Overton, Auchnagatt, twenty-four miles north of the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, and not many miles from the place of which Arthur Johnston, LL. D., wrote three hundred years ago.

“Here was I born; o'er all the land Around the Johnstons bear command Of high and ancient line.”

His “forebears” had been on that farm for a long time, as he has in his possession a lease dated 1749, signed by his great-great-grandfather, John Johnston and Hugh Forbes.

His mother was Margaret Mitchell, sister of the late Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee. He was educated until twelve years old at the district school of Savoch, after which he went to the grammar school of Aberdeen, and, at the age of fifteen, he entered the University of Aberdeen, having gained a scholarship at a public competition in Latin and Greek, open to all comers. At the age of nineteen he took the degree of master of arts, and, in 1856, he received an invitation from his uncle, Alexander Mitchell, to come to America; and, accepting it, he arrived in Milwaukee on the 10th of March, 1856, entering Mr. Mitchell's employ at once, as general accountant of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company bank. Here he thoroughly learned every department of the banking business; and, after ten years, when yet a young man of thirty, he was made assistant cashier of the bank, holding that position, to the very general satisfaction of its many customers, until 1887, when he became cashier. The duties of this office he discharged with signal ability and fidelity until 1893, when he retired from the bank, having transferred his interest therein to the Hon. John L. Mitchell.

During the thirty-six years in which he had been connected with the bank, he had not only become master of all financial subjects in any way connected with banking, but he had made a study of commercial and industrial questions as well, and had come to be regarded as an authority upon them; and, his integrity being recognized by all, his counsel was often sought by business men and those in public position as of especial

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value, because based upon long experience, study and close and intelligent observation. During his long service in the bank, he had, by carefully husbanding his resources and by legitimate investments gained a handsome fortune. Always public-spirited, and a generous giver to worthy objects, he came to be regarded as one of the most valuable of Milwaukee's citizens, and one whose services were often sought for public position.

Upon his retirement from the bank at the beginning of the year 1893, he devoted his time and attention to his private interests, with fair prospects of years of comfort and release from the harassing cares of a large business. But the panic of that year involved the historic bank with which he had for so many years been associated; and, though he had long before severed all business connection with it, he was, by reason of a law of the state holding stockholders in any corporation liable for debts contracted within six months after the filing of the memorandum of the transfer of stock, held liable for all its debts, and his entire fortune was involved in the catastrophe. Nothing daunted, however, he bent himself, with his well-known energy and courage, to the work of the reorganization of the bank, the revival of its business and the reconstruction of his own shattered fortune. Able and influential men came to his assistance, a new organization was effected, he pledging five hundred thousand dollars of his private fortune toward meeting every legitimate claim against the bank and the placing of it again in the confidence of the people that had so long known it as one of the staunchest institutions in the country. Mr. Johnston was unanimously chosen cashier of the reorganized bank, and it reopened its doors in 1894, with something of its old vigor and with fair prospects for its taking again its old position at the head of the financial institutions of the city. Nothing in Mr. Johnston's long career has brought into stronger light his Scotch pluck and integrity than his course in the effort to revive and reinvigorate this great, but unfortunate institution; and, in public estimation, he stands head and shoulders above even what he was before the calamity.

The public positions of honor and trust which Mr. Johnston has held are numerous, varied in their duties, and of great importance. He was member of the board of alderman for two years from 1867, and from 1874 to 1876, a trustee of the public library from 1878 to

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1881, a commissioner of the public debt from 1887 to 1893, for twenty years a trustee and treasurer of Milwaukee College, and now president of the board of trustees, has served as director and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and two terms as president, has been a regent of the University of Wisconsin and president of the board, president of the State Historical society, member of the city board of school commissioners, trustee of Carroll College, Waukesha, and has been more or less actively identified with numerous business enterprises. He has been an officer or active member of several social and recreation clubs, has a Scotchman's love for the national game of curling, and has won the championship in this game for the Milwaukee club.

When the Greenback agitation was in force he delivered a speech before the working men
JOHN JOHNSTON.

of Bay View, of which one hundred thousand copies were circulated by the Honest Money league of Wisconsin.

He was one of those who discovered and developed the great deposits of cement rock in the suburbs of Milwaukee, and has been a director and treasurer of the Milwaukee Cement company since its organization in 1875.

Among his most benevolent deeds was the giving to Milwaukee of the lot for the Emergency hospital, and \$5,000 toward the endowment of Milwaukee College.

In politics he was formerly a Republican, but found himself at variance with the party on the policy of reconstruction of the southern states at the close of the war of the rebellion. Since leaving the Republican party, he has acted with the Democracy, and taken part in many of its conventions and campaigns. In the presidential campaign of 1896 he refused to follow the silver Democracy, but at once came boldly out for the gold standard.

He has been a somewhat prolific writer, and has made many public addresses which have been received with that favor which is usually accorded only to those who are

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especially devoted to that work. He wrote the article on Milwaukee for the Encyclopedia Britannica, that on Scotland for Salor's Encyclopedia, and that on curling in Johnson's Encyclopedia.

In religious matters he has long been prominent in the Presbyterian church—was one of the founders of Calvary Presbyterian church of Milwaukee, of which he has been a trustee since its formation in 1869, and was for years one of its elders.

He was married, in 1861, to Miss Margaret Hunter of Scotland, who died in 1878.

Three years later he married Miss Ethlinda Marie Thorsen, daughter of John Thorsen of Milwaukee. They have two children, a daughter and a son. Of the children of the first wife but one is living.

VON SUESSMILCH-HOERNIG, Friederich Ludwig, M. D., an accomplished physician of Delavan, is the son of Karl Friederich von Suessmilch-Hoernig, for many years an officer in the Saxon regular army. He was born in Krausnitz in 1788, was educated for the military profession and rose by successive promotions to the rank of major-general. He was taken prisoner by the Russians in 1812 while serving under Napoleon I, and spent nearly a year and a half as prisoner in Siberia, after which he was exchanged. In 1816 he was appointed commander of Fortress Lille in France, in 1832 military commander of Wurzen, Saxony, and, in 1836, military commander of Bautzen. In 1845 he was promoted to major-general and brigadier and military commander of the city of Dresden, Saxony. He retired from the service in 1851, and died at the age of seventy-seven. The general's wife, Dr. Suessmilch's mother, was Charlotte Amelia Mai, who was born at Leipsic in 1787, member of an old patrician family in that city. She was left an orphan at an early age and brought up by her uncle, C. Mathei, who was a privy councilor and doctor of laws. The family of von Suessmilch-Hoernig has been a military one since the beginning of the seventeenth century, all having been officers and many having attained positions of high rank in the army. The doctor is the only one brought up for a civil life, and the traditions of the family were departed from in his case on account of an injury to one of his fingers when a babe.

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The doctor's grandfather and three of his sons fell in Napoleon's campaign in Russia, in 1812; and there are now but three of the family left in Germany, a brother of the doctor, Karl Ernst von Suessmilch-Hoernig, corps auditeur, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Bernard von Suessmilch-Hoernig, a cousin, who is a colonel and pensioned with the honorary title of major-general, and a son of the last named, Bernard, a first lieutenant.

Dr. von Suessmilch was born in Wurzen, October 26th, 1821. His father being transferred from post to post, the doctor had private tutors for some years, but in May, 1835, entered St. Augustine College, Saxony; three years later, St. Nicholas College, Leipsic, and, in 1840, the college at Bautzen, from which he graduated in January, 1842. In May following he matriculated as student of medicine at the University of Leipsic, and, in October, 1845, he matriculated at the Royal Medical and Surgical Academy at Dresden, graduating therefrom in 1848. He then took a post-graduate course, of four months, in the University of Wurtzberg. Dr. von Suessmilch came to America September 29, 1848, reaching Milwaukee the following month. Remaining in the city a short time, he went to Waterford, Wis., where, for six months, he was associated with Dr. Flanhard. At the end of that time he returned to Milwaukee, and, during the greater part of the years 1849 and 1850, was assistant to F. A. Luening, M. D. In the fall of 1850 Dr. Suessmilch moved to Burlington, Wis., and remained there nine months. In October of that year the doctor declared his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States, and five years thereafter became a fully naturalized citizen. In July, 1851, he removed to Darien, and in June, 1852, to Delavan, where he has resided ever since, and where he is still in the active practice of his profession. He was in general practice until 1861, since which time he has made gynecology a specialty. He has interests outside of his profession—is a partner in the bank of E. Latimer & Co., and has a large and beautiful farm, in which he takes great interest.

Dr. von Suessmilch has always been an active, public-spirited citizen. He was trustee of the village of Delavan for nine years, its president seven years and health officer ten years. He held the office of treasurer of Delavan school district No. 1, including the high school, for thirty-two consecutive years. During that time he never received or paid out one cent

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in money, but did all the business by the check system in the name of school district No. 1; and he has carried out the same system as treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge and the Grand Commandery. He was first elected treasurer of the Grand Lodge in 1878, and has held the place alternately, as required by the constitution, since that time. In the Grand Commandery he has served as grand treasurer continuously since 1877.

The doctor was married April 9th, 1852, to Caroline Older, who died April 5th, 1857, leaving two children, namely: Charles Friederich, born November 5th, 1853. He was sent to Europe when six years of age to be educated at the Royal Military Academy at Dresden. He was made a lieutenant on the battle-field before Fort Nogent, November 5th, 1870. At twenty-two years of age he was made first lieutenant and adjutant. He returned to America in 1878 on account of ill-health. The other child is Amelia Mai, born October 8th, 1855. She was also educated in Germany, returned to the United States in 1876 and married M. A. Brown. Dr. von Suessmilch, on the 8th of October, 1857, married for his second wife, Frances Maria Stowell, who bore him six children and died October 11th, 1880. The children of the second wife

FRIEDERICH LUD. VON SUESSMILCH-HOERNIG.

are: Charles Guy, born December 26th, 1858, and graduated from Racine College in 1880; Charlotte Emelia, born February 19th, 1861, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of B. S. in 1884; Katharine Hedwig (Mrs. W. E. Richardson), born September 23rd, 1862; Ernst Ludwig, born August 1st, 1868, and graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of LL. B. in 1888; George Otto, born December 3rd, 1870, and educated at Valparaiso College; Henrietta Theresa (Mrs. H. I. Latham), born September 18th, 1874, and graduated from the Girls' Classical School, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. von Suessmilch has long been one of the most prominent and accomplished Masons in the state, and few have done more for the fraternity or been more highly honored by it than he. The list of the lodges with which he has been connected and the offices which he has held is a long and honorable one, and it may with truth be said that there is nothing

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about the order which he does not know, and no degree or position to which he has not attained. He has been a communicant of the Lutheran church since 1835.

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ELIHU COLMAN.

COLMAN, Elihu, one of the leading lawyers of Fond du Lac, and prominent in political circles, is the son of Rev. H. R. Colman, who was born in New York state in 1800, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached in eastern New York until 1840, when he came to Wisconsin as a missionary to the Oneida Indians. Remaining in that work for some years, he finally took up his residence in Fond du Lac in 1847, and that was his home for the greater part of his time until his death in 1895. His wife was Lydia Elvira Spier, who was born at Lake Pleasant, N. Y., in 1802, and died in 1890. The first of this family came from England and settled at Weathersfield, Conn., in 1636. Perhaps one of the best things that can be said of his descendants is that, as far as known, none of them ever disgraced a good name.

Elihu Colman was born in Oneida, Brown county, Wisconsin, May 11th, 1841. He came with his parents to Fond du Lac in 1847, and that city has been his home since that time. His preliminary education was received in the graded schools of Fond du La, and in the preparatory department of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. Prepared for college, he entered the collegiate department at Appleton in the classical course, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1865, with second honors.

Upon leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Blair & Colman in Fond du Lac, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and since that time has been in the active practice of the law in Fond du Lac to the present date. From 1867 to 1879 he was a member of the firm of Hauser & Colman; of Colman, Carter & Kent in 1879 and 1880; from 1880 to 1882 the firm was Colman & Kent; from 1886 to 1895 the firm was Colman

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& Sutherland, and in 1896 his firm was Colman & Parkinson. Since October, 1890, he has been in business alone.

In February, 1896, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, and, while occupying that position he handled a great many important cases. He was the first United States attorney to bring prosecutions, under the direction of the Postoffice department, to drive the Louisiana lottery fraud out of the country. He was also engaged in the Fox river overflow cases, and with the assistance of United States Attorney A. E. Thompson of Oshkosh, practically closed out all of that class of cases against the government. He won for the government the test case on title to land on which stands the new Milwaukee government building and superintended the payments for the same. Since the close of President Harrison's administration his attention has been largely devoted to corporation law.

Mr. Colman enlisted as a private in Company G, First Wisconsin cavalry, and served as private and commissary sergeant until January, 1863, when he was honorably discharged for physical disability.

He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for president in 1864, and has always been a member of the Republican party. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy, and held that position until 1872, when he resigned to take his seat as a member of the assembly in the Wisconsin legislature. In that session he was chairman of the committee on federal relations, and leader of the house on political matters. He originated the movement and prepared the bill, which became a law the following session, to abolish the office of state prison commissioner, and put the affairs of the state prison in the hands of a board of directors. In 1880 he was the nominee of the Republican party for congress in the then Fifth district of Wisconsin, running against Gen. E. S. Bragg, nominee of the Democratic party, and reducing his majority about 4,000.

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He is a member of the G. A. R. post; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Knights of Honor, and Royal Arcanum. Of the latter he has been a member of the supreme council for fifteen years, and is also a member of its law committee. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Colman was married to Lizzie M. Hill of Madison, Wis., September 29th, 1868. The children are Edna M. Colman, Claire Colman—died in 1888—Ralph H. Colman and Paul Colman.

COMBACKER, Albert, a lawyer and resident of Ellsworth, was born in Boston, Mass., on the 15th of January, 1857, the son of John F. and Mary A. Ferlin Combacker of German descent, who came to Wisconsin from Boston, Mass., in the spring of 1857, and settled on a farm in St. Croix county, where they resided until 1886.

Albert came with his parents to Wisconsin, being then but a few months old, and his boyhood was spent on the farm, where he learned more of the forces of nature, as witnessed in farm life, than in books, although the advantages of the district school were by no means so meager and imperfect as might have been expected in a country so new and undeveloped as was northwestern Wisconsin at that time, and for some years thereafter. Having secured the best education that the common

ALBERT COMBACKER.

school could give him, he read law in the office of N. H. & M. E. Clapp in Hudson, and, although he did not have the advantages of a course in a law school, he was admitted to the bar in May, 1879, after an examination in open court. He began the practice of his profession at Ellsworth, Wis., in 1880.

It is no slight evidence of his legal ability that he was appointed, by Gov. Rusk, county judge of St. Croix county to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. H. P. Ames. When the village of Ellsworth was incorporated, in 1887, he was made president of it, and, with

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the exception of one year, he has held the office ever since, and has held the office of district attorney of the county for four terms.

In his political faith he is a Republican, but with the exception of the office of district attorney he has not held any office that might be regarded as in the nature of political remuneration for party adherence or party work.

Mr. Combacker was married on the 9th of November, 1882,, to Ada F. Brown, and they have two children—Marie and Gratia.

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AUGUSTUS C. UMBREIT.

UMBREIT Augustus C., assistant district attorney of Milwaukee county, and a resident of Milwaukee, is the son of Rev. T. Umbreit, a pioneer minister of the Methodist church, who has had charge of churches in every section of the state, including four in Milwaukee. He is now retired from active service because of feeble health, and is living in Beaver Dam. His wife, Catherine Umbreit, *nee* Blockwitz, the mother of A. C. Umbreit, died in Beaver Dam, Wis., August 30th, 1896. Both parents are natives of Germany, the father's family coming to America in 1854, and locating in Green Lake county, Wis., and the mother's in 1840, stopping for some time in New York state, and, later, coming to Wisconsin. Both families belong to the agricultural class and have done their full share toward transforming prairie and forest into the fruitful fields and comfortable homes, for which the state is noted to-day, and both are in comfortable financial circumstances as the result of their toil.

A. C. Umbreit was born in Green Lake county, Wis., January 7th, 1861. Being an only child for a number of years, he received his early education from his mother, along lines strictly in accord with the tenets of the church. After that he attended public schools in various places, and finally prepared for the university at the high school in Madison, graduating from that school in June, 1879. In the fall of the same year he entered the university, taking the ancient and modern classical courses, and graduating from both in June, 1883.

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He took special honors in Latin and in English literature. While in the university he was a member of the joint debating team, representing the Adelphian society in 1883. After graduation he was engaged in teaching for two years—the first year as principal of the high school in Winnebago, Ill., and then as principal of Allen's Academy in Chicago. In 1885 he took the master's degree in Greek and history at the University of Wisconsin. After two years of teaching, he took up the insurance business and at the same time pursued the study of law. In this way his time was occupied until October, 1892, when he was admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon the practice of his profession and continued therein until January, 1895, when he received the appointment of assistant district attorney, in which position he has shown more than usual ability and fidelity, and has performed his official duties to the satisfaction of those who are familiar with the administration of the office. He has tried several murder cases and secured conviction in each. He is especially fond of court work, and has sought to acquire skill and success in the examination of witnesses, and the presenting of cases to juries.

In politics he has always been a Republican, as have all his immediate relatives. He took an active part in politics long before he was of age, going on the stump while at college when but eighteen years of age, and has taken part in every campaign since. He has been chairman of his ward committee, member of the county committee, secretary of the State Republican league, and delegate to a number of conventions. He has never sought or held a 437 political office except the one he now holds—if that may be termed a political office.

He belongs to several secret societies and has held and still holds office in some of them. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

September 1st, 1886, Mr. Umbreit was married to Miss Helen Stanton of Freeport, Ill., a distant relative of Edwin M. Stanton, the great secretary of war in President Lincoln's cabinet. They have one son, Stanton Umbreit, now two years old.

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THOMPSON John Cameron, a resident of Oshkosh and member of the law firm of Thompson, Harshaw & Thompson of that city, is one of the youngest and most promising lawyers of the state. He was born in Princeton, Green Lake county, Wis., April 28th, 1872, the son of J. C. and Catherine Moser Thompson, who are of Scotch and Holland Dutch descent, respectively. Young Thompson attended the district or common school, and was afterward a student in Ripon College for four years. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, and graduated from the law department in 1893, as president of the class. In July, 1893, he became a member of the law firm of Thompson, Harshaw & Davidson, consisting of A. E. Thompson, H. B. Harshaw, ex-state treasurer, J. H. Davidson, the present member of congress from that district, and J. C. Thompson. On the 1st of July, 1894, the firm was changed to Thompson, Harshaw & Thompson, and so it now remains.

Mr. Thompson is a Republican from principle and inclination, and his active participation in politics dates from the presidential campaign of 1892, when he was a member of the university law school and one of the first to join the University Republican club. He has been a delegate to congressional and state conventions and the National League Republican club conventions. In the last presidential campaign he stumped the northern part of

JOHN CAMERON THOMPSON.

the state for McKinley and the Republican ticket. He also spoke for Harrison in the campaign of 1892. He is president of the Central Republican club of Oshkosh.

Mr. Thompson is chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, is a Knight Templar and member of the B. P. O. E., and of the Union and the Yacht clubs.

MORGAN, Win J., a young man who has gained an enviable reputation as one of the most enterprising real estate dealers in Milwaukee, is the son of James A. Morgan, a native of Dungarvan, Ireland, where he was born on the 27th of February, 1830. He received a thorough collegiate education, and came to Wisconsin in 1850. He was a

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resident of Madison for three years, and then purchased a farm in the township of Rutland, some fourteen miles from Madison, where he made his home for two years, removing to Milwaukee in 1855. Win J. Morgan's mother was Augusta E. Cromwell before marriage, the daughter of Dr. James F. Cromwell, and a native of New York City. She was highly educated, 438

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spending some ten years in Paris in the study of music and the French language.

After the family came to Milwaukee, Mr. Morgan engaged in fresco and ornamental paper work for several years, and when the civil war came he enlisted in a New York regiment and saw considerable service. He died in Milwaukee in 1869.

Win J. Morgan was born in Milwaukee, October 22nd, 1862, and was educated principally in the public schools of the city. The last six months of schooling was received in Sparta, Wisconsin. When a mere boy he manifested a taste and a capacity for business which were quite remarkable. At nine years of age he began business as a newsboy, and continued it for some years, making it fairly successful. When twelve years old he enlarged his business enterprise by adding to his news agency the driving of a grocery delivery wagon. His ambition then was to have a grocery store of his own. Saving every penny that he could, he realized his ambition by starting a store with his brother George, at the corner of Cedar and Eighteenth streets. At the end of a year he purchased the interest of his brother, and became sole proprietor. He continued the business for two years longer, meantime taking lessons in book-keeping and penmanship under a private tutor, in the evening, and rapidly becoming an adept in both. In 1881 he sold his store, and took the position of assistant book-keeper in the wholesale crockery store of Blair & Persons. He was soon promoted to head book-keeper and general credit man. He also spent two years for the firm as traveling salesman. When, in 1885, Mr. Persons retired from the business, Mr. Morgan assisted in the formation of the Blair & Andre company, becoming a stockholder and director in the corporation. He continued as traveling salesman until the

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company dissolved in 1889, when he became connected with the firm of Pitkin & Brooks of Chicago as their representative in northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan. He remained with this firm about two years, doing something the while in real estate, finally opening an office on Grand Avenue. The business grew rapidly on his hands, and he soon gave it his whole time, finally opening offices in the Pabst building.

His operations have assumed very large proportions, and are varied in their scope. He has dealt exclusively in his own properties or those in which he has had an interest, and has organized or assisted in the organization of some twenty land companies. Associated with him in these enterprises have been men of high business character, and he has been an official of all the companies which he has organized. His manner of carrying on his extensive business is methodical exact, and requires the aid of able men.

Mr. Morgan is Republican in politics, and an Episcopalian in religion. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange, is vice-president of the Milwaukee real estate board and holds the same office in the National Real Estate association, is president of the South Arms Lumber company of Michigan, supreme president of the Fraternal Alliance Insurance association, a stockholder and director in the South 439 Milwaukee National bank, and is officially connected with other business enterprises of importance. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Wisconsin Consistory, an officer of the mystic Shrine, member of the Royal Arcanum and is a Knight of Pythias.

His wife was Miss Martha Wall of Milwaukee, a lady of accomplishments, who understands the secret of making an attractive home.

MERRILL, Willard, was born in Rome, New York, January 16, 1831. For thirty-seven years he has in some capacity been connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company. He is a college-bred man, having graduated from Amherst College in 1854. He taught in the academy at Bridgewater, Mass., for a time after graduating. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Merrill was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York.

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Immediately thereafter he came to Wisconsin. At that time the railroad was being pushed from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, and it was expected that this river town would become a great city. He located there and remained in Prairie du Chien until 1860, when he went to Janesville, pursuing the practice of his profession, and for several years prior to removing to Milwaukee he has the law partner of the Hon. J. B. Cassoday, who is now chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin. It was in Janesville that Mr. Merrill became interested in the insurance business and became connected with the insurance company of which he has so long been an official. He was found of the study of insurance law and was induced to accept the offer of the insurance company to become its secretary. He therefore abandoned the practice of law and came to Milwaukee in January, 1873, and assumed the duties of his new position. On December 19th, 1881, he was made superintendent of agencies, and was soon after made second vice-president of the company, and July 18, 1894, he was elected

WILLARD MERRILL.

vice-president. Mr. Merrill has always been a Republican, and in the Wisconsin legislature of 1871 he was the member of the assembly from the Janesville district. After his election and before the meeting of the legislature, Gov. Fairchild appointed him upon the visiting committee, whose duty it was to examine and report upon the condition of the penal and charitable institutions of the state. Subsequently, and at the organization of the board, he was made a member of the state board of charities and reforms, the members of which received no compensation and were charged with the duty of visiting and supervising the penal and charitable institutions of the state and also the county jails and poorhouses. Upon coming to Milwaukee Mr. Merrill's official duties did not permit him to give the time necessary for the work of this board and he resigned. Mr. Merrill has been a thorough student of life insurance in its various aspects, and it was he who at a recent banquet of the Wisconsin underwriters suggested the creation of a chair of insurance at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Merrill lives at 95 Prospect avenue.

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WILLIAM T. VAN KIRK.

VAN KIRK, William T., a leading grocer of Janesville, was born in Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y., January 25th, 1843, his parents being John J. and Elizabeth A. Van Kirk, both descendants of old Holland families. The paternal grandfather of William was Oliver Van Kirk, who settled in western New York about the year 1790. William came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1845, the family settling on a farm near Milton, in the town of Harmony, where he attended the district school in the winters until he arrived at the age of thirteen, when he entered Milton College and was a student there for two terms. In 1858 he went to Janesville, where he was employed in the provision store of C. H. Conrad until the winter of 1862-63, when he embarked in business for himself, opening a small grocery on North Main street. In January, 1864, he formed a copartnership with J. H. Conrad, now a member of the wholesale spice house of Bell, Conrad & Co., of Chicago, and the new firm succeeded to the business of C. H. Conrad, with whom Mr. Van Kirk had formerly been employed. This partnership expired, by limitation, in 1869, and since that time Mr. Van Kirk has been alone in business, having had an uninterrupted experience in the grocery trade for almost forty years. During this time he has built up a large and prosperous business, and has established for himself a permanent place among the successful business men of Janesville.

Mr. Van Kirk's mother died in Janesville, August 18th, 1887, and his father died in December, 1895, aged eighty years.

On the 6th of May, 1868, Mr. Van Kirk was united in marriage with Miss Belle Bostwick, a native of New York, whose birthplace was near Batavia. Five children grace this union, four sons and a daughter—Fannie Belle, William C., Frank W., Joseph A. and James Garfield. The latter was born on the day Gen. Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was named in honor of the distinguished man. "Garry," as he was familiarly known,

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lived a short, pure life, loved and respected by all, and died June 28th, 1892, aged twelve years.

In politics Mr. Van Kirk is a thorough Republican, and since becoming a voter has cast his ballot and labored earnestly for the success of that party. He has held various positions of honor and trust, having served four years as a member of the city council, over four years as member and treasurer of the board of trustees of the State Institute for the Blind; secretary of the Rock County Agricultural society six years, a member of the Janesville fire department twenty-one years, and president of the same several years. Being a recognized leader in local politics, he was, twenty years ago, chosen chairman of the Republican county committee, and has faithfully served in that capacity to the present time.

Socially he is a member of the Janesville Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M., Janesville Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; Oriental Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias; Mohawk Tribe, No. 3, Independent Order of Red Men, and Rock County Caledonia society.

Mr. Van Kirk, with several others, procured the charter for the present electric light plant, also the street railway and the Janesville Hydraulic 441 company, and these companies afterwards donated their interests in these several enterprises to further the city's growth and promote its welfare. Mr. Van Kirk at present is president of the Janesville Business Men's association, of the Oak Lawn Charity hospital, of the Hanson Furniture company, the Janesville Hay Tool company, a member of the board of supervisors, and also of the Oak Hill Cemetery association.

Mr. Van Kirk is an enterprising, successful business man, broad and liberal in his views respecting public policy, and can always be relied upon to faithfully perform whatever he undertakes. He belongs to the progressive class of Janesville's citizens, and is well informed on all the leading issues of the day. It is Mr. Van Kirk's intention soon to retire from active mercantile business, and his many friends will wish him a long life in his

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beautiful home, surrounded by his family, and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his many years of toil and anxiety.

KUEMMERLEIN, George Michael., superintendent of transportation of the Milwaukee street railroad system, is one of those men, who, as a boy, began at the bottom of a business and worked his way well up toward the top. He was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, October 28th, 1848, and came to this country with his parents in May, 1853, settling on the south side in Milwaukee, at what is now Mineral street and Second avenue. His father, Andrew Kuemmerlein, who is now retired from business, is a native of Germany, as were all his ancestors. The immediate relatives of the family all came to this country at about the time he did, and their careers have been much the same as those of other immigrants of their class. George M. attended the parochial school connected with St. Peter's Protestant church about two years, and at the age of fifteen years commenced work for Fred. Layton as coachman, remaining in his employ two years. After that he went into the employ of the street railway

GEORGE MICHAEL KUEMMERLEIN.

company, as conductor, under Superintendent Blodgett, but remained there only two months. He then left Milwaukee for New York City, thence to Atlanta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and through different sections of the south. During his absence in the south he served five years in the regular army, where he gained no little experience which has been of service to him in his subsequent career. Returning to Milwaukee, he re-entered the service of the street railway company, at the head of which was Isaac Ellsworth. This was in March, 1875. He began as a driver, and was promoted from time to time until he reached his present responsible position of superintendent of transportation, in which he has proven most efficient because he has grown into the system.

He is a Republican in his political views, and votes the ticket of that party in all national campaigns, but does not take an active part in campaign work. He is not a member of any club or of any church.

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Mr. Kuemmerlein was married in January, 1870, to Augusta Hauck, and they have three children—Ella, George and Walter.

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CHRISTIAN PREUSSER.

PREUSSER, Christian, for more than fifty years in active business in Milwaukee, and still known as one of the leading merchants of the city, was born in Idstein, dukedom of Nassau, Germany, in 1826. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, he learned the trade of watch-maker and jeweler; and, in 1844, came to Milwaukee. In October of that year he opened a small jewelery store on the site of the Kirby house. The business increased slowly, but steadily, and in 1855 Mr. Preusser erected the brick building which the firm now occupies on the corner of East Water and Mason streets. At this time his brother, Gustav, became his partner, and has so continued until the present time, though the style of the firm has been changed to the C. Preusser Jewelry company, which is one of the largest in its line in the northwest, and its reputation in trade circles is among the best. His son is now a member of the company and its treasurer.

In 1854 Mr. Preusser became president of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance company, and has held the position continuously to the present time. Under his control the company has steadily advanced until it now has assets of two and one-half millions of dollars, a surplus of over one and a quarter millions, and its standing among similar institutions in this country is second to none. He was for many years one of the stockholders and managers of the Cream City Street Railway company, which was the principal line subsequently incorporated in the present street railway system of Milwaukee.

In the early days of the city Mr. Preusser was one of the most active and useful of its citizens. He was a member of the volunteer fire department, of which S. S. Daggett was chief, and such men as Gen. Rufus King, E. P. Allis, John Nazro, and the like, were members. Mr. Preusser was its treasurer until it was superseded by the paid department,

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when he was appointed one of the trustees to distribute the funds of the volunteer organization. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Preusser has, through his long career, steadily served in some fiduciary capacity, and always to the acceptance of those concerned.

Interested in the educational progress of the city and state, as well as in their commercial development, he has done much toward fostering enterprises and efforts of an educational nature, giving freely of his time to that end. He was one of the founders and for more than twenty years president of the Natural History society of Wisconsin; and, when its collections were presented to Milwaukee in 1882, he was appointed one of the trustees of the public museum, and was active in procuring for that institution the valued collection of Prof. H. A. Ward of Rochester, N. Y. He was also treasurer of the German-English Academy from the time of its founding until 1886, and of the National German-American Teachers' Seminary until the same year, when ill-health compelled his resignation of those responsible positions.

Mr. Preusser was married, in 1851, to Miss Louise Hermann of Dietz, dukedom of Nasau, Germany. They have had four children, but only two of them are living—Mrs. Dr. 443 Schneider, the wife of the eminent oculist of Milwaukee, and Herman Preusser, who is now treasurer of the Preusser Jewelry company.

In the matter of politics Mr. Pruesser was anti-slavery, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its staunchest members; but he has never sought office at the hands of the party. He is a member of the German club.

Industrious, energetic and sagacious in business affairs, he has naturally been steadily successful in whatever he has undertaken. A gentleman of cultivated tastes, genial manners and modest bearing, he is a pleasant companion and a worthy citizen.

CARY, Alfred L., long a resident of Milwaukee, and a lawyer of extensive experience as a corporation counsel, was born in Sterling, Cayuga county, N. Y., July 23rd, 1835. His education was begun in the schools of his native town, and, in 1853, he came to Racine,

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Wis., where he attended the high school for two years. He then returned to the state of New York and completed his education in the seminary at Fulton. In 1858 he came again to Racine, entering, as a student, the law office of his uncle, the late John W. Cary, who was for many years one of the ablest and most accomplished lawyers of Wisconsin. Upon the removal of the latter to Milwaukee, in 1859, the young student came with him, and continued his legal studies until, in 1860, he was admitted to the bar. He was in his uncle's office until 1864, when he formed a partnership with him, which continued in operation until 1874. He then formed a partnership with the late J. P. C. Cottrill. This firm, until its dissolution in 1882, acted as attorneys for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway company. After the dissolution of the firm of Cottrill & Cary, Mr. Cary became the general solicitor of the company, although from 1874 he had had the principal charge of all its legal business. To this branch of professional work Mr. Cary has devoted the

ALFRED L. CARY.

greater portion of his time and thought, and has become an adept therein. There are not many members of the Milwaukee bar who have had a wider experience in railroad business than he, and few who have a better knowledge of the practice and principles which it involves.

Mr. Cary is a Democrat in politics, but has never been what may be called active in political work. His experience in public life is confined to one term in the city council and one in the state assembly, to which he was elected in 1873. His tastes have never been for official life, but strictly in the line of his profession, to which he has always been devoted and in which he is ranked among the leaders. He is not only a profound student of the law, but is an extensive and appreciative reader of general literature.

As a citizen, he is public-spirited, is deeply and intelligently interested in all questions involving the public welfare, and ready to do his share in its promotion.

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He was married in September, 1864, to Miss Harriet M. Van Slyck of Milwaukee, and they have three sons and a daughter.

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AMOS A. L. SMITH.

SMITH, Amos A. L., a resident of Milwaukee and member of the noted law firm of Winkler Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas, as born in Appleton, Wis., September 8th, 1849, being the first white child born in that place. His father, Reeder Smith, as agent of Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, Mass., was the founder of Appleton and one of its first settlers. The city was laid out and built on land which Mr. Lawrence bought from the government, and it is from him that Lawrence University takes its name. The elder Smith was a man of ability and character, and prominent not only in the early history of Appleton, but in that portion of the state—one of the men who helped to lay the foundations upon which has been reared the prosperous commonwealth of to-day.

Young Smith was brought up in Appleton, received his primary education in the public schools of the young city, and was fitted for a college course in Lawrence University. In the autumn of 1869, he entered Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., taking the regular classical course, and graduated in 1872. He also took several special studies in the department of engineering, edited the college paper for two years, and was conspicuous for his literary ability and for his readiness as a debater in the college societies. In the last year of his course he won the first prizes in English composition and oratory, and was one of the honor men of his class. On leaving college he became traveling correspondent for The Chicago Inter Ocean, and a few months thereafter, a member of the editorial staff of that paper. While occupying this latter position he began the study of law, in which he was accorded the benefit of the extensive law library of John Y. Scammon, the founder and at that time one of the proprietors of the paper. After completing a thorough course of reading, he came to Milwaukee in 1874, where he finished his law studies, and was admitted to the bar the same year. At the request of Matt. H. Carpenter, then,

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United States senator, the young lawyer entered the office of Carpenter & Murphy, and he was thus given an opportunity of participating in the large and varied business of that firm, especially as the official duties of the senator kept him much of the time away from the office. This was an admirable introduction to legal business of the more important kind, and one not often enjoyed by a young attorney. That he made good use of his opportunities was at once shown when he began practice for himself. Upon the retirement of Mr. Carpenter from the senate in 1876, and his return to the regular practice of his profession, Mr. Smith rented the office and library of E. G. Ryan, who had become chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, and entered upon the practice of his profession on his own account. Before the end of the year, however, at the solicitation of Messrs. Carpenter and Winfield Smith, he united with them in the formation of the co-partnership of Carpenter & Smiths, which lasted until Mr. Carpenter's death in 1881. His partnership with Winfield Smith was continued for some years, after which he became a member of the firm of Jenkins, Winkler & Smith, and when Mr. Jenkins was appointed to the United States district court judgeship, Mr. Smith formed one of the new firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas.

Mr. Smith's standing at the bar is of the highest, and few, if any, of the younger members have been connected with more important litigation than he. Thoroughly equipped for his professional work by long and close study and by association with the foremost members of the bar, and regarding it as one of the noblest of professions, he has naturally met with unusual success in its practice. He is, however, not all lawyer. Through all the arduous duties of his profession he has retained the love for literature and the highest walks of scholarship which was conspicuous in his collegiate career. His private library, which is the best index of a man's character and tastes, is large and selected with great care.

Mr. Smith was married, in 1874, to Miss Frances Louise Brown of Chicago, a woman of rare graces and accomplishments.

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RICHARDSON, Edwin George, rector of St. James Episcopal church, was born in the city of Baltimore, January 5, 1856. His father, the Rev. Samuel McDonald Richardson, president of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and perpetual deacon of the diocese of Maryland, was lineally descended from Major William Richardson, who settled on a plantation in Baltimore county in 1760. His mother, Hannah Treadwell Robinson, is the great-great-great-granddaughter of Governor Royal William Robinson of the Colony of Rhode Island.

Mr. Richardson graduated from Pembroke academy, Baltimore, at the age of 15 years, and, after a year's vacation, entered the importing and jobbing house of Carson, Richardson & Co., Baltimore. They dealt in sugars, coffees, teas and spices, and during a three years' service with them, he occupied in turn the positions of collector, bill clerk, assistant

EDWIN GEORGE RICHARDSON.

book-keeper and custom house clerk, and this experience gave him a thorough business education. He then read law for two years in the chambers of Judge William A. Stewart of the superior court of Baltimore. Next came a year passed partly in travel and partly in coaching for the Johns Hopkins university, from which he graduated, cum magna laude, in 1880. Immediately thereafter he became a student in the Philadelphia divinity school, from which he graduated, taking class honors, in 1883. In June of that year he took duty as assistant in Trinity church, Newark, New Jersey, having charge also of a thriving mission among the operatives of the Clark Thread mills. In less than a year he accepted the rectorship of St. Stephen's church, Newark, which he resigned in 1885, in order to be free to accept a call to St. James' church, Milwaukee, which rectorship he still holds.

Mr. Richardson was secretary of the council of the diocese of Milwaukee for one year and a member of the board of missions for six years. He has also been on standing committees for two years and has twice been sent as deputy to the general convention.

JOHN BAPTIST ADOLPH KERN.

KERN, John Baptist Adolph, whose name was long prominent as that of one of the most active and progressive business men of Milwaukee, was born in Bavaria, on the 29th of September, 1829, and came to this country in early manhood, settling in Philadelphia, and there engaging in business. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Lena Bertschy, daughter of Jacob Bertschy of Milwaukee, former owner of the mill which by Mr. Kern's energy and foresight was later developed into one of the great manufacturing plants of the city. The mill, which was the pioneer of the business in Milwaukee, was established in 1844 by Dr. E. B. Wolcott and John Anderson. Two years later it was sold to Jacob Bertschy, formerly of Sheboygan, who named it the Eagle mill, enlarged and improved it, and in connection with his son, John, operated it continuously until 1855, when the elder Bertschy died. The business was continued by John Bertschy until 1859, when he retired; and a younger brother, Frederick, purchased the property of the heirs, and in partnership with J. B. A. Kern, the firm name being Bertschy & Kern, continued the business. The mill was then an old and somewhat dilapidated concern, with but three "run of stone," and a daily capacity of 200 barrels of flour. In 1861 Fred. Bertschy retired, and John Bertschy took his place in the firm, remaining in it until 1866, during which the business was pushed to the utmost capacity of the mill. By this time Mr. Kern had become a leading spirit in the firm, and, seeing large possibilities, in the enterprise, he dissolved the partnership, and at once made preparations for greatly enlarging the business. A new site was purchased and a new and more commodious building erected, which formed the nucleus of the present extensive structure. Into this new mill was put machinery of the newest pattern and of greatly enlarged capacity; and the results of the enterprise and push of Mr. Kern began to be at once apparent in the greatly enlarged output of the mill and the vastly improved quality of the product. But Mr. Kern was not satisfied with small things, and continued to enlarge his building and improve its machinery by the introduction of all the latest inventions, though by so doing much of the machinery in use, although nearly new,

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was rendered practically valueless. The new mill, from a building of 40 by 130 feet and two stories in height, had grown into one of 135 by 180 feet and six stories high; while the old method of grinding with stones had been almost entirely superseded by that of the roller or crusher, one hundred and fifty sets of which had been introduced. The number of employes had grown to two hundred, and the daily capacity of the mill had been increased from less than three hundred barrels to three thousands, and the quality of the flour placed on a par with the very best produced anywhere in the country—indeed, Kern's brand of Success flour became famous throughout the United States and in Europe. Such are the achievements of one man, who began his life work with a limited education, and with little or no capital, and without influential friends. His career is a striking illustration of what may be accomplished in this country in the course of comparatively 447 a few years by energy, industry, the capacity to grasp the possibilities of the situation, and the ability to execute what judgement has approved. All these elements of success Mr. Kern possessed in an unusual degree; and his accomplished work is the best monument to his ability that could be reared. Energetic and aggressive as he was in business matters, he was courteous in social life, although he had little time and inclination for its amenities. His death occurred on January 16th, 1892.

The great business which he built up and which he conducted for so many years is still successfully carried on by his sons, John F. and A. Kern, under the old firm name of John B. A. Kern & Sons. The firm is now also manufacturing a full line of cereal products, which is developing into a large element of their business.

ISHAM, Fred. Willard, cashier of the First National Bank of Elkhorn, is the son of Joseph Trumbull Isham, a retired farmer, in comfortable circumstances, and of Mary Jane Sturtevant Isham. Mr. Isham's paternal ancestors were of English Puritan stock, who settled in Connecticut, and including the Phillips, Fuller, Carver and Trumbull families, figured conspicuously in the early history of that state.

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Mr. Isham was born near Elkhorn, Walworth county, Wisconsin, February 23rd, 1850. After passing through the district schools, he took a full course in the Whitewater Normal school, from which he graduated in June, 1875. The fall succeeding his graduation he was elected superintendent of schools for Walworth county, was re-elected in 1877, and held the office four years. In 1879 he was elected secretary of the State Teachers' association, and thus acquired an extensive and most pleasant acquaintance among the teachers of the state.

In 1880 Mr. Isham engaged in the drug business in Elkhorn, and conducted it successfully
FRED. WILLARD ISHAM.

for ten years, when he withdrew from it and became connected with the First National Bank of Elkhorn, and for several years past has held the position of cashier in that institution. As a business man he is accurate as to detail, conservative in method and policy, of scrupulous integrity and courteous in manner.

In politics he is a Republican, and is a leader in political affairs; has served on the village board several terms, and on the local board of education for a number of years, and was secretary of the Old Settlers' society of Walworth county for seven years. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

In 1893 Mr. Isham was married to Ruth E. Wales, daughter of an old and influential citizen of Elkhorn. She also graduated from the Whitewater Normal school, and was afterward engaged, for four years, in teaching in the normal schools of the Argentine Republic, South America. They have no children. They own and occupy an elegant residence property on the west side of the Court House park, which is one of the centers of culture, refinement and genial hospitality.

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ALBERT WHITTEMORE SANBORN.

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SANBORN, Albert Whittemore, one of the foremost lawyers of Ashland, and member of one of the prominent legal firms of northern Wisconsin, is the son of George W. and Cornelia C. Whittemore Sanborn, and was born in Swanton, Vt., January 17th, 1853. He was educated in the common country schools, a private school and Muskingum College, the latter of which he attended for three years, but did not graduate. He taught school from his seventeenth year until he was twenty-three; and, during two years of that time, studied law with Barnes & Anderson, of Cambridge, Ohio. In April, 1876, he was admitted to the bar in Cambridge, on examination; and, in June of the same year, came to Wisconsin, located at Stevens Point and began the practice of law. At first he was alone, but soon after formed a partnership with D. Lloyd Jones, then of Stevens Point, but now of Milwaukee, under the firm name of Jones & Sanborn. This partnership continued until March, 1889, when G. W. Cate became a member of the firm, he taking the place at its head. This firm continued almost seven years, when it was superseded by that of Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park, the members of which are G. W. Cate, A. W. Sanborn, Frank B. Lamoreux and Byron B. Park. This firm has been connected with some celebrated cases, among which was the trial of W. W. Hazeltine for the shooting of A. E. Morse, that of Henry and John D. Curran for the shooting of W. W. Hazeltine, and the Mead murder case. In 1893 the firm had considerable business at Ashland, and Mr. Sanborn went thither and formed a partnership with John F. Dufur and C. A. Anderson, the firm name being Sanborn, Dufur & Anderson. After a time D. F. O'Keefe took the place of Mr. Anderson in the firm, which so continued until January, 1897, when it was dissolved by mutual consent and succeeded by the firm of Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park.

Mr. Sanborn is a Republican, and as such has held a number of offices. He was district attorney of Portage county for the years 1883-4, was elected to the assembly in 1884 and served one term, declining re-election. He was a delegate from the Ninth congressional district to the Republican national convention which met in Chicago in 1888, and nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. He served two terms as alderman of the First ward of Stevens Point, and was a member of the board of education of that city for ten

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years, four years of which he was president of the board. While a member of the board he made a long and strong fight, which was finally successful, for better school houses and better school equipments; and for this progressive measure he deserves the thanks of all good citizens.

He is a Mason, a Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Episcopal church of Stevens Point.

July 16th, 1884, Mr. Sanborn was married to Jessie Louise Walker, daughter of John A. Walker, at one time a prominent lumberman of Stevens Point. Their children are: Norman Walker, Albert Beckwith and Helen May Sanborn, aged, respectively, eleven, six and three years.

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CONNOR, William Duncan, is a resident of Marshfield, and extensively engaged in the lumber there. His father, Robert Connor, located at Auburndale, Wood county, in 1872, and was one of the first settlers on the line of the Wisconsin Central railroad after it was built north from Stevens Point. Born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, November 25th, 1838, Robert Connor came to Canada when sixteen years of age, but was wrecked on his way over, losing everything he had except the clothes on his back. With true Scotch pluck, however, he set to work, and ere long had a farm and home in Canada. But the vast pine forests of northern Wisconsin attracted him, and, with two brothers, he made his home at Auburndale and began lumbering in the forests of that region. He bought a saw mill and later organized the R. Connor Lumber company, of which he was the president and W. D. Connor vice-president and treasurer. From that beginning came the large business that is now being conducted by the company. He was also largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for many years was the leading, dominating spirit of the pioneer settlement and its business. Not only a man of culture, but one of indomitable perseverance, of great energy and enterprise, he was one who made his mark upon the community. He held

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several local offices and in 1888 was a member of the legislature, and made a record as a wise and safe law-maker. He died suddenly in 1896.

W. D. Connor was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, March 24th, 1864, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1872. He received the rudiments of his education in the little log school house built in the woods at Auburndale shortly after Mr. Connor, Sr., moved there. After leaving the district school, he was a student at the Oshkosh normal school for two years, afterwards entering Lake Forest University. After this educational preparation he commenced his business career, at the age of eighteen years, by looking after his father's extensive logging and

WILLIAM DUNCAN CONNOR.

lumber interests, and has been steadily engaged in the lumber business up to the present time.

Mr. Connor has always been an active Republican, and has rendered his party much service in the conducting of its local campaigns. He has been chairman of the Republican county committee for several years, and was chairman of the congressional committee of the Eight district four years ago, and has been a delegate from Wood county in the last three or four Republican state conventions. He has taken an active interest in and managed some of the most exciting of the local political struggles for which Wood county has been noted. But his public service has not been confined exclusively to political work—he was for thirteen years a member of the county board of Wood county, and twice its chairman. At the present time he is devoting himself to his private business, which is extensive and varied in character, embracing the duties of president of the R. Connor Lumber company, the German-American bank and the control of a large farm near Auburndale, which is stocked with wellbred 450 bred horses and cattle, in which he takes great interest.

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Mr. Connor was married, in 1886, to Mary B. Witter, daughter of Dr. G. F. Witter of Grand Rapids.

Robert and W. D. Connor are notable examples of the courage, enterprise, business sagacity and inflexible perseverance by which the resources of the northern part of the state have been developed, and fortunes have been made—men who have not only carved out their own fortunes, but at the same time have laid deep the foundations of many beneficent local institutions.

STOVER, James Harney, member of the Milwaukee bar, was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 17th of March, 1849. His father was D. C. Stover, a lawyer by profession, who has held important official positions in Indiana—has been state's attorney, member of the state senate and of the constitutional convention, was one of the revisers of the laws of Indiana and financial agent of the state; but now lives a retired life at his beautiful home near Ladoga, Indiana, at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Stover's mother before marriage was Frances M. Harney, daughter of G. T. Harney's a noted preacher of Indiana and Kentucky; a niece of John H. Harney, editor of The Louisville Democrat, and also niece of Gen. W. T. Harney of the United States army. She was a sister of Hon. J. F. Harney, circuit judge of Montgomery county, Indiana. She died in 1863, leaving two boys and a girl. Mr. Stover's ancestry were Swiss and Prussian on his father's side, and Irish, English and Holland on his mother's. The ancestors on both sides emigrated to this country before 1776, and all males of suitable age were in the struggle for liberty—none were tories.

Mr. Stover received his elementary education at the Ladoga Academy, and after that attended the Kentucky university for four years, but did not graduate, as poor health prevented his completing the full course. He came to Burlington, Wisconsin, in 1876, and was there married to Miss Belle Spoor. The following year he left the state, but returned in 1884, making his home in Milwaukee, where he has since resided.

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At the age of sixteen, while attending Kentucky university, at Lexington, he was persuaded by a divinity student to preach a sermon at Nicholasville; and, a year thereafter his brother, Bertie, began preaching at the age of fourteen. Thereupon these two boys set out on a preaching tour through the southern and western states, and the novelty of the affair attracted large numbers to their meetings. In 1871 he took charge of the Christian church at Carlisle, Kentucky, which had a large and wealthy congregation. The brother, Bertie, had a church of the same denomination at Dubuque, Iowa. The younger brother's health failing, the two young men and their father went to Colorado, and engaged in the real estate and abstract business. The younger brother died in 1875, and the next year J. H. Stover returned, was married, as already stated, and took charge of the Christian church at South Bend, Indiana, remaining its pastor until 1882. The congregation was always large, and the number of members was greatly increased; a new house of worship was built, and the church prospered in an unusual manner. In 1882 he left the ministry, and became the agent, in Milwaukee, of the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Connecticut, and served it for three years. After that he was successively the agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, the New York, Life, and the Equitable of New York, and left the service of the latter only when he decided to begin the practice of law, which was in 1892. The first year of his practice he was alone; after that he had for partners A. C. Brazee and A. W. Bell, until January, 1895, when the partnership was dissolved, and since then he has been in general practice alone.

Mr. Stover has seven children—four boys and three girls—who are all in the people's 451 college, the public school, and the promising students.

Mrs. Stover's parents were early settlers in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and John S. Spoor was one of the leading citizens of the county.

Mr. Stover is an Odd Fellow, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Christian church—an organization formed by Alexander Campbell, and having a large membership in the south. He began the practice of law when forty-three years of age, with a family

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of nine, and only ten dollars in his pocket, and not a single client in sight; yet he has maintained his family, built up a large practice, and may be properly regarded as a "man of progress." The first money that he earned was for binding wheat after a reaper, for which he received a man's wages, although but thirteen years of age. He worked in a woolen mill when a boy, and learned to run the carding machine and spinning jack. As an insurance agent he was quite successful, writing from half a million to a million dollars insurance each year.

In the four years from 1873 to 1876, Mr. Stover traveled extensively in Colorado, and made himself familiar with the various phases of the mining business, and made money therein. He was a silver man in the last presidential campaign, and advocated on the stump the election of Bryan to the presidency. Although popular as a speaker and in request in campaigns for that reason, he has not sought office himself, although frequently urged to do so. He was too young to enter the army during the war, but with other boys of his neighborhood, he studied the military drill that he might be prepared for service should the war continue until after he was of military age. When a boy his father took him on his visits to prominent men, and in this way he came to know very many with whose names the nation has become familiar.

Among his classmates at the University of Kentucky were young men who have since
JAMES HARNEY STOVER.

become famous, such as Congressman McMillen of Tennessee, James Lane Allen, the novelist of Kentucky, and a number of others whose influence upon him was, doubtless, formative and inspiring. He says, however, that he is more indebted to his father for what he has accomplished in life than to any one else. His father was his companion and adviser, and always encouraged him to strive for the attainment of high ideals.

MARTIN, Patrick Henry, a resident of Green Bay, and one of the younger members of the bar of that city, was born in the town of Rockland, Brown county, Wis., April 21st,

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1862. His parents, Edward and Bridget Farrell Martin, are of Irish descent. He received his education in the district school of his native town and in the high school of Depere. Upon leaving the latter he began teaching school, and continued in that occupation from 1880 to 1885, when he entered the office of Hudd & Wigman as a student of law. Continuing his studies through the two years following, he was admitted to the bar in July, 452

PATRICK HENRY MARTIN.

1887, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession, in which he has continued uninterruptedly since. In 1889 he formed a law partnership with J. H. M. Wigman, for the past four years United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, the firm name being Wigman & Martin. His practice has been a general one, extending into the highest courts, both state and federal.

Politically, Mr. Martin has always acted with the Democratic party, and has rendered it efficient service in its campaigns. He was elected district attorney of Brown county in 1888, and was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, serving three terms of two years each, and discharging the duties of the office with fidelity and ability and to the very general acceptance of the public.

He is not a member of any secret society, but belongs to the American Bar association. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Martin was married June 17th, 1886, to Miss Mary E Wigman, and five children have been born to them, namely: Marie M., Agnes B., John E., Jerome P. and Joseph I. Martin.

ESTABROOK, Charles Edward, lawyer and legislator, for some years past a resident of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Platteville, Grant county, Wis., October 31st, 1847. His father, Edward Estabrook, was a native of Illinois, and was, by occupation, a farmer. He was one of the pioneer settlers of southwestern Wisconsin, having come into Grant county in 1836. He was elected to the assembly as a Whig in 1854, but moved into Iowa in 1868.

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C. E. Estabrook's mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Mitchell, was born in Clinton county, N. Y., and died in Platteville, Wis., May 26th, 1863.

Young Estabrook received his early education in the common schools of his native town, was an apt scholar and a close student of whatever subject he took up, as indicated by the fact that when but fourteen years of age he won the prize for spelling in a competitive contest participated in by representatives from every district in his native town of Platteville. He afterward attended the Platteville Academy, but in 1864, when under seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out of service in July, 1865. Returning home, he completed his education by a course of study in the Platteville normal school. He then taught school in Platteville, Belmont and Manitowoc, in the last named place having charge of the First ward public school for the the year 1871-2. In the meantime he had been giving some attention to the study of law, and, after the close of the school in Manitowoc, completed his law studies, was admitted to the bar and began practice there in January, 1874. He was city attorney of Manitowoc from April, 1874, until December, 1880, when he resigned that office upon being elected member of the assembly. He was also elected to the assembly in 1882 and in 1885. In 1886 he was elected attorney-general of the state, and re-elected in 1888, holding the office from January 3rd, 1887, to January 5th, 1891. During 453 a portion of the time that he held the office of attorney-general he was a member of the faculty of the college of law in the state university, being professor of municipal corporations, juries and justice court procedure and sales. In June, 1893, he took up his residence in Milwaukee, and resumed the practice of his profession. As a legislator, Mr. Estabrook was alert, industrious and very efficient. He did not strive to see how great a number of bills he could prepare, introduce and have passed, but what bills the public welfare demanded, and how comprehensive and effective they could be made when enacted. He has a faculty for legislation, and some of the most useful laws on the statute book owe their origin to him. He is the author of the law providing for a state board of examiners for admission to the

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bar, which has resulted in greatly elevating the standard of admission, and shutting the doors to those who, knowing little or no law, were wont to rely upon personal favoritism or to a farcical examination to open the way for them to an honorable profession. This law has been copied into the statutes of Minnesota. Michigan and New York, an evidence of Mr. Estabrook's good judgment respecting what is needful in legislation and his ability in providing it. He also secured the enactment of a law authorizing the board of regents of the state university "to hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of this state in the various branches of agriculture;" and few measures have been more prolific of benefits to the farming communities throughout the state than this. These institutes have been held, from time to time, in most of the counties, and have resulted in a wide dissemination of the latest and most practical information concerning an industry which is second to none in which man can engage.

It was largely through Mr. Estabrook's efforts that suit was begun in the supreme court to test the validity of the act of 1893 reapportioning the state into senate and assembly districts. He, in connection with A. J. Turner, compiled the facts on which the suit was

CHARLES EDWARD ESTABROOK.

based, and by their persistence the case was carried through the court, the act overthrown, and the right of the court to inquire into the validity of such legislation fully established.

Mr. Estabrook has always been a staunch Republican, has been a delegate in many conventions of the party—was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1884, and has always been active in the councils and campaigns of the party, rendering it valuable and substantial aid in the promotion of its aims and the promulgation of its principles.

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PERKINS, Albert Joseph, a prominent business man of Medford, was born in Windsor county, Vt., December 27th, 1830. His parents, Joseph and Sarah Jackman Perkins, were of the substantial agricultural class and in good financial circumstances.

A. J. Perkins received his education in the common district schools of his native town, and, in 1853, came to Wisconsin, settling in Jefferson county. He began teaching school, when seventeen years of age, and continued teaching through thirteen winters. His summers

ALBERT JOSEPH PERKINS.

in the meantime were spent in learning and working at the trade of carpenter. In 1859 he was elected superintendent of schools of the township of Jefferson and held the office one year with great satisfaction to the people. He was elected on the Republican ticket, though the township was strongly Democratic. Removing to Waupaca county, he was engaged from 1865 to 1874 in running a large saw mill on the Little Wolf river for the Wisconsin Lumber company. He was elected chairman of the town of Mukwa in 1870 and re-elected in 1871. Active, intelligent, faithful and efficient in whatever he undertook, his services were in requisition in many directions, and in 1874 he was elected county clerk of Waupaca county, and re-elected for a second term of two years. In 1878 he move to Medford, Taylor county, and engaged in the real estate and abstract business, which he continued until 1884, when he was elected county clerk of Taylor county, and re-elected two years later. At about the expiration of his second term of office, he and his son engaged in the flour and feed business, erecting the first and the only flouring mill in the city, and this business, which has grown to large proportions, they are still conducting. He was the first major of Medford, having been elected in April, 1889, and re-elected in 1890.

Mr. Perkins is the owner of a considerable amount of land in and around the city of Medford, some of which has been platted ad sold for city lots. He has been land agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad company for the past sixteen years.

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Mr. Perkins was not in the military service during the war, owing to physical disability, but he heartily supported the government both financially and morally in its struggle with the rebellion. He has always been a Republican in politics, and, in 1892, was elected a member of the assembly from the district composed of Oneida, Price, Taylor and Vilas counties, by a majority of eighty-two in a Democratic district. The same year Cleveland, for president, carried the district by four hundred. He refused a second legislative term. In religion he is a Universalist.

Mr. Perkins was married December 26th, 1850, to Charlotte M. Winterling, daughter of Nicholas Winterling of Jefferson, Wis., and they have one son, Frank M. Perkins.

McCORD, James, major of La Crosse, and a prominent business man of that city, was born in New Bedford, Lawrence county, Pa., May 3rd, 1841. His father, Allen McCord, was born, and for many years resided, in Greenville. Mercer county, Pa. He was a blacksmith by trade, a merchant and a farmer. He owned a farm in Mahoning county, Ohio, and was in good financial circumstances. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and of Scotch descent. James McCord's mother's maiden name was Nancy Hezlep, a native of Wilmington, Pa., but of Irish descent.

James McCord received his education in the common schools and the academy at Poland, Ohio. After that he took a course in the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg, and 455 graduated therefrom when about sixteen years of age. He came to Wisconsin in 1858, locating at Sparta, where he remained one summer, teaching school during the day and keeping books in a bank mornings ad evenings. In the fall he secured a position as book-keeper in a bank in Milwaukee, which he held for several years. After that he was employed as book-keeper for a wholesale drug house. In December, 1864, he removed to La Crosse, and, in company with J. H. McCulloch and John Rice of Milwaukee, he purchased the wholesale drug stock belonging to the estate of Uriah Parry, Jr. A few years

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thereafter, Mr. Rice withdrew from the firm, and , in 1882, Mr. McCulloch also retired, and since then Mr. McCord has carried on the business alone.

Mr. McCord has uniformly been identified with the Republican party, but is not a partisan extremist. As a representative of that party, he held the office of alderman of the city of La Crosse for six years. In the spring of 1897 he received the Republican nomination for major of the city, and was elected by a large majority over the Democratic and Populist candidates.

As a citizen he has always manifested progressive and public-spirited tendencies, and a high degree of civic pride in his adopted city, From 1874 to 1876 he was elected and successively re-elected president of the La Crosse board of trade, and he now holds the office of president of the Manufacturers' and the Jobbers' Union organizations, which have contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the city.

He has always been identified with the Congregational church, though he is not a member of it. He is now, and for many years has been, a member of the board of trustees of the First Congregational society.

Mr. McCord was married, in 1866, to Adaline Olivia Cogswell of New York City. She died in 1876, leaving two children—Allan Cogswell McCord, born September 29th, 1872, and Horace Maynard McCord, born

JAMES M CORD.

October 6th, 1874. Both are residents of La Crosse, and associated with their father in business. In 1879 Mr. McCord married Agnes Roosevelt, daughter of W. A. Roosevelt of La Crosse, who bore him three children, two of whom died in infancy. The other, Agnes Armitage McCord, is now (1897) fourteen years of age.

This is the record of a self-reliant, enterprising, progressive man of business and of a worthy citizen who deserves to be known for what he has accomplished.

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BIRD, George Washington, among the most prominent and successful members of the Madison bar, was born in Milwaukee on the 28th of July, 1837, the son of Augustus Allen and Charity Le Claire Bird. A. A. Bird built the first dwelling house, the first hotel, the first capital, the first railroad depot, the first university building, the first school house, the first jail and the first hospital for the insane at madison. The family moved to the capital city in 1837, and there George W. grew to manhood, and there he was educated, 456

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRD.

graduating from the state university in 1860, in the ancient classical course. Immediately after graduation, he began the study of law in the office of Smith, Keyes & Gay, and two years thereafter, was admitted to the bar of the circuit court of Dane county, then presided over by Judge Harlow S. Orton. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the state supreme court, and the United States district, circuit and supreme courts. Among the noted cases with which he has been connected as leading counsel and attorney, are the following: The litigation concerning the Watertown city bonds, involving some \$3,000,000 and prosecuted through the state, circuit and supreme courts, and the district, circuit supreme courts of the United States. Col. Bird conducted the defense for the city and was successful at every step, thus relieving the municipality of a crushing debt. Some of the ablest lawyers in the country were engaged in the prosecution of the suit, among them Senators Carpenter and Vilas of Wisconsin, and Edmunds of Vermont. Similar suits against the cities of Waterloo and Jefferson were successfully defended by Col. Bird. He also assisted the district attorney in the prosecution of Henry and John Curran of Stevens Point for the murder of W. W. Haseltine, one of the noted criminal trials of the interior of the state. He was associated with Senator Spooner and C. E. Estabrook in the Wisconsin gerrymander cases, in which it was settled that courts have jurisdiction to pass upon the constitutionality of apportionment laws. The decision is considered of the greatest importance, as upon its recognition depends the existence of free popular government. The colonel made extended examination of the principles and law involved, and his argument was pronounced very able and conclusive of the question involved.

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He was attorney for N.S. and Walter S. Green in the suits brought against them for the maintenance of the Milford water power, and the defense was successful in every case, the right to maintain and use the dam being fully established by the court. Col. Bird was also attorney for the defendants in the Watertown, Jefferson and other important mill-dam litigations.

In 1863 Col. Bird removed to Jefferson, and continued in the practice of his profession there until December, 1886, when he returned to Madison, where he still resides. His law firm is now Geo W. & H.S. Bird, the latter being the colonel's youngest son.

On the 2nd of October, 1864, Colonel Bird was married at Aztalan, Wis., to Miss Maria S. Swain, whose mother taught the first school in Madison. Four children, all born in Jefferson, are the fruit of this marriage—Clair Brayton, Guy Swain, Hobart Stanley and Maria Louise.

In May, 1864, Col. Bird enlisted in Company D, Fortieth regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and was second lieutenant of the company. He was superintendent of schools of Jefferson county for four years from 1866; was private secretary to Gov. Taylor from 1874 to 1876; was chairman of the town of Jefferson and member of the county board for two years, and has been a 457 delegate to four Democratic national conventions.

When a student of the university, Col. Bird was active with Wm. F. Vilas and other leading students of the time in college and society matters, and he has many mementos of those early college days, among them the original draft of a poem written by the first graduate—Charles T. Wakely, and famous in college circles at the time; the original address of regrets to Chancellor Lathrop on his retiring from the institution, and copies of mock and other commencement schemes of the university's early days. When he was Gov. Taylor's private secretary, he kept a diary of what passed under his observation and within his hearing respecting public affairs. Conversations heard or participated in by him with public men in the executive office or in the other departments are entered at length, and various

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political and other schemes are quite fully recorded. Material for an interesting chapter of political and personal history might be found in this diary.

EIMON, Christian, in the wholesale commission business in Superior, was born in Dane county, Wis., May 28th, 1864. He is the son of Ole and Sarah Thomley Eimon, both of whom are natives of Norway, came to America in 1860 and were among the earliest settlers of Dane county, Wis. Mr. Eimon began his life in this country as a farmer; and, like many of his countrymen here was successful in his undertakings. In 1868 he removed to Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau county, which is his present residence.

Having received a common school education, young Eimon became a clerk in a general store at Osseo, Wis.; and after two year's service there, went to Helena, Griggs county, North Dakota, where he was engaged in farming until 1889, when he removed to Superior, Wis., and, with his brother Peter, engaged in the wholesale commission business, under the firm name of Eimon Brothers. In 1895 another

CHRISTIAN EIMON.

brother, Benjamin, was admitted as a partner, and they united in the organization of the Eimon Mercantile company, which is doing a large and prosperous business at 413 Banks avenue, West Superior.

In February, 1895, Chris. Eimon bought the "Superior Kitchen," and is also successfully conducting the restaurant business, serving something like a thousand meals every twenty-four hours.

In the spring of 1895, Mr. Eimon was elected a member for two years of the city council; and in the fall of 1896 he was elected on the Republican ticket county clerk of Douglas county for a term of two years. These elections are an emphatic endorsement of the ability, character and force of young man who at the date of these elections was not yet thirty-two years of age.

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Mr. Eimon is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Malta. He is also a member of the Lutheran church.

He was married to Lina Larson in 1892, and they have three children, namely: Sigwald, Obert and Melvin.

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JOHN QUINCY EMERY.

EMERY, John Quincy, state superintendent of public instruction and a resident of Albion, is a practical educator and one of the most successful who has ever been at the head of the department of public instruction. He is the son of John P. Emery, carpenter and farmer, and a descendant, in the ninth generation, of Anthony Emery, who, with his brother, came from England and landed in Boston, June 3rd, 1635. Mr. Emery's mother was Huldah Darling.

Prof. Emery was born in the town of Liberty, Licking county, Ohio, September 15th, 1843. He came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1846, the family settling on a farm in the town of Dunkirk, Dane county, removing thence to Rutland in the same county in 1852. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools of Wisconsin, after which he pursued a course of study in the Albion Academy and Normal Institute, graduating therefrom in 1866. He began his career as a Wisconsin educator, in 1863, by teaching a term of common school, and this was followed up for several terms, after which he became a teacher in Albion Academy. It was largely in consequence of the popularity gained as a teacher in this institution that, in 1867, he was, without organized opposition, elected county superintendent of schools for the East district of Dane county. This position he resigned in 1869 to accept the principalship of the Union graded school at Grand Rapids, Wis. In the fall of 1869, he was elected county superintendent of Wood county and re-elected in 1871. He held this position with the school principalship until July, 1873, when he resigned both to accept the principalship of the Fort Atkinson high school—a

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position which he held for sixteen years. Of his work in this school the Columbian History of Education in Wisconsin contains this just and deserved estimate:

“Here for sixteen years Professor Emery labored with an earnestness and devotion to the work which attracted the attention of educators throughout the state, and won for him the love and admiration of hundreds of pupils who were fortunate enough to come under his able and inspiring instruction. Few men, in the history of Wisconsin, have been so universally approved and commended by parents and citizens as was Professor Emery in Forth Atkinson. While engaged as principal of this school he became widely known throughout the state, by the interest he manifested in the State Teachers' association, the efficient work which he performed in the capacity of conductor of institutes, and in the diligent sympathy he has shown in aiding and encouraging the younger members of the teaching profession.”

In 1889 he accepted the presidency of the state normal school at River Falls, a position to which he had, without solicitation, been unanimously elected by the board of regents of normal schools. His administration of this school continued four years, during which time it experienced growth in attendance; the teaching force was enlarged; systematic physical training was introduced; appliances adapted to more thorough work in the sciences were obtained; a department 459 in drawing was organized; and improved library facilities were instituted.

In 1882 Beloit College conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M., “in recognition of the faithful, persistent, substantial qualities of his work in the great field of education.

He has been president of the Wisconsin Teachers' association; has, for many years, taken an active part in the proceedings of that organization, and has served on many of its important committees. He was for three years a member of the board of examiners for teachers' state certificates; and, under appointment of the board of regents of normal schools, has had large experience as conductor of teachers' institutes.

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He owns a farm in Dane county, over which he has always maintained general management, and where he finds relief from his arduous work.

He was elected state superintendent in 1894; was renominated by acclamation and re-elected in 1896, receiving 265,940 votes, the largest number of votes ever given to any candidate for a state office in Wisconsin. As state superintendent, he is ex-officio a member of the board of regents of normal schools and of the state university, of the state library commission and of the geological survey.

In August, 1862, he enlisted with Captain Miller in the Twentieth regiment of Wisconsin volunteers. Being under age, and having then his only brother in the Seventh regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, his father refused to sign his enlistment papers.

He has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. In religion, he is a Congregationalist.

Prof. Emery was married, in 1869, to Marie T. Lawton, and they have had two children, a daughter, Daisy Mabel Emery, who died at twenty months of age; and a son, Sydney Lawton Emery.

Prof. Emery is a natural instructor, and nearly all of his active life has been conscientiously devoted to school work. He is one of those men who grow with their work, because they are thoroughly interested in it, and are never afraid of any effort which will advance the cause of general education. A man of liberal culture, who thoroughly believes in the public school system, his administration of the office of superintendent of public instruction is among the best in the history of the department. And this is true because Prof. Emery is a man of earnestness and integrity, who holds his official duties to be above party advancement and personal honors.

THORSEN, John, well and favorably known in business circles in Milwaukee for many years, is a native of Stavanger, Norway, where he was born on the 20th of March, 1820.

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At the age of fourteen he shipped, as a cabin boy, on a sailing vessel bound from Bergen to Venice. From Venice he sailed to Cette, France, and from that port to Antwerp, where he shipped on board a Holland galleon for a round trip to Kronstadt, Russia. Returning to Antwerp, he shipped as a common sailor on the American vessel Plato, bound for Philadelphia, where he arrived in 1838. From Philadelphia he went as a ordinary seaman, on the merchantman George Washington, on a Voyage to Calcutta. On the return trip the vessel had a full cargo of Indian goods, and when two weeks from port, in the bay of Bengal, the vessel sprung a leak. All hands were put to work at the pumps and two feet of water was daily discharged for ninety consecutive days, the officers as well as the crew taking their turn in the desperate attempt to keep the vessel afloat. At length, when all were well nigh exhausted and incapable of further effort, the ship reached St. Thomas, in the West Indies, where she was repaired and whence she proceeded on her way to Philadelphia, where the owners of the vessel presented each sailor with one hundred and fifty dollars in recognition of their heroism in saving the ship and its cargo. While in St. Thomas young Thorsen had the misfortune

JOHN THORSEN.

to break his leg, but with true heroism stuck to the ship.

After this voyage he was employed for four years in sail-making and the ship-chandlery trade in Philadelphia. In 1842 Mr. Thorsen shipped as gunner aboard the United States revenue cutter, Nautilus, Captain Walter Green, commander. The Nautilus cruised along the Atlantic and gulf coasts, thence up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and through the Beaver canal to Cleveland, and from there by lake to Buffalo, where the young and adventurous sailor embarked for Chicago, arriving there in the autumn of 1843. The following year he came to Milwaukee, and entered into partnership with G. D. Norris in the business of ship-chandlery, which was successfully followed for some years.

In 1868 Mr. Thorsen entered into partnership with Charles Paggeot, a Canadian, in the manufacture of lumber at Manistee, Michigan. The business grew, under his management,

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until the annual product was fifteen million feet of lumber, and a handsome fortune was the result. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of salt. Both of these enterprises are conducted under the name of the Stronach Lumber and Salt company, of which Mr. Thorsen was president until a recent date, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Thorsen is a Mason, a member of the Milwaukee club, trustee of the Layton art gallery, and visitor to the Passavant hospital, now called the Milwaukee general hospital. In politics he is a Republican on national questions, but independent on local issues. He has had no ambition for official honors, and has taken little part in the machinery of politics.

He was married, in 1850, to Miss Sarah Kildahl, a native of Christiansend, Norway, daughter of a noted architect and prominent citizen of his native town. They have two sons and three daughters. In religious matters he is a liberal.

Several years ago, in company with his daughter, Mrs. John Johnston, he visited in old home, the first return to it since, as a cabin boy, he left it sixty years before. His wide and varied experiences make him a very intelligent and agreeable companion, and his genial, kindly ways have won him the confidence and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SMITH, Angus, who located in Milwaukee in 1854, and for forty years has been one of the leading figures in business circles, was born in Algonac, Michigan, on the 15th of December, 1822, the son of John K. Smith, a native of Vermont, and of Catherine McDonald, who came from Scotland. From the age of eight years to that of twelve, Angus Smith attended the public school three months each winter, and that was all the education he received. Considering his active and very successful career, one cannot help asking what he might not have accomplished had he enjoyed a larger measure of educational advantages in his youth. Certain it is that his success demonstrates the fact that all obstacles yield to him who wills to conquer. At the age of fourteen years young Smith went into a country store for a term of three years, at seventy-five dollars per year.

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So anxious was he for an education that, at the end of his three years' engagement, he agreed to continue his work for three years longer, provided his employer would send him to an academy for two years. This part of the stipulation, though agreed to by his employer, was never fulfilled. While in this occupation young Smith had his first experience in the lumber business, in which he has always been more or less interested, his employer sending him to Sandusky, Ohio, with a load of lumber to sell, and he proved equal to the discharge of his commission. Energetic and ready for anything, provided it was honest, he worked on a farm, did "chores," and carried the mail through a country district on horseback. That he was not ashamed of small things is shown by the fact that his first earnings were received for plowing corn at ten cents a day.

His father was a lawyer and practiced law in Pottsdam, N. Y., until the war of 1812, and that he was a worthy man is shown by the fact that he held the offices of justice of the peace, judge of the probate court, postmaster, and collector of customs at St. Clair, Michigan. He gave his son, on his leaving home, some excellent advice, if he could not give him much else. Among other things, he told him that there is no such word as "can't," and that has been Mr. Smith's motto ever since, and probably one of the secrets of his success.

Mr. Smith's first venture in business for himself was in the lumber trade, with headquarters subsequently at Sandusky. This business soon grew into large proportions, and later he combined with it that of grain and commission. But with his native energy and enterprise, he began to look for larger things, and a wider field for the development of schemes which were already forming in his mind; and his attention was attracted to Milwaukee as the most promising for what he already had in view. Removing to the city in 1854, he engaged in the handling of grain,

ANGUS SMITH.

looking for a favorable opportunity for realizing his great schemes, which seemed to have arrived in 1858; when, forming a partnership with Jesse Hoyt of New York, he built the first

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grain elevator erected in Milwaukee, which had a capacity of 500,000 bushels of wheat. People thought him wild, but he was not disturbed by their lack of faith in the city's future. The amount of grain then handled in the city annually was 2,500,000 bushels, and he clearly foresaw that this amount would rapidly increase with the growth of the agricultural interests of the country, and improved facilities for handling it. He saw that what was needed was the systematizing of the business and ample provision for handling all that might be brought in. He was not satisfied with one elevator of half a million capacity—he proposed to erect other elevators with an additional capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. People were sure then that he was losing his wits. He was not swerved from his purpose, however, by their taunts, and ere long he had erected two more elevators, one of 900,000 bushels capacity, and the other of 1,000,000 bushels. It was not many years before his sagacity was vindicated and his enterprise fully rewarded by the unparalleled growth of the business; the annual receipts of grain had reached the enormous amount of 33,000,000 bushels, and Milwaukee had risen to the position of the greatest primary wheat market in the world. Although he was the founder of this system of handling grain through great elevators at prominent ports or markets, there came a time when he saw that a new system was desirable, and he introduced that of putting grains of same quality together in bins and issuing receipts for same, so it could be shipped in large quantities. This system was in force before the large elevators were built.

Mr. Smith next engaged with all his energy in the projecting and building of railroads, and to his influence and personal efforts is due the construction of several lines of road, now important parts of the great systems known as the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Northwestern railways. Among these roads are the Milwaukee & Northern and the Winona & St. Peter, the last named traversing the great wheat belt of Minnesota.

For years past Mr. Smith has been interested in iron mining in Wisconsin and northern Michigan, and in the mining of the precious metals in the far western states, and these enterprises have been pushed with his well known energy, and into their management has gone much of his practical wisdom and the results of his long and varied experience in the

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directing of great and complicated schemes. It is safe to say that all these ventures have added something to the fortune which is the just and natural reward of the labors of his long and busy life.

Mr. Smith is and always has been a Republican, although his father was a Democrat. He has steadfastly refused to accept nominations for office though frequently urged by friends to permit the use of his name in that connection. The enterprises in which he has for so many years been engaged, absorbing all his time and attention, have rendered it impracticable for him to give thought to the details of official position; yet had he accepted office, there is little doubt that he would have made as great a success of it as he has of business affairs. He is not a member of any church, and claims to be an agnostic, or freethinker.

Mr. Smith was married, in 1846, to Maria C. Perk, who died in 1858. He was married a second time, in 1861, to Catherine E. Peck, and they have one son, Jesse Hoyt Smith.

YOUMANS, Clarion, Augustine, a lawyer, farmer and public man of Neillsville, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Kenosha, October 14th, 1847. He is the son of Jonas Hamilton Youmans, a cousin of the late Prof. E. L. Youmans, who established the Popular Science Monthly, and of Win. Jay Youmans, its present editor. The family prepared a history of the Youmans family, but it is not at hand, and its facts are not, therefore, available for this sketch. C. A. Youmans' father was born in Coeymans, Albany county, N. Y., June 17th, 1817, and is by occupation a carpenter and farmer. Mr. Youmans' mother, whose maiden name was Adeline Sill, was born in Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y. August 10th, 1821, and died in 1888. There is a genealogical history of the Sill family in the library of the State Historical society, at Madison. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Youmans removed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Kenosha, in 1847, thence, in 1852, to Arlington Columbia county, where they experienced the privations and hardships of pioneer settlers, but where they did their share in the development of the new country.

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C. A. Youmans' early education was such as the ordinary farmer's boy gets at the district school—which he attends in winters only after he has reached an age when his work is of value on the farm. After attendance at the district school he had the opportunity of supplementing his acquirements there by attendance at the village school of Poynette. Leaving 463 school he went to work in a general store in Poynette, and afterward was engaged in farming in Iowa for a year. At the end of that time he returned to Poynette and re-entered the store where he had formerly been employed, remaining there until 1872, when he went to Neillsville to accept a position in a store there, which he held until he entered the law school in 1875. Returning to Neillsville in 1876, he began the practice of law in partnership with M. C. Ring, which partnership continued until January, 1891. The practice of the firm of Ring & Youmans was a general law practice but during its continuance the firm became largely interested in other matters, mainly pine land and lumbering.

Mr. Youmans is a Republican, and has never voted any other ticket. He held the office of county judge in 1877, by appointment of the governor to fill a vacancy. He was elected district attorney of Clark county in 1881, and held that office for one term. In 1894 he was elected to the state senate from the Twenty-fifth district, composed of the counties of Clark and Eau Claire. In the session of 1895 he was a member of the judiciary and railroad committees and was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and in the session of 1897 he was on the following committees: Judiciary, manufacturers, roads and bridges, and chairman of the committee on town and county organizations. Mr. Youmans has owned and operated one of the largest farms in Clark county for the past ten years; and, as it is only two and a half miles from Neillsville, he lived thereon for seven years, and drove to his office daily. In 1892 he again made his home in Neillsville for the better education of his children. His interest in farming made him a very capable president of the Clark County Agricultural society, and that office he held from 1890 to 1893.

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He is a member of the Masonic lodge— is a Knight Templar, has held several offices in the Blue Lodge and was master of Neillsville Lodge in 1884. He is not a member of any

CLARION AUGUSTINE YOUMANS.

church, but attends the Unitarian, and is in hearty sympathy with Unitarian thought.

Mr. Youmans was married January 10th, 1877, to Miss Nettie French, eldest daughter of B. F. French, who at that time was one of the oldest residents of Clark county. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans have three children: Guy Clarion, Viola French and Adda Beth.

TAYLOR, George William, a resident of Marinette and member of the last two legislatures, was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, March 31st, 1855, the son of Rev. Jeremiah Taylor and Elizabeth, *nee* Pride. Rev. Jeremiah Taylor is the eastern secretary of the American Tract society, whose office is in Boston.

Elizabeth Pride was born on the Choctaw reservation in the state of Mississippi, where her father was stationed as the missionary sent to the Indians by the American and Foreign Christian union. Rev. Jeremiah Taylor is the son of Capt. Jeremiah Taylor and Betsey Shaw Alden, the latter being a lineal descendent of John Alden, of Mayflower fame.

Elizabeth 464

GEORGE WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Pride is the daughter of William Pride and the granddaughter of Reuben Pride of Norwich, Connecticut, who marched to the relief of Boston at the time of the Lexington alarm, in 1775. He served as an officer in the Continental army until retired by act of congress in 1782.

G. W. Taylor was educated in the common schools and the high schools of Middletown and Hartford, Conn. He was fitted to enter Yale College, but, preferring a business career, abandoned the idea of taking a college course, and engaged in the lumber business in Providence, R. I., in 1872. Four years thereafter he removed to Chicago, where he was in

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the same business for twelve years. In 1888 he came to Wisconsin, settling first in Oconto, and two years later taking up his residence in Marinette, where he now resides, and where he is engaged in dealing in lumber, logs, pine and mineral lands.

Mr. Taylor is a Republican in politics, and as such was elected to the assembly in 1895 and re-elected to that of 1897. During his first session he served on the committees on railroads and lumber and mining. In the second session he was chairman of the committee on military affairs and was again a member of the committee on railroads. He was an active and efficient legislator, and that he was an intelligent and useful one is attested by the records of the house.

He is Knight of Pythias, a Mason, a member of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is member of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago.

Mr. Taylor was married in March, 1882, to Ella Frances Case of Chicago, and they have had two children: George Irving, who died at the age of eight months, and John Case, eleven years old.

KIEWERT, Charles L., member of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Public Museum, and one of Milwaukee's enterprising and substantial business men, is a native of Berent, province of West Prussia, where he was born on November 24th, 1846. His father, William Kiewert, was a man of character and standing in his German home, having been mayor of Berent. His mother was Emilia Dombrowska before marriage. Both parents died while their son was a mere child, and he was reared by relatives, who had the good sense to give him a practical education, sending him to college at an early age. That he was a bright, self-reliant youth is shown by the fact that he soon put use what he had learned in school, by entering upon the business of tutor, when 12 years of age, to one who was only a few years younger than himself. For this first essay in the educational line he received twenty cents a week for two hours' instruction each day. When sixteen years of age young Kiewert was sent to relatives in Milwaukee, where he arrived in due time, and where he

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has ever since resided. Soon after his arrival in the city, he entered upon a course of study in a commercial college, and, when that was completed, began the study of law in the office of Ryan & McGregor, the former afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin. In 1864 he was drafted 465 into the Union army, for service against the rebellion, but being under age at the time, he was rejected. After having continued his legal studies until 1867, he was admitted to the bar; but he had hardly begun practice when he discovered that his tastes were really for a commercial career, and, very wisely, he at once abandoned the law, declining a law partnership with Mann & Cotzhausen, and became a traveling salesman. He was measurably successful in this, he had an ambition for something larger than this—the ambition to become the employer of salesmen, rather than being a salesman himself. In 1870, with a partner and a capital of \$1,200, he engaged in the business of manufacturing chemist. After four years, he purchased the interest of his partner and changed the establishment into one for the handling and sale of hops, and brewers' and bottlers' supplies, in which he has been remarkably successful, having one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country.

He is a man of culture, with a special leaning to music, of which he is a great lover. He has traveled extensively in Europe, has visited Morocco. Egypt. Palestine. China, Japan, has been around the world, and his observations during his travels have peculiarly fitted him for the position which he now holds of trustee of the Public Museum. He has devoted no little study to ethnology, and has collected in his travels many photographs of scenes and places not familiar to the ordinary traveler, and of great value to those who depend for a comprehensive knowledge of the world upon pictures and descriptions.

His legal studies, though not made useful in a professional way, have been of value in his business, and have contributed to his great success therein.

Mr. Kiewert always affiliated with the Democratic party until 1896, when he could not accept its platform, and so voted for the Republican candidate for president. He has never held any political office or position. Besides being a trustee of the Public Museum, as

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CHARLES L. KIEWERT.

already stated, he is a member of the Musical society, of which he has been secretary and acting president, and, in May, 1897, was elected president. He is also a member of the Deutscher and Country clubs, Merchant's association, Chamber of Commerce, and of the F. & A. M. Lodge. He is not a member of any church.

In 1869 he was married to Miss Amelia L. Geuder, and they have four children.

BAEZ, Rafael., who resides at 275 Hamilton street, Milwaukee, is the son of Jose de La Luz Baez, who came of a Mexican family of rare musical attainments. His mother was Josefina Zambrano, and he was born in May, 1863, in the city of Pueblo, Mexico. Owing to the death of his mother, he was placed in school when only five years old. At the age of nine years he took up the study of music, and from the first he exhibited remarkable genius, and rapidly developed an ability not only to read at sight, but to comprehend the most difficult composition. So marked was this that at the end of five years he was able to

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RAFAEL BAEZ.

transpose with great facility. About fourteen he entered the College of Arts and Industries, making creditable progress and winning first prizes in arithmetic and composition, the last three years successively. In the meantime he studied the violin, and soon after, moving to the City of Mexico, he was given a place in the orchestra of the Grand National theater of that city.

In the spring of 1884 Mr. Baez accepted the position of chorus of the C. D. Hess Opera company, then making a tour of the principal cities of Mexico. At the close of the season he accompanied Mr. Hess to the United States. Settling in Milwaukee, he accepted the place of organist and musical director of one of the large city churches, continuing in this

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dual position for six years, with such success that his resignation was a cause of regret to both choir and congregation.

For the past two years Mr. Baez has devoted his attention to the study of the piano with remarkable results.

Mr. Baez has written a number of compositions, some of which are yet unpublished. As an instructor he has achieved success, and by his courtesy as a gentleman as well as by his artistic taste and skill, he has built for himself an enviable place among the musical fraternity of his adopted home.

His first dollar was earned in scoring a march for a military band in his native city. He is a member of the Musicians' society of Milwaukee, but is not given to society or club life. He was married on the 23rd of May, 188, to Miss Maria Schön, and they have had three children—Rafael Peter Ignatius, Francis Henry and William John Baez, the latter recently deceased.

BACH, George, a prominent musician of Milwaukee, and publisher of "The Souvenir," a journal devoted to music and musical literature, is the son of George Bach of Niederhone, province of Hesse Cassel, Germany, and of Catherine Bach, *nee* Wollenhaupt, also of Hesse Cassel, and was born in that city on the 29th of May, 1843. He attended the local parochial school until his twelfth year, when with his mother, brothers and sisters, he came to Wisconsin, locating in Fredonia, Ozaukee county. In 1857 he moved into Milwaukee and took up the study of music with his brother, Christoph, who had preceded him to the city. Pursuing his studies with zeal and energy he became an expert performer on a number of instruments, among them the violin, viola and French horn. He also attended the German-English Academy, the Seventh ward school and the Spencerian Business College. After leaving school he became a member of his brother's orchestra and later assistant director. In 1864 he went with his brother to Chicago, where the latter took the position of director of the orchestra in McVicker's theater, and in which George was one of the musicians.

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There the brothers remained one year and then returned to Milwaukee, where Chris. Bach started the popular West Side Turn Hall concerts, in which George was one of the leading performers. He had charge of his brother's business during the latter's absence in Germany in 1874, both as director and manager. He also played in the German theater, the orchestras at the Exposition in Milwaukee, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., and at the National United States Saengerbund in New Orleans. For a few years he was director of the orchestras of the Grand Opera House, Academy of Music and the North Side Turn Hall. He was teacher in music of several persons of prominence in the city; had charge of his brother's orchestra as conductor upon the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the state capitol of Michigan. At this time he was engaged by the Knights Templar of Ionia, Michigan, to give a concert in that place, which proved a great success. As manager he made contracts for various concerts and Saengerfests and other important engagements, and these gave him no little prominence among the lovers of music as a conductor.

Mr. Bach has also been prominent in other ways. He was grand commander of the American Legion of Honor of Wisconsin; president of the Milwaukee Musicians' society for about ten years; one of the founders of the National League of Musicians of the United States, and is a member of a large number of societies and clubs. He also had charge of and directed the music under contract from the state board on Wisconsin day at the Columbia World's Fair, 1893.

He has also been, for twenty-five years, manager and publisher of the weekly official programme of Bach's orchestra, and, also, the manager and publisher of "The Souvenir," a monthly musical journal devoted to musical literature and the drama—an interesting and creditable publication. He is interested in the Hilgen Manufacturing company (sash, doors and blinds), and in the Cedarburg Woolen mill, and is a member in both boards of directors, thus combining in his active, busy life, the useful and the ornamental.

Mr. Bach was married on the 14th of June, 1870, to Miss Helen Hilgen, a daughter of the late Hon. Frederick Hilgen, from Cedarburg,

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GEORGE BACH.

Wis., and they have two sons. Oscar and George, and three daughters, Clara, now Mrs. Ed. Wordell, Louise and Frieda Bach.

Mr. Bach is still active and carries on his professional business both alone and in connection with his brother, Chris., and takes a great interest in all things promotive of the interest of the city.

DICK, James Jefferson, judge of the Thirteenth judicial circuit, and resident of Beaver Dam, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 8th, 1836. The founder of the family was James J. Dick. a native of Scotland, who came to this country, at the age of eighteen years, settling in Vermont, where he was married and where James Dick, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. Having learned a trade, he settled in western New York, where he married Miss Mahala Rogers, a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent.

James J. Dick received his primary education in the common schools of Westfield, N. Y., and this was followed by a full course in 468

JAMES JEFFERSON DICK.

the Westfield Academy. In 1856 he came with his parents to Westfield, Marquette county, Wis., and was successfully engaged in teaching for four years from 1856, spending his leisure time in reading law, gaining such a knowledge thereof that he was able to complete the course in the law school of Albany within one year, graduating in June, 1861. In August following he came to Beaver Dam, where he has ever since resided, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. As a lawyer he was faithful to his clients, skillful in the management of cases, and his practice extended to almost every branch of the profession. For three years from January, 1861, he was the law partner of H. W. Lander; and after that

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practiced alone. In 1896 he was elected judge of the Thirteenth judicial circuit, the duties of which honorable and responsible office he has so far ably and faithfully discharged.

Politically, Judge Dick is a Democrat, but he has not aspired to or held any political office. The office of judge is the only official position which he has ever held, except that he has been twenty-two years superintendent of schools of the city of Beaver Dam. Judge Dick is a member of the Masonic order, and of that of the Odd Fellows, and an attendant of the Episcopal church.

August 5th, 1862, he was married to Helen M. Drown of Beaver Dam, but they have no children.

Judge Dick's repeated re-election to the office of superintendent of public schools of his home city, regardless of politics, is abundant evidence of his ability and fidelity in the discharge of official duties, and of his popularity among his fellow citizens.

EHLMAN, William Augustus, superintendent of music in the public schools of Milwaukee, was born in the city of New York in 1841. His father, Jacob Ehlman, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1800, and his mother, Anna Margaretha Ehlman, *nee* Kugelmann, was a native of Baden, German, where she was born in 1805. They immigrated to this country many years ago, stopping for some time in the city of New York, but, in 1847, removing to Milwaukee, which continued to be their home during the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Ehlman received his education in the public and private schools of Milwaukee, and early showed a taste for music, which he cultivated assiduously, and in which he soon gained very unusual proficiency both as a performer on instruments and as a master in voice culture. When but seventeen years of age, he was appointed first assistant teacher in the Sixth district school, and, in addition, was given charge of the daily singing exercises, which he conducted to the general satisfaction of principal and pupils. Some years after, he became principal of St. Mary's parochial school, and at the same time was appointed organist of St. Mary's church. In 1862 he was a director of one of the

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largest singing societies which up to that time had been formed in Milwaukee. In 1870 he accepted the position of organist in St. Gall's church; and, a year later, he organized the Milwaukee 469 College of Music on Grand avenue, which he conducted successfully for some years. In 1880 he received the appointment of superintendent of music in the Milwaukee public schools, and he has held the position ever since. His long continuance in this office may properly be regarded as an evidence of his ability as a leader and instructor not only, but also as a testimony to the faithfulness with which he has discharged the varied duties of his position.

Since the opening of the new Gesu church, on Grand avenue, in 1894, Mr. Ehlman has held the position of organist there, and his handling of that grand instrument has come to be a leading feature of the fine and impressive music which characterizes the services of that church. As a director of orchestra or chorus, he has ever maintained an enviable reputation, conducting with a repose and confidence of manner that never fails to put musicians and singers at their ease, and draw from them their best efforts. At the Northwestern Saengerfest, held in 1879. Mr. Ehlman was chosen by Capellmeister Christopher Bach to lead the grand male chorus of fifteen hundred voices. He performed his task in such manner as to win great praise from that veteran conductor.

Perhaps Mr. Ehlman's greatest success has been obtained with children, over whom he exercises a rare control. As an instance, the Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, held in Milwaukee in 1885, may be cited. On that occasion, the children's chorus of two thousand voices contributed greatly to the success of the festival. As a teacher, Mr. Ehlman is patient and thorough. A number of his pupils have become prominent as singers, musicians or teachers of vocal or instrumental music.

Courteous in his bearing toward all with whom he comes in contact, genial in all social relations, he has won friends among the teachers and pupils, and contributed much toward fixing in the public estimation the value and importance of music as an element in our educational

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS EHLMAN.

system. His compositions and arrangements of vocal, instrumental and orchestral music are numerous and highly valued by those who are most familiar with their scope and character.

On the 21st of August, 1866, Mr. Ehlman was united in marriage to Miss Fannie A. Graham, and they have six children—Nettie, Ernest, Frank, Albert, Viola and Walter.

OSTRANDER, Frank, a resident of Superior, engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, is the son of Dempster Ostrander of Chicago, an insurance lawyer, who occupies the position of general adjuster for the Phoenix Insurance company, and who is the author of two law books, one entitled "Ostrander on Insurance," which is the standard work on the law of fire insurance in this country. Dempster Ostrander came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was two years old, and was educated in the state university. His father was a farmer near Waterloo, Wis., and his paternal grandfather was a native of Holland and a typical Dutch gentleman.

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FRANK OSTRANDER.

Fran Ostrander's mother, Sarah Etta, *nee* Manville, was born in Aztalan, Wis., and her parents came from England, but died when he was a child. Frank was born at Jefferson, Wis., December 20th, 1861, where he received his primary education in the common school. When he was eleven years old the family moved to Milwaukee, and Frank went through the graded schools and also the city high school. Having completed his school course, he secured the position of messenger in the First National bank of Milwaukee. At the end of a year he took a course in a business college, and after that studied law in the office of Judge Noyes. In 1882 he went to Montana, where he was engaged in driving cattle for a year. Returning to Wisconsin, he spent one winter in a logging camp in the northern part of the state. Again making his home in Milwaukee, he settled down

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to steady work in the office of Benjamin M. Weil, in the fire insurance business. After a year's experience in this work, he received the appointment of special agent for the Insurance Company of North America, having in charge the state of Wisconsin, under J. H. Warner. Receiving a more favorable offer, in 1886, from the Phoenix Insurance company, he became special agent for it. In the regular course of his business, he visited Superior, and was so pleased with its business prospects that he concluded to settle there; and, resigning his special agency, he became local agent for the Phoenix. West Superior then had only about five hundred inhabitants. In 1887, in company with C. H. Sunderland, he established a real estate, loan and insurance business, under the firm name of Sunderland & Ostrander, which they have steadily conducted since. He has also been interested in many local enterprises, and has been thoroughly identified with its wonderful growth and progress. He has been a director in the Northern Trust company, capital \$500,000, since its organization; is a heavy stockholder in the First National bank; a director in the Northwestern National bank since its organization in 1889, when it was a state bank, and is now its active president.

He says that the only war he was ever in was the one between Superior and La Crosse over the location of the new normal school, and in this he was one of the generals of the former city, which won in the struggle. Gov. Upham, recognizing his gallant conduct on the field, appointed him a great regent of normal schools, and this office he still holds.

Mr. Ostrander is and always has been a Republican, but has never held a salaried office, and is not in pursuit of one. He is a member of three Superior clubs: The Rod & Gun club, the Boat club and the Commercial club, but is not a member of any secret society. He has contributed to the establishment of nearly every church in Superior, but does not belong to any of them. His creed is brief, and is: "I believe in God and the Golden Rule."

In 1885 Mr. Ostrander was married to Miss Eliza Wilder White of Fort Atkinson, and they have had two children—a son, Sidney F. Ostrander, and a daughter—Sarah—who died when a year old.

RYAN, Timothy E., postmaster of Waukesha, and a prominent member of the bar of that city, is the son of Jeremiah and Johanna Cronin Ryan, who were born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this country in 1849, settling first in Troy, N. Y., and afterward removing to the town of Greenwich, Washington county, in the same state, where Mr. Ryan, Sr., was engaged as foreman for R. W. Loeber in an extensive lime business for nearly a quarter of a century. In the year 1872, he came to Waukesha county, and located on what was known as the Dorothy farm in the town of Pewaukee, where he died in December, 1887. His widow is still living on the homestead.

T. E. Ryan was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., in 1859. He attended the public schools in Washington county, N. Y., the Greenwich Academy, in the same state, and, coming to Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1872, he also attended the Pewaukee high school. After that he taught country schools for six winters, and attended a business college in Milwaukee for one year. He then began the study of law in the office of Van Dyke & Van Dyke in Milwaukee, and continued there for a year, when he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, where, after two years and a half, he graduated in the class of 1885. After graduation, he formed a partnership with Judge P. H. Carney of Waukesha, which continued until 1889, when it was dissolved, and he entered into another with E. Merton of Burlington, under the firm name of Ryan & Merton, with office in Waukesha, and this partnership still continues. Mr. Ryan has been engaged in many important cases since the formation of this last named partnership, the most important, perhaps, being the Waukesha pipe line suits.

Mr. Ryan was appointed postmaster of Waukesha by President Cleveland, January 10th, 1895, and this position he now holds.

In politics Mr. Ryan has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and he was the

TIMOTHY E. RYAN.

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nominee of that party in 1888 for attorney-general for the state. He has in many ways been prominent and useful in councils and campaign of his party.

He is member of the Catholic church, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Mr. Ryan was married on the 5th of October, 1887, to Mary E. Bannon of Waukesha, and they have three children living—Margaret, Frances and Agnes Josephine.

NEVILLE, Arthur Camtraye, junior member of the legal firm of John C. & A. C. Neville of Green Bay, and son of the senior member, John Charles Neville, was born in Pottsville, Pa., October 15th, 1850. His father, who retired from the active practice of his profession about two years ago, was district attorney of Brown county for ten years, and member of the legislature in 1860 and 1861, and mayor of the city of Green Bay for one term. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, July 27th, 1815, and emigrated to America when nineteen years of age. His 472

ARTHUR CAMTRAYE NEVILLE.

wife, the mother of A. C. Neville, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., of English ancestry.

A. C. Neville came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1856, when six years of age, settling at Green Bay, where he attended the common schools until he was fourteen years old. Leaving school at that time, he began work as errand boy, and afterward was assistant shipper for Dousman & Elmore, in whose employ he remained for some four years. Then going to Chicago, he was assistant book-keeper for Carter & Jones, lumber dealers, for a year, and for the same time was with Sprague, Warner & Co. in the same capacity. Returning to Green Bay in 1871, he entered the law office of Neville & Tracy, where he studied law for three years, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he became a member of the firm, the firm name being Neville, Tracy & Neville. A year later Mr. Tracy retired and the business was continued by the other members, the firm name being changed to John C. & A. C. Neville, and has so remained to the present time. Mr. Neville

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has been engaged in most of the important litigation in Brown county—was attorney for the defendants in the long litigation relating to the vacant strip, and, also, for the De Pere company in its contest relating to the use of the water power at De Pere and the duty of the De Pere company to keep the dam in repair, in all of which he was successful. He has been attorney of the water works company ever since its organization, and was principal counsel for it in the Britton case, which established the doctrine in this state that water companies are not liable to private persons for failure to supply fire hydrants with water during a fire.

Mr. Neville has always been a Democrat, and taken an active part in politics, but has never sought or held any office except that of mayor of the city of Green Bay for two terms. It was during his administration that the policy of the city government was changed from that of rather passive resistance, to an active participation in all schemes for the development of the city's industries.

Mr. Neville is an Episcopalian, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Masonic lodge, vice-commodore of the Green Bay Yacht club and second vice-president of the Lake Michigan Yachting association, and takes a very active interest in all of them. He was secretary of the Business Men's association for a number of years, and also its attorney, and this latter office he still holds. He has taken an active part in all its schemes for the improvement and embellishment of the city. It was through his efforts, assisted by E. L. Kendall, that water works were secured for the city, and he has been a member of almost all committees which have secured the location of manufactories in the city.

In April, 1874, Mr. Neville was married to Miss Hattie Reynolds, daughter of Warden Reynolds, for many years principal of the high school of Green Bay. She lived but a short time thereafter, dying December 4th, 1874. Mr. Neville married for a second wife, Mrs. Ella Haes Peak, May 9th, 1881, at Richfield Spa, N. Y. He has no children of his own, but has a step-daughter, Marion Peak.

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OLESON, Ole. —The opportunities offered under free institutions for the development of character and abilities have had their fullest illustration in the United States, and one cannot call the roll of those who have risen from obscurity to places of responsibility in any community without finding that they constitute the large majority of those in such positions. Another instance of this kind, among the many that this volume contains, is found in the biographical sketch of Captain Ole Oleson of Oshkosh. His parents were natives of Norway, from which country have come many of the most worthy, useful and substantial citizens of the commonwealth, and there Ole Oleson was born on the 30th of December, 1839. The family immigrated to this country in 1843, settling on a farm in Racine county, Wisconsin, where they remained for ten years. The boy received a common school education, and early learned all kinds of farm work. In 1853 the family moved to Winnebago county, and there he led the same kind of life until 1859, when he went to Oshkosh, where the inclination of a Norseman for navigation led him to engage in steamboating, in which he continued until 1861, when, upon the call of the government for troops for the suppression of the rebellion, he enlisted in the Second regiment of Wisconsin infantry. He remained with this regiment until February, 1862, when he was transferred to a river gunboat at Cairo, Illinois. In this branch of the service he was conspicuous for his faithful performance of duty, and for his bravery in action. He took part in all the battles on the Mississippi until all fortifications were destroyed and the river opened to its mouth.

At the close of service for the government he returned to Oshkosh and resumed his former occupation of steamboating, in which he was very successful. The esteem in which he was held by the prominent men in the city was shown by the fact that President Harrison, through their recommendation, appointed him postmaster of Oshkosh, which position he held

OLE OLESON.

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to the great satisfaction of those having business with the office, and to the approval of the department.

Mr. Oleson has always been an active Republican, and one who thoroughly believes in the principles and policy of the party.

He was married February 22nd, 1871, to Miss Mary Petford of Butte des Morts, and they have one daughter, Miss Erna A. Oleson. His domestic life is a happy one—all the more so for the memory of the hardships through which he has passed for the honor and glory of this, his adopted country.

PERRIN, Solon Louis, a resident of Superior, and a member of the Douglas county bar, was born in Kinnickinnic, St. Croix county. Wis., March 17, 1859. His father, William L. Perrin, a farmer in moderate financial circumstances, is of French descent, his ancestors being traceable to the early French settlements in lower Canada, thence to Vermont and later to northern New York. S. L. Perrin's mother was Julia Frances Loring, whose ancestors were early settlers in Maine. Mr. 474

SOLON LOUIS PERRIN.

Perrin's father came to Wisconsin in 1851, and his mother in 1854, and they were married in 1858.

Solon attended the district school near his home, was, after that, a student, for three months, in a private school at River Falls, Wis., and then for a year at the high school in Hudson, Wis. March 5th, 1877, he entered the office of Baker & Spooner in Hudson as a student of law, and was there until September, 1880, excepting the winters of 1878-9 and 1879-80, which were spent in the Wisconsin assembly as assistant chief clerk. In September, 1880, he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and graduated therefrom in the following June. August 1st, 1881, Mr. Perrin entered the office of John C. Spooner, general solicitor of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co., at St. Paul, and was attorney for that company until September 1st, 1895, when he

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resigned the position and removed to Superior, where he formed a law partnership with Carl C. Pope, under the style of Pope & Perrin, which still continues. While attorney for the Omaha company, a period of fourteen years, he had personal charge of the office; and during the last eleven years he had the conducting of all litigated business. Probably the most important of which he had the management grew out of the inter-state commerce legislation and cases arising thereunder before the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Perrin is a Republican in principle and affiliation, and cast his first vote for James A. Garfield for president. He has never held a political office, but has been a member of various county, city and campaign committees, and has been an earnest and effective worker for the promotion of the principles and measures of his party.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity (Knight Templar).

In 1888 Mr. Perrin was married to Elizabeth G. Stephens, and they have two children, Florence Elizabeth and James Louis.

Mr. Perrin had an admirable professional training under the tutorship of that able lawyer, Senator Spooner, and in the years which he spent as a practitioner in his office; and the benefits of this training and experience are visible in the success which has marked his professional career thus far.

WAHL, George Henry, junior member of the law firm of Miller, Noyes, Miller & Wahl of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee on the 6th of November, 1861. His father, Jacob Wahl, was a native of Germany, and was a theological student in the University of Giesen when the revolution of 1848 broke out. Sympathizing with that movement in favor of free institutions, he entered into it with all the zeal of a student, and upon its disastrous termination, fled from his native land and came to America, arriving in New York City, July 4th, 1849. Coming to Milwaukee, in 1858, he engaged in teaching, and in 1863 assumed charge of the Sixth district school, of which he remained principal until his death in 1899. He was an earnest advocate of the free public school system and was one of its faithful

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and 475 efficient workers. Barbara J. Wahl, *nee* Roeckel, George Henry's mother, was the daughter of the head of the von Roeckel family of Bavaria, who came to America in 1842 because the political and industries conditions of Bavaria were obnoxious to him. The Wahl family was Protestant and contained many clergymen, professors and public officials of Hesse, Germany. The Roeckel family was prominent in support of the Catholic church in Bavaria, some members of the family being high dignitaries of that organization.

George H. Wahl was educated in the public schools, the high school and the Milwaukee normal school, from all of which he graduated. After leaving school he taught in the Milwaukee public schools from 1800 to 1883, when he resigned as teacher, and entered the law department of the state university, from which he graduated in 1885, with the degree of LL. B., and was then admitted to the bar. Previous to his graduation from the law department he entered the law office of John M. Olin of Madison, remaining there until December, 1885. From January, 1886, until December, 1889, he was junior member of the law firm of Wallber & Wahl. He was then in practice alone for a year. During the years 1891 and 1892 he was assistant district attorney for Milwaukee county and members of the firm of Walker, Brown & Wahl. During the year 1893 he again practiced alone and then became one of the firm of Miller, Noyes, Miller, & Wahl, of which he is still member.

Politically, Mr. Wahl is a Democrat, but he qualifies the declaration by putting the word "gold" before the party name. The only office he has ever held is that of assistant district attorney. He is a member of the Milwaukee club, and was also formerly president of the Calumet club, of which he was one of the organizers. He has been vice-president and secretary of the Milwaukee Musical society, and is still a member of that organization.

Mr. Wahl was married June 1st, 1891, to

GEORGE HENRY WAHL.

Natalie Rice, and three children have been born to them, namely: Frederick, John Jacob, Jr., and Lydia Margareth.

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ESCH, Samuel Henry, a physician of Neillsville, distinguished for his professional accomplishments and for his personal bearing, is a son of Henry Esch, a farmer and grower of small fruits, who was born in Germany, but came to this country when fourteen years of age, and lived for a time on a farm near Milwaukee. After securing a good education he took up the study of theology, and became a minister in the German Evangelical association. Having followed the clerical profession for some years, he retired from it on account of ill-health and made his home in Sparta, where he carried on a general store for more than twenty years. Disposing of this business, he engaged in farming, devoting his attention of late years more especially to berry-growing. Dr. Esch's mother, Matilda Elizabeth Menn, was born in St. Louis, where her girlhood was spent. She then came to Wisconsin, with her parents, who settled on a 476

SAMUEL HENRY ESCH.

farm near Norwalk, Monroe county, where they have since lived. There she met and married Henry Esch. She also is of German descent, and a woman of fine character.

Dr. Esch was born near Norwalk, Wis., January 27th, 1859. He received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and afterward attended the schools of Sparta, including the high school. He then took a course in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated in the class of 1885, and in the fall of the same year located at Neillsville, Wis., where he has been in practice ever since. He has for partner Dr. T. F. Conroy, the firm name being Esch & Conroy. Dr. Esch is the local surgeon of the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., and he is also United States pension examiner and surgeon.

In political affairs he is a Republican, holding to the leading principles of that party because he believes that they furnish the best basis of free institutions and not because he is looking after political preferment. He was elected mayor of Neillsville in 1895, against sharp opposition, and in the spring of 1897 was re-elected without any

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opposition whatever, a very emphatic testimonial to the efficiency and excellence of his administration.

Dr. Esch is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the Masonic fraternity, the Foresters and the Maccabees. As to religion, he is a member of the Congregational church.

He was married July 20th, 1886, to Louise Baldwin of Sparta, and they have two children: Margareta, born March 12th, 1889, and Doris, born November 21st, 1892.

Dr. Esch is a diligent student of his profession, keeps thoroughly informed in its current literature and the discoveries and improvements therein, and has the entire confidence of the community where his labors are performed.

NEHRLING, Henry , custodian of the Milwaukee public museum, is the son of Carl Nehrling, who is a native of Germany, having been born near Erfurt, on the 19th of January, 1832. Mrs. Nehrling, the mother of our subject, was Elizabeth Ruge, who was born near Weimar, Germany, on the 24th of October, 1829, and died near Waldo, Wisconsin, on the 28th of October, 1895. They came to this country with the grandparents of Henry Nehrling on his father's side, in 1852. They were members of the Lutheran congregation of Pastor J. A. A. Grabau in Erfurt. When the union between the Lutheran and Reformed churches was declared and enforced by King William III. of Prussia, almost the whole congregation immigrated to this country in 1839; and Henry Nehrling's grandparents and parents followed later. They first came to Buffalo via Quebec, and their old pastor met them and directed them to Wisconsin. They settled in the primeval forest in the town of Herman, near Howard's Grove in Sheboygan county, where the grandfather died July 7, 1864. In this wild, but beautiful region, Henry Nehrling was born, May 9th, 1853. He was taught to read and write by his mother and grandfather, and was then 477 sent to the Lutheran parochial school near Howard's Grove. He had to walk over three miles to this school through the forest, which was very beautiful and scarcely touched by

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the settler's axe. This long walk the young boy found rather a severe experience in winter, but in the spring, summer and autumn it was very delightful. He soon found where the finest berries, plums and mandrakes grew, where the patches of wintergreen and moss were to be seen, where the passenger pigeons were roosting and nesting, where was the favorite drumming ground of the ruffed grouse, and where the many beautiful song birds could best be heard. Such an experience could not fail to make a deep impression upon a boy alive to the beauties of nature, and Henry Nehrling came to manhood with a passionate love for the beauties of the forest and field. There was a small lake on his father's farm, which was almost entirely surrounded by densely wooded hills, where were many of the most beautiful trees of our northern forest, such as hard maple, oak, elm, birch, white pine, lindens, and among them a dense undergrowth of many kinds of shrubs. Springs from picturesque nooks burst from these wooded hills, and their pure and refreshing waters in sparkling streams made their way to this forest-embowered lake. Bird life was exceedingly abundant in those early days, and the boy spent many hours in these beautiful haunts, and here he acquired, and here was fostered that love of birds which, in later life, has made him such an entertaining writer on the beautiful denizens of the forest. The water-fowls were numerous in and about the lake, and these he studied with a zest which has borne rich fruit in the years since. It would be well if there were more such boys as Henry Nehrling, who always protected the birds and their nests, instead of warring upon them as do most of the boys of the present day. He says that he love and admired the birds—their beauty and their ingenuity in the building of their nests were themes of while he never tired. He longer for their

HENRY NEHRLING.

return in the spring, and saw them depart with sorrow in the autumn. Their art and their songs, he says, inspired him with higher emotions, and thus these creatures of the forest enforced the lessons of mother and teacher, and opened to him a source of enjoyment and culture to which it were well if a much larger number of youths were introduced.

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In 1866 the farm in the town of Herman, where this boy had seen so much of nature's beauty, was sold, and another in the town of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, was purchased. The boy attended the Lutheran parochial school in the village of Plymouth for three years, when, in 1869, he entered the teachers' seminary in Addison, Du Page county, Illinois, which he attended for four years, and then became a teacher in a Lutheran school in Harlem, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. In this position he remained until the fall of 1876, when he obtained a similar position in Chicago. All the leisure time he could get from the exhaustive work of teaching, he spent in the study of natural history, especially ornithology. He did not only study books on the subject, but made frequent observations in prairie and forest. These studies resulted in a series of articles on native birds, which were sent to the late George Koeppen, editor of the *Germania* of Milwaukee, who not only accepted them for his paper, but wrote to the author an appreciative letter, advising him to continue his studies and the articles. In addition to this, Mr. Brumder, proprietor of the *Germania*, ordered for Mr. Nehrling a number of expensive books on American birds, and books of travel in the southern states where the birds were described with more or less of detail. These he read with great delight; and, as a result, he determined to study the southern forests and prairies and their denizens from his own observations. Accordingly, on the 28th of February, 1879, he left Chicago for Texas. Leaving mid-winter weather he found on his arrival in the southwest the mild air of spring, vocal with the songs of birds, and the landscape flecked with their brilliant colors. Enchanted with so much of the beauty of the natural world he determined to remain in Texas until he had become thoroughly familiar with its natural history, especially that feature of it which he had made a specialty. He took a position in a private school, as a means of livelihood, and devoted what leisure he could command to the study of his favorite subjects. He read his books, and then wandered through forest and over prairie for many miles, studying from nature its bird and plant life, writing articles for a number of papers and for scientific periodicals, giving the entertaining results of his researches.

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Just before leaving Texas in 1882, Mr. Nehrling decided to write a popular book on "Our Native Birds of Song and Beauty," especially adapted to the wants of the general reader, and this work he subsequently wrote to fill a gap in the literature on this subject, devoting to the preparation of its pages the rich fund of information on the subject which he had gained from his own observation and books. The work has been most favorably received by ornithologists, and is pronounced in matter and form incomparably the best of its kind yet published. Later Mr. Nehrling returned to the south to continue his study of birds, and in 1882 went to the Ozark region in Missouri, continuing his studies there for almost five years, during which time he visited all of the gulf states, where he found many beautiful forms of the life he was studying.

Returning to Milwaukee in 1887, he was appointed deputy collector of the port by Col. Krez, and continued in the position by Col. Watrous. This position Mr. Nehrling resigned in 1890, to accept that of custodian and secretary of the public museum of Milwaukee, for which he had been recommended by some of the most eminent naturalists, ornithologists and scientific men of the country, such as Dr. Elliott Coues. Prof. Ridgway of the Smithsonian institution, Dr. C. H. Merriam of the United States Agricultural department, and Dr. D. S. Jordan, president of the Stanford University of California. Mr. Nehrling is now serving his first full term of five years as custodian, to which he was elected in May, 1893, his first election being for the unexpired term of Wm. M. Wheeler, who resigned.

Mr. Nehrling's book was first issued in parts, the first of which appeared in May, 1889, and was printed in both German and English, and the whole work was completed at Christmas, 1896. It cost him eighteen years of study and observation, and is a monument of what a man may accomplish whose heart is in his work.

Mr. Nehrling has been made a member of several American and European scientific societies, that relate of his specialties, and he has a standing among scientific men that very few attain.

He was married on the 20th of July, 1874, to Miss Sophia Schoff of Oak Park, Illinois. A devoted student of nature, he is the right man in the right place, and the public museum in the new and elegant building now in process of construction will, under Mr. Nehrling, be one of the most attractive places to visit in Milwaukee.

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GLENNON, Edward D., editor and publisher of The Stevens Point Gazette, is a native of Stevens Point, Wis., and was born on the 3rd of September, 1857. His father, James Glennon, now retired from business and living in Stevens Point in comfortable circumstances, was for many years a lumberman and "riverman." He is a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, but came to this country when a boy. Mr. Glennon's mother, whose maiden name was Julia Fleming, was also a native of Ireland, County Tipperary. She also came to this country in childhood, with her mother. Both James and Julia Fleming Glennon spent their youth in Beloit, and there they were married, removing thence to Stevens Point in 1856, where the latter died in 1885.

E. D. Glennon received his education in the public schools of Stevens Point, and in his fourteenth year became an apprentice to the trade of printer in the office of The Stevens Point Point, now the Journal, where he remained as apprentice and printer for six years. In July, 1878, he struck out for himself by starting The Portage County Gazette. At first Mr. Glennon had for partners W. C. Krembs and H. W. Lee, the former retiring at the end of a year. After a year and a half Mr. Lee also retired, and Glennon & Cooper were proprietors from 1880 to 1883. Since that time Mr. Glennon has been sole owner, editor and publisher. The paper, now the Gazette, is firmly established, having a large circulation and wielding a potent influence among its many readers. The paper and the proprietor are Democratic, and, in the last presidential campaign, supported Bryan and the principles advocated by him.

Mr. Glennon has been a member of the Stevens Point board of education for eleven years and a director of the fair for two years. He is a member of C. K. of W., C. O. F. and A. O.

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H., also of the Eintrachts Verein for nearly fifteen years. He is a member of St. Stephen's Catholic church.

Mr. Glennon was married March 31st, 1880,

EDWARD D. GLENNON.

to Anna M. Krembs, a daughter of the late Charles Krembs. Of this marriage there are six children living, the oldest being sixteen years of age. Their names are, Margaret J., Edward C. J., Carl J., George L., Katherine Josephine Normal and Grace Gertrude. Margaret will graduate from the high school in the class of 1898. Katherine was given the additional name of Normal in honor of the state normal school being located in Stevens Point on the day of her birth.

CHITTENDEN, Charles Curtis, D. D. S., a resident of Madison, is the son of Nelson Chittenden, who was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, and who was a direct descendent of William Chittenden, who came from England and settled in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639. About 1830 Nelson Chittenden moved to western New York, studied dentistry in Rochester, and settled in Nunda, Livingston county, to practice his profession. There he married in 1834, Sophie Barton Fuller, daughter of Joshua Fuller, and there Charles was born May 10th, 1842, the only son among 480

CHARLES CURTIS CHITTENDEN.

seven children. In June, 1858, the family removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where Dr. Nelson Chittenden established a dental practice, in which he continued until his death in 1873.

Charles attended the public schools and the state university until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when he joined one of the first recruiting parties in Wisconsin, following President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. This party was headed by Lucius Fairchild, afterward general and governor, and was composed of five members of a military company in Madison, called the Governor's Guard, which had offered its services to

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Governor Randall on the day of Lincoln's call. The party started on the next morning's train for Mazomanie, twenty-five miles west of Madison, and the same evening returned with enough men to fill the company's roll to the limit of one hundred men. Young Chittenden did not go with this company, but enlisted the following September as principal musician of the Eleventh regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, under command of Col. C. L. Harris, and served in the southwest until discharged, much broken in health, November, 1862. He participated in many engagements in the campaign of 1862, in Missouri and Arkansas, under General Steele. After spending a year in New York and the east, in preparatory study, he returned to Madison and regularly entered the practice of dentistry in partnership with his father. After a preliminary course in medicine at the Miami Medical College, in Cincinnati, he received the degree of D. D. S. from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1866.

In 1867 he was married to Virginia C. Winter of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died within one year without issue. He has never remarried.

He was one of the prime movers in the organizing of dentists in Wisconsin into a state society, in 1870, and was elected the first secretary of that organization, which position he held until he was promoted to the presidency. In 1895 he was again honored by being reelected president in celebration of the silver anniversary of the society's existence. In 1871 he was sent as delegate to the American Dental association, in which organization he has retained active membership ever since, being connected with the education section of that body. He is one of less than two score of the early members of this national association still in active membership.

In 1885 the legislature of Wisconsin, at the urgent demand of the State Dental society, enacted a law to regulate the practice of dentistry in the state, and establishing a State Board of Dental Examiners. Dr. Chittenden was appointed to membership of that board by Gov. Rusk for five years, and has twice been reappointed for a like period, by Governors Hoard and Upham. His present term of such office will expire in May, 1900. At the first

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meeting of this board for organization in 1885, Dr. Chittenden was elected president, and has regularly been elected annually to that position up to the present time.

In whatever position he has been placed he has had the esteem and confidence of his professional brethren and companions.

He has, for many years, belonged to the G. 481 A. R., and is a member of the Lucius Fairchild Post, No. II, Madison. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but, with 50,000 other Wisconsin Democrats, voted for McKinley and sound money. He served two years as alderman of his ward in the city council and was prominent in expelling a gang of boodlers from the council and the city's employment.

As a pastime and recreation from professional duties and studies, he has devoted much of his energy to music and its higher development. For over thirty years he was organist of Grace church, Madison, all of which service was rendered without compensation. He is a member and vestryman of the Episcopal church. he has always enjoyed a lucrative practice, striving always for the highest and best achievements in his chosen profession, and at fifty-five is at the height of his activity and usefulness, and commanding and enjoying the fullest confidence and respect of the whole community in which he has lived for over forty years. He has been a Knight Templar for over thirty-three years.

FRANCKENBERG, Ernst , a resident of West Bend, and proprietor of the Bank of West Bend, was born in Bovenden, Hanover, Germany, November 1st, 1827. His father, Friedrich Wilhelm von Franckenberg Ludwigsdorff, was educated at the military academy in Berlin, Prussia, and as an officer in the Prussian army, took part in the defense of Danzig in 1807. In 1810 he became an officer in the Austrian army, and subsequently in the Prussian and Hanovarian army. In 1814 he married Lucia Petersen, daughter of a wealthy merchant in Husum, Schleswig. After that he was aa student for seven years at the University of Goettingen; and, after leaving the university he was a notary and lawyer at Bovenden, where his wife died. He was married a second time, and by each marriage

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had five children. In 1867, he, and all his children who had not previously come, emigrated to

ERNST FRANCKENBERG.

America, and became citizens of the United States. He died at West Bend, Wis., in 1875.

Ernst Franckenberg received his early education in the common schools of the place of his birth, and then pursued a course of study in the high school of Goettingen, Hanover. After completing his education, he served an apprenticeship of five years at the mercantile business in the city of Nordheim, province of Hanover, and then six years as clerk in St. Andresberg and Cellerfeld in the Hartz and Noerten province of Hanover. In the fall of 1853 he came to America with a brother and sister, making his home in Milwaukee, where he was employed for two years in the hardware store of Arnold & Suelflohn. During this time, he, in company with his brother Emil, established a general country store at Thiensville, Ozaukee county, which was continued about a year and a half when it was moved to Horn's Corner, in the same county. Mr. Franckenberg was instrumental in procuring the establishment of the Horn's Corner postoffice, of which he was appointed postmaster, which position he held so long as he 482 was a resident of the place. After a year and a half, the business was moved to Newburg, Washington county, and continued by Ernst, after buying his brother's interest. Mr Franckenberg was appointed Postmaster there, in place of Lucius Frisby, deceased, and he was then, in turn, succeeded by Miss Anna E. Salisbury, who held the office until her marriage to Dr. Hunt, when Mr. Fanckenberg was reappointed, and held the office during the remainder of his stay in the place. While at Newburg he was also interest in a store at Waubeka and another at Fillmore. At the same time he was half owner of the Newburg mill property an of the store opposite; and, in company with Charles Keller, built a large brick store in 1862. He was a member of the legislature in 1865, was justice of the peace for one term, and held the office of notary public all the time of his residence in Newburg. In 1866 his brother Emil, who was in the mercantile business in West Bend, died, and Ernst Franchenberg purchased the stock of goods and continued the business. He retained the business

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in Newburg for a year after moving to West Bend, and then closed it out. He continued business in West Bend until the fall of 1873, when he sold it to Franckenberg & Karsten, and moved to St. Paul, where he invested \$15,000 in the dry goods business, under the firm name of Cathcart & Co. This business proving unsatisfactory, he sold out after one year's experience; and, returning to West Bend, in 1875, bought out M. Hirsch, who conducted the Bank of West Bend, which was established in 1867 by a stock company, with a capital of \$25,000. He also bought from Mr. Hirsch the office of The West Bend Democrat, a half interest of which he sold to William, M. Walters a year later, and the other half interest to John Murtha in November, 1879.

Mr. Franckenberg owns a fine residence in West Bend, and other real estate there. He is also interested in the Enger-Kress Pocketbook company and the Washington County Publishing company. He has been a member of the West Bend board of education for seventeen years, and still holds that position.

Mr. Franckenberg was married July 15th, 1857, to Miss Mary Dangers of Horn's Corner, daughter of Louis and Christine Dangers. Five children were born to them, of whom only one is now living—Arthur F., who is a stockholder and manager of the Washington County Publishing company. Mrs. Franckenburg died July 27th, 1868; and on January 6th 1869, Mr. Franckenberg was married to Emma Reisse, daughter of John Reisse of West Bend.

Mr. Franckenberg's full name was Ernst Theodore von Franckenberg Ludwigsdorff. Since coming to America, he has shortened it, for business convenience, to E. Franckenberg.

SCHOETZ, Max M., prominent as an attorney and business man of Menasha, was born in Milwaukee, September 12th, 1856, the son of Michael and Theresa Schoetz, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who came to Milwaukee about the year 1848. The family lived for a time in the city and finally took up their residence in Boltonville, Washington county, where the father followed the trade of wagon maker. He was a man of extensive reading and always well informed on the leading questions of the day.

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The early life of young Schoetz was mostly spent in Boltonville, where he received his education, including both primary and academic. During a considerable portion of his youth, when not in school, he was employed as clerk in a store. After leaving school he taught two terms; but in the meantime began the study of law with the late L. F. Frisby of West Bend, who was at one time attorney general of the state, and whom many will remember as an able lawyer and genial gentleman. Mr. Schoetz was afterward a student in office of Collins & Pierce of Appleton. He was admitted to the bar November 12th, 1877; in March, 1883, was admitted to practice in the state supreme court, and five years later, in the United States district and circuit courts.

He began the practice of his profession in Menasha with the late Hon. John Petter. After his death in 1879, Mr. Schoetz practiced alone for three years. He then formed a partnership with Elbridge Smith, which continued until his death in May, 1894. In July following Mr. Schoetz entered into partnership with the Hon. Silas Bullard, and, after eighteen months Charles Gaffney came into the firm, which is now styled Bullard, Schoetz & Gaffney. Mr. Schoetz is now city attorney of Menasha, and in 1894 was the Democratic nominee for member of the assembly, and his Republican opponent was Hon. Silas Bullard, his own law partner; but that was not a year favorable to Democratic candidates, although he had the satisfaction of running ahead of his ticket. He has been continuously elected supervisor for the city of Menasha, until he has become, in point of service, the oldest member of the Winnebago county board of supervisors. Among the measures especially promoted by him in this board is the workhouse for tramps, which is said to be very effective in accomplishing the object intended. He has also been a justice of the peace, and has served three terms as superintendent of the Menasha public schools. In 1887 he organized the Menasha Building and Loan association, by means of which about one hundred and ninety-five dwellings in Menasha and Neenah have been erected, on the installment plan, thus resulting not only in great improvement in the cities named, but in providing comfortable homes for a large number of worthy people. He was one of the organizers and is a stockholder in the First National bank of Menasha, and in the

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Winnebago Anzeiger Publishing company; of the latter he is manager and secretary. He possesses in the large degree the elements of success, both as a lawyer and man of affairs

Mr. Schoetz was married June 2nd, 1880, to Barbara Landgraf, a native of Louisville,
MAX M. SCHOETZ.

Ky., but of German parentage. They have had four children, all of whom, except one, are living. M. and Mrs. Schoetz are both members of the Catholic church. The former is also a member of the Catholic Knights, the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Joseph's society and the Germania Unterstützungs-Verein.

RYAN, Hugh, is the son of that eminent lawyer and jurist, Edward G. Ryan, who was, for some years prior to his death, chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin. Hugh Ryan was born in Racine, Wis., June 14th, 1847. Soon after his birth his father removed to Milwaukee, where the boy grew up and where he received his early education at public and private schools. He then went to an eastern institution, where his education was completed so far as the schools were concerned. Returning to the west, he entered the office of Attorney-General Edsall of Illinois, where he pursued the study of law for some two years, when he went to Kansas and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1873. He practiced law there about a year, and during 484

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that time served as prosecuting attorney of Rooks county. Returning to Illinois in 1874, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of that state, and for a time was engaged in practice there. In 1876 he came to Milwaukee and entered the law office of Hon. Luther S. Dixon—who had but recently retired from the chief justiceship of Wisconsin—and there began his connection with the Milwaukee bar. In 1878 he received the appointment of court commissioner, which he has ever since held, the duties of which he has discharged with marked ability, and at the same time has been engaged in the general practice of

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his profession. Handicapped, to some extent, by the inheritance of a great name, his abilities have not been so generally recognized as otherwise they might have been, but he has achieved a standing at the bar which not many of its members have surpassed. Possessed of a thorough knowledge of the law and the principles that underlie it, having the analytical faculty in large measure, he is fitted both for the successful practice of his profession and for the duties of a judicial position. Of commanding presence and stately manner, he is one who would inspire confidence in his ability by his personality. His general practice has been quite extensive and varied, and has embraced cases of more than the usual importance, and demanding more than ordinary study.

In the political world he is, as was his distinguished father, a Democrat, but is not an unreasoning partisan. During the noted Bennett compulsory school law campaign in this state, he strongly opposed the position of his party on that question, both in the public press and on the stump. In the presidential campaign of 1896 he was what was known as a "gold Democrat"—strongly opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio with respect to gold of sixteen to one. He has a taste for and facility in journalistic work, and in this respect is like his father, who at one time was editor of a Chicago paper, and a controversialist of great ability.

WISWELL, George Nelson, a resident of Milwaukee, and prominent by reason of the public positions which he has filled, is of Welsh descent, and was born in the town of La Fayette, Walworth county, Wis., on the 19th day of July, 1852. His father, Christopher Wiswell, was born in New Hampshire in 1811, one of seven children who were left fatherless at an early age. The family moved to North Norwich, Chenango county, N.Y., and there Christopher Wiswell was apprenticed to the tanner's trade. In 1836 he was married to Almira West, and, a year thereafter came to Walworth county, Wis., where he engaged in farming. Some time thereafter, he helped organized the First National Bank of Elkhorn, and was chosen its president, a position which he filled with ability and fidelity up to the time of his death in March, 1883—a period of twenty years. He was a successful farmer and business man, and at the time of his death was in good financial

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circumstances. He held local positions of honor and responsibility, was an abolitionist before the war, and, after 1845 the formation of the Republican party, was always an earnest and active member of that organization. His wife, Almira West Wiswell, the mother of George N., was a woman of many admirable traits of character, and from her son derived his musical ability. She died in March, 1883—only three days prior to the death of her husband.

The education of George N. was begun in the district school of his native town, but when he was eleven years of age the family moved to Elkhorn, where he completed the graded school course. After that he learned the trade of tinsmith and plumber, and engaged in the hardware business, which he followed for ten years.

In 1886 he was elected sheriff of Walworth county, and, during his term, he founded the sheriffs' organization of Wisconsin, the first meeting of which was held in Oshkosh. He was elected secretary of the organization, which position he held for four years.

He was first assistant sergeant-at-arms of the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1888, held the same position in the national convention in Minneapolis in 1892, and also in the national convention in St. Louis in 1896. In March, 1889, he was appointed, by President Harrison, United States marshal for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, and held the office until May 1st, 1893. During his incumbency of the office, he personally broke up the band of outlaws known as the "brush hunters" in the Hurley country; and, in December, 1892, he arrested, in Milwaukee, after a six months search, the notorious counterfeiter and murderer, Fred Marsh. He also arrested a noted Prussian counterfeiter and forger, took him to New York City and put him aboard the steamer for return to his native land, the scene of his crimes.

In 1893 he became secretary and general manager of the Fraternal Alliance Insurance association, a Wisconsin corporation, and holds that position at the present time.

Mr. Wiswell is a member of the Masonic orders of the state of Wisconsin, the Knights

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GEORGE NELSON WISWELL.

of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Hoo Hoos and the Loyal Legion, by brevet. He is also a member of the County, the Calumet and the Deutscher club of Milwaukee.

August 28th, 1873, Mr. Wiswell was married to Clara M. Perry, only daughter of John A. Perry of Elkhorn. They have three daughters: Harriet L., Jean Mae and Marguerite Georgiana.

BUCKLEY, James Orton, a resident of Milwaukee and by profession a lawyer, but now engaged in the mining business, was born near Black Hawk, Sauk county, Wisconsin, March 27th, 1859. His father, James Buckley, was born near Clonmel, Ireland, in 1825, but was brought by his parents to Quebec that same year. His early years were spent on the frontier of Canada, and at Quebec, and about 1850 he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, settling on land, which, under his cultivation, has developed into a fine farm, which he still owns and cultivates and where he still lives in comfortable financial circumstances. He is a man of remarkable physical stature, strength 486

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and energy, and of unswerving integrity; in all of which characteristics he is the reproduction of his ancestors. J. O. Buckley's mother is a native of St. Catherines, province of Quebec, and was born in 1832. Both Mr. and Mrs. Buckley are descended from good families and are highly respected for their many virtues.

J. O. Buckley attended the common school of his home district until he was sixteen years of age—a school noted throughout the country for its able teachers and bright scholars, and for the influence which it exerted in favor of the cause of public education. After completing the course in the country school, in which he gained a reputation for good scholarship, he became a student of the Baraboo high school, attending there for a year. He next entered the University of Wisconsin, taking the modern classical course, with extra work in history, literature and the sciences—especially chemistry and geology.

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He was a member of the Athena society, and took an active part in its exercises. He graduated in the class of 1884, and then entered the university law school, and graduated therefrom in 1887. Thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession, he opened an office in Chicago, in 1888, but removed to Milwaukee the same year, practicing there with fair success until 1890, when he formed a partnership with Charles Buehner and W. S. Buckley, under the firm name of Buckley, Buehner & Buckley, for the practice of law in connection with real estate business. The firm continued to do a good business until 1896, when it was dissolved and the firm of J. O. & W. S. Buckley was formed, which, for the past year, has been extensively and solely engaged in gold mining in the San Juan, Colorado. They are also the promoters of one of the leading mining companies of Colorado, its headquarters being in Milwaukee.

Mr. Buckley has always affiliated with the Democratic party; although he is not known as an active partisan. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, being a member of that church.

He was married June 18th, 1891, to Mary M. McGrath. Three children have been born to them: James Orton, Edgar and William Walter.

Of fine natural abilities, thoroughly cultivated, an attractive presence and engaging manners, with business qualifications of a high order, with energy and a worthy ambition to win success, he has a most promising future before him, in which fortune and honors are likely to wait upon his steps.

STARK, Joshua, for many years one of the leaders of the Milwaukee bar and president of the Milwaukee Bar association, is the son of Rev. Jedediah L. Stark, a native of Bozrah. New London county, Connecticut, who graduated from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and became pastor of the Congregational church in West Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1820. There he remained until 1839, when he removed to Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York, and thence, in 1842, to the town of German Flats in Herkimer county, in the same estate, where he resided until his death. Like the great

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majority of 487 people in those days, he was always in very moderate circumstances, necessitating the strictest economy in domestic affairs, but insuring such habits among the children as in after years were found to be the basis of their material success. Joshua Stark's mother was Hannah Gager, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Gager of Bozrah, Connecticut. She was a noble, Christian woman, of rare virtues and unusual abilities. His grandmother was a Miss Lathrop before marriage, and a lineal descendant of William Hyde, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1630.

Joshua Stark was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, August 12th, 1828. He attended the district school where he lived until he was nine years of age, when he entered the village academy in West Brattleboro, where he attended until the family removed to Canajoharie. The next school that he attended was the academy in the neighboring village of Ames, at the head of which was Silas Chapman, now, and for many years, a respected resident of Milwaukee. Still later, when the family had removed to Herkimer county, he continued his studies in the academies of Herkimer and Little Falls. It is an evidence not only of the studious habits and the ambition of young Stark, but of the thoroughness of the instruction in the schools of that day, that he entered the sophomore, or second year, class in Union College, in the spring of 1846, when he was not yet eighteen years of age. In January, 1847, when he had been less than a year in college, he accepted the situation of private tutor in the family of Edward C. Marshall of Fauquier county, Virginia, the youngest son of Chief Justice Marshall of the United States supreme court, remaining in the position until December of the same year, meanwhile pursuing the studies of his own class in college, which he rejoined in January, 1848, and with which he graduated with honor, in June of the same year, while not yet twenty years of age. During his college course he was a member of the Kappa Alpha society, and also of the Adelpic and Theological societies,

JOSHUA STARK.

the purposes of which were literary rather than social. At his graduation the faculty of the college elected him a member of the honorary society of the Phi Beta Kappa.

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In September, 1848, he entered the law office of J. N. & D. Lake, in Little Falls, N. Y., remaining there in the study of law for nearly two years. During this time he was employed as assistant teacher in the academy, and served one year as village clerk and the greater part of a year as superintendent of schools. On the 3rd of July, 1850, he passed the examination, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Watertown, N. Y.

Having determined to locate in Wisconsin, he set out in the fall of 1850 for Milwaukee, making the journey by rail and lake, and reached the city on the 6th of October. Alex, W. and E. M. Randall, formerly of Ames, N. Y., were then practicing law in Waukesha, and being old acquaintances, young Stark called upon them as friends and to take their advice as to the best course for him to pursue. He was anxious to gain a practical knowledge of the German language as a means of fitting him for securing business in the line of his profession, and they gave him a letter of introduction to the late Fred. W. Horn of Cedarburg, as the means most likely to secure him some business, and at the same time enable him to accomplish his purpose with regard to the German language. He formed a provisional partnership with Mr. Horn for six months; but, though he gained much knowledge of the German language, he gained little practical professional knowledge and less money. In this isolated and lonely village, amid strange surroundings, he passed seven months, which gave him plenty of time to contemplate his prospects in life and the obstacles to be overcome by even an ambitious and well-equipped young man before success can be obtained. In May, 1851, he bade adieu to the place of exile, and took up his residence in Milwaukee, where, living at the principal German hotel in the city, he continued the study of the German language, the facilities for which were excellent there, as many Germans of culture and wide experience, who had fled from their country because of their participation in the ill-fated revolution of 1848-50, were its temporary guests. With these men Mr. Stark associated freely for some two years; and, though he had not yet accomplished much in the way of practice, he had succeeded in acquiring a knowledge of the German language that enabled him to speak it like a native; and which,

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as he anticipated, has been of great practical advantage to him in all his subsequent career.

As an evidence that people are now slow in their recognition of character and ability, Mr. Stark was elected city attorney in the spring of 1853, or when he was not yet twenty-five years of age, and when he had been a resident of the city scarcely two years. The duties of the office were faithfully performed, and to the public satisfaction; and, in 1855, he was chosen a member of the lower house of the legislature for the session of 1856. He was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee and a member of the committee on banking, both of them among the most important committees in the assembly. During this session the celebrated contested case of Bashford against Barstow, for the gubernatorial office, came up, and was the source of much excitement, the court having decided in favor of Bashford; and a party in the legislature had endeavored to induce resistance to the court's decision. Mr. Stark, however, refused to countenance this revolutionary movement, and materially aided in preventing a collision. During this session Mr. Stark was appointed chairman of a joint select committee to investigate the conduct of the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement company in failing to meet the obligations incurred in the transfer to it of the congressional grant for the improvement. The matter was most thoroughly inquired into; and, in the report made for the committee by Mr. Stark, the passage of an act was suggested compelling the company to meet its obligations. Such bill was passed at an extra session, and resulted in the satisfactory settlement of the whole matter. Mr. Stark proved himself an able and most upright legislator, and to possess the stuff of which statesmen are made. Of the scandals which disgraced that legislature nothing ever came near Mr. Stark.

In 1860 Mr. Stark was elected district attorney, and held the office for two years, during which he succeeded in putting an end to a conflict as to jurisdiction between the municipal and circuit courts. Mr. Stark rendered other important service to the public in trials which he conducted, notably one in which he secured a decision from the state supreme court affirming the constitutionality of the act requiring the railroad companies of the state to

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pay into the state treasury a certain percentage of their gross earnings in lieu of taxes. He undertook the revision and consolidation of the city charter in 1873, a most laborious and difficult work, but it was performed with his accustomed fidelity and the ability which he has ever shown. He has served the public in many other ways. He is, and for years has been, a member of the commission to examine 489 candidates for admission to the bar. He is interested in municipal reform, and prepared the bill, passed in 1895, placing the several departments of the municipal government under the civil service rules, and has participated in the administration of that act. He has been engaged in many of the most notable suits in the history of the city and state, and enumeration of them even not being practicable in the limited space at command.

No sketch of Mr. Stark's career, however, would be anywhere near complete which omitted to mention his service in the cause of public education. He was first elected member of the board of school commissioners from the Seventh ward, in 1871, but two years later was compelled to resign on account of the pressure of private business. In 1874, however, he was again appointed, and held the office for ten consecutive years, nine of which he was president of the board, having been elected without opposition at every reorganization. He made a most admirable officer, conservative in action and influence, yet alive to the importance of every real improvement in the methods of instruction and the equipments of the school rooms for securing the best and most practical results. He kept a close and intelligent supervision of the whole work of the schools, yet so genial in manner was he, and so appreciative of all meritorious work, that the teachers were his most devoted friends and admirers; and, upon his retirement from the board in 1884, he received many formal expressions of regret from them as well as from the body over which he had so long presided. A public reception and banquet was given him at the Plankinton House by leading educators of the city and state, which was all the more valuable because it was not merely informal and perfunctory, but a spontaneous expression of appreciation of important work well done.

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In politics Mr. Stark has been nominally a Democrat, but has not always voted the party ticket, but has exercised the privilege of an independent citizen in voting for what seemed to him best calculated to promote the public interest.

Mr. Stark was married April 26th, 1855, to Miss Kate Augusta Kissam, a native of New City, and they have two children, a son, Frank G., and a daughter, Kate, married, in 1880, to August E. Inbusch of Milwaukee.

Mr. Stark has been a member of Plymouth Congregational church since 1858, and has been more or less prominently identified with its work.

KREZ, Conrad, soldier, lawyer and poet, was born in Landau in the Palitinate of Bavaria, a province of the Rhine, in Germany, on the 27th of April, 1828. His father was Jean Baptiste Krez, who was distinguished for having served the cause of Greece under King Otto in the same struggle in which Lord Byron was prominent. He died in that country in 1839. Some years previous to his departure for Greece he had married Henrietta Naas, who bore him two sons, one of whom, Paul, died in Germany. The other, Conrad, received a thorough education, spending some time at each of the universities of Munich and Heidelberg, and was prepared for the profession of the law. Like many of the intelligent and educated young Germans of the time, he was an enthusiastic advocate of a progressive policy on the part of the government, and of more liberal institutions. Holdings these views, it was quite natural that he should have been drawn into the revolutionary movement of 1848, which had for its object the establishment of a constitutional government, embracing all the German states. This brilliant dream of young and enthusiastic Germans failed, disastrously, and many of the most promising young men of Germany were compelled to flee their native country, to its great loss and to the gain of other lands—particularly the United States. There are or were dozens of these men in Milwaukee alone, whose presence has added to the mental and physical vigor of the community and left an 490

CONRAD KREZ.

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ineffaceable mark upon our institutions. Mr. Krez was one of these. He arrived in New York in January, 1851, where he studied and made himself familiar with our civil and political institutions. In 1854 he came to Wisconsin, settling in Sheboygan, where he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He rapidly made his way, and was elected district attorney about the time of the breaking out the war. It is greatly to his credit, as it is to thousands of others of our foreign-born citizens, that the love of American institutions prompted the voluntary sacrifice of ease and all that they held dear on the altar of their adopted country. Mr. Krez enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin infantry, on the 18th of August, 1862, and when the regiment had been organized he was commissioned its colonel. The regiment left the state for the Army of the West, March, 16th, 1863, gaining its first introduction to the realities of war at Satartia, in Mississippi. The conflict was of slight importance, and the regiment proceeded on its way to Vicksburg, where it was assigned to Gen. Kimball's provisional division of the Sixteenth corps. It performed, with great credit, the duties incident to a long and laborious siege, and was present at the surrender of the stronghold. After the capitulation, Col. Krez's regiment was ordered to Helena, assigned to Gen. Steele's command, and took part in the capture of Little Rock, which was effected against a superior force by some very creditable military maneuvering. The next service of Col. Krez's regiment was in the famous Red River expedition, in which Gen. Steele's command made an effort to join that of Gen. Banks. In all the movements Col. Krez's command rendered efficient service. After the Red River expedition his regiment was transferred to Gen. Canby's command, and it, with three others, formed part of the Third brigade, Third division of the Thirteenth army corps, and Col. Krez was in command of the brigade. In the siege of Spanish Fort, he, with his command, was, for fourteen days, subjected to a most destructive fire from the rebel forts. On the 9th of April, the Union forces occupied it, and Col. Krez was ordered to McIntosh's Bluff to capture the confederate navy yard there, which he accomplished in most satisfactory manner. His next move was to rejoin Gen. Steele's command, which had been ordered to Brazos Santiago, Texas. From that place the regiment went to Clarksville, thence to Brownsville, where it was mustered out of service, and sent home to

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Wisconsin. Col. Krez's military service throughout was of the most commendable nature. He never shirked any duty, was always at his post, and in the exercise of his military authority did not require his men to go where he would not. As a commander, he was discreet, energetic and always brave, and he retired from the service with the brevet rank of brigadier-general, as token of the government's appreciation of his services.

Immediately upon returning to Sheboygan, he took up again the profession of law, which he followed until he was appointed collector of the port of Milwaukee, which he held until the 27th of November, 1889, some months 491 over four years. Upon surrendering this office he began the practice of law in Milwaukee, in which he was engaged until his death, which occurred March 8, 1897.

Col. Krez was city attorney of Milwaukee from 1892 to 1894, one of the most serious times in the city's history. During his incumbency of the office great improvements were made or inaugurated—the Sixteenth street viaduct, the city hall, water tunnel, the library and museum building—in regard to all of which his opinions and counsel and his aid in the drafting of the bills and papers therefor were sought, and all were sustained by the courts when their judgment thereon was invoked.

He was formerly a Republican, but for many years he had acted with the Democratic party.

He was married, in 1852, in New York City, to Addie, daughter of Judge John A. Stemmler, and they have had seven children, three sons and four daughters. One daughter died in 1895. Col. Krez possessed a fine literary taste, and was a poet of far more than ordinary ability, occupying in that regard a position in Germany similar to that of Whittier in this country.

BEAN, Irving M., fourth son of Jacob L. and Jane McCollough Bean, was born April 27th, 1838, in the village of Willsborough, Essex county, New York. His father was a man of prominence in business circles in New York; but, seeing large possibilities in the rapidly developing west, he came to Milwaukee in 1840, and for several years was engaged in

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business enterprises in the embryo city, among them the erection of the American house, on the site of the present Plankinton house, the ownership of which he retained for some years. Subsequently he made his home in Waukesha. He was soon engrossed in large business enterprises, notably the projection and construction of railway lines, of one of which, the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad company, he became president. Possessed of rare foresight

IRVING M. BEAN.

in business enterprises and the ability to push them to successful realization, he early came to wield a large influence in the then new country; and his death, which occurred in Waukesha in 1855, was regarded as a public loss. Irving M. Bean's mother was a woman of rare qualities of head and heart, and belonged to a family of unusual literary abilities, the poet, John, G. Saxe, being her cousin. In social and charitable circles she was always prominent and loved for the influence she exerted and the good which she accomplished.

Irving Bean's early education was received in Milwaukee, and upon the removal of the family to Waukesha, he entered Carroll College there, pursued the full classical course, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in the summer of 1857. In the fall of that year he entered the law school of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In connection with his law studies he devoted considerable time to general literature and elocution, in which he has attained no little eminence, not in a professional sense, but as a source of recreation for himself and pleasure to his friends. Having completed his law course, he entered the office of Jackson 492 & Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York, after passing an exhaustive examination. Coming to Milwaukee immediately thereafter, he formed a partnership with Calvert C. White for the practice of his profession; but later this partnership was succeeded by one with Enoch Totten, which promised well for future success. Within a few months, however, the war of the rebellion broke upon the country, shattering many a promise of a prosperous career; and both the young lawyers, turning their backs upon law books and clients, soon found themselves in the ranks of the Union army. Young Bean enlisted in the Fifth regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry,

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and was made captain of Company F. The regiment was mustered into service on the 24th of July, 1861, and started at once for Washington, where it arrived on the 8th of August, and was assigned to Gen. King's brigade. It was employed for some weeks in the construction of fortifications in and about the capital, and finally was permanently assigned to Gen. Hancock's brigade, in which it was conspicuous for its gallant conduct in the Virginia campaigns, taking part in many of the hard-fought battles of the famous Army of the Potomac. Capt. Bean remained with the regiment until March, 1863, and bore his full share in its active and perilous service. He resigned his commission on March 1st, 1863; and, May 10th, 1864, he was appointed provost marshal of the First district of Wisconsin, with the rank of captain of cavalry. The duties of this difficult and responsible office he discharged with signal ability and fidelity. He had charge of the draft in his district, which involved a very disagreeable and arduous task, yet he conducted it in such a manner as to command the confidence and acquiescence of those most nearly interested, and allay the hostility which the measure naturally provoked. He had the handling of large sums of money, and received the commendation of the war department for the manner in which he administered his trust. He was mustered out of this office in October, 1865, its duties having lapsed by reason of the close of the war.

Capt. Bean was elected president of the Forest City bank in 1863, and held the position for three years. It had been his purpose to resume the practice of law, but business interest commanded his time and thoughts for months, and he finally abandoned the idea of following his chosen profession. Since the spring of 1867 he has held the office of president of the Northwestern Iron company, and is also president of the Spring Lake Iron company.

Upon the recommendation of the senators from Wisconsin, and without his solicitation, he was, on the 1st of July, 1875, appointed collector of internal revenue for the first district of Wisconsin, a position which he held, with great credit to himself, for nearly nine years. He has always been ardently attached to the Republican party, and to the principles and policy for which it stands. An eloquent and effective speaker, he has rendered the party

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great service in all its important campaigns, and contributed both by his speeches and his personal influence to the gaining of its most signal victories. It was under his administration as president of the Young Men's Library association, that the project of donating the library to the city was started.

Possessing wide and varied culture, of courtly yet genial manners, a delightful companion, he has drawn around him a host of friends, whose character is the best tribute to his worth as a man and his ability and value as a citizen. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Alice H. Blossom, daughter of Levi Blossom, who was for many years one of the prominent business men of Milwaukee. She was an accomplished woman in the best sense of the term, was prominent in charitable work, and gathered about her many friends who deeply mourned her early death, which occurred in 1885. She left two sons and a daughter, who are still residents of the city of their birth.

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BOEPPLER, William, who resides at 426 Jackson street, Milwaukee, is the son of Karl and Catherina, *nee* Pauly, Boeppler, both of whom are now dead. The family lived at Pferdsfeld, near Kreuznath, Germany. Mr. Boeppler the elder was an architect of prominence, who was noted for a number of fine buildings, including churches, which he erected. A brother and a sister of the father came to the United States in 1860, and settled in Leavenworth, Kansas, where the brother now lives. The sister, Mrs. Schaefer, died there some years ago, and her son, Jacques Schaefer, is the great billiard player, not residing in Chicago.

William Boeppler was born at Pferdsfeld, Germany, on the twenty-first of February, 1863. He first attended the public school in his native village; and, at the age of nine years, entered the high school at Sobernheim, where he remained until he was fifteen years of age, when he became connected with the gymnasium at Kreuznath. From this he graduated, at the age of seventeen, with the first prize, having received much praise from his teachers. He next went to Leipzig, thence two years later to Bonn, in both of which

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cities he studied theology, philosophy and music. His own inclination was wholly to the art of music, but his father wished him to become a minister; and he, therefore, studied both at the university and at the conservatory of music, at the latter of which he received instruction from such men as Reinecke, Richter. Langer and Fiedler, and, afterwards in Bonn from Arnold Mendelssohn—grand-nephew of the famous Felix Mendelssohn.

Having completed these studies, he passed the examinations for the ministry; and, preaching as a candidate for several years, he was elected pastor of the Evangelical church of Crefeld, a city near the Rhine, of over 100,000 inhabitants. This pastorate he held, with great acceptance, for seven years. His taste, however, was for music, and during his ministry he made use of his musical knowledge in the formation and conducting of a

WILLIAM BOEPPLER.

large choir, which not only led in the church service, but gave public concerts, which were received with enthusiasm. At length, in 1894, following his inclination, he gave up the ministry, and determined to devote himself entirely to music. Having always had a longing to see the “new world—the land of the future,” he came over to America in December, 1894; and, having recommendations to prominent families in Milwaukee, and knowing the fame of the city as one of the most cultured and music-loving in the United States, he chose it as his future home.

Making the acquaintance of several prominent citizens, he began the teaching of music, and soon had a number of pupils both on the piano and in voice-culture. With the help of his friends he organized the a Capella choir, and was at once chosen its conductor. At about the same time he secured the position of musical critic of the *Herold*, and later, musical editor of the *Germania*. The a Capella choir, under his direction, in the first year of its existence, gave five successful concerts. He has also established a private singing school for ladies and gentlemen, which has met with 494 pronounced success; and he

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is director of the Lutheran teachers' choir, and of the students' choir of the Theologica College at Wauwatosa.

Mr. Boeppler has taken the preliminary steps to becoming a full American citizen, and will no doubt honor the land of his adoption as so many of his countrymen have done. He is a member of the now famous Deutscher club.

In July, 1896, he made a trip to Germany, where he spent some three months, principally at Wiesbaden, but visited Paris and Rhineland.

He was married in the summer of 1896 to Ida Brueggemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Brueggemann of Wiesbaden, Germany. Her grandfather, Hofrath Brueggemann, was the founder and first president of the Aachen-Muenchen Fire Insurance company, believed to be the first fire insurance company organized in the world, at any rate, one of the very largest.

WALL, Edward Clarence, of whom more has been written and spoken than of almost any other man in the state, was born in Milwaukee, on the 11th of August, 1843, in the old Milwaukee house, that then stood on the corner of Wisconsin street and Broadway. His father, Caleb Wall, was a native of Baltimore, Md., and, after coming to Milwaukee, did a general commission business, was an auctioneer of note, was prominent in business circles, a progressive and very useful member of the board of aldermen, and an active, public-spirited citizen, who stamped his individuality upon everything with which he had to do. E. C. Wall's mother, whose maiden name was Julia Maria Whitney, was a native of Vermont, and a worthy and accomplished woman.

E. C. Wall attended the local schools when a boy, and later attended a school in Stockbridge, Mass. Returning to Wisconsin he finished his education at Racine College, and, in 1861, entered his father's store as a clerk. In 1866 he was admitted to a partnership, and, upon the death of his father, in 1867, young Wall succeeded to the management of the business. In 1877 the firm of Wall & Bigelow was formed, which, for

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years, did an extensive grain commission and forwarding business, and became favorably known in business circles throughout the northwest. Mr. Wall has accumulated some property, and at present is engaged in looking after his investments.

He is a member of the Milwaukee, the Country and the Deutscher clubs, and the Metropolitan club of Washington, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Wall was married, in 1878, to Anna Louisa Hearing, and they have one child, Alexander Wall, born in May, 1879, who is now attending St. Mark's school in Southboro, Mass., preparing for Harvard University.

In politics, Mr. Wall is a Democrat, although his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for president. In 1876 he made his first appearance in national politics, when he was made chairman of the Young Men's Tilden and Hendricks club. In 1874 he was elected to represent the First ward in the common council, and re-elected at the expiration of his first term. He served with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, but resigned in the fall of 1876. He was elected to the assembly as a hard money Democrat in 1877, receiving 691 votes, against 505 cast for Carl Doerflinger, Republican, and 30 for Geo. B. Goodwin, the Greenback candidate. He was re-elected the following year by a vote of 735 to 714 for Wm. P. McLaren, Republican. His legislative career gave him prominence in his party, and, in 1878, he was chosen a member of the Democratic state central committee and made its treasurer, a position which he held until 1885, when he resigned it. In 1885 he received the appointment of United States collector of internal revenue for the Milwaukee district, in the discharge of the duties of which he showed signal executive ability. It was, however, in January, 495 1890, that his real political career began, when he was chosen chairman of the Democratic state central committee, to fill an unexpired term, and his administration of the duties of that post was endorsed by each succeeding state convention until 1896, when he declined further re-election. His greatest work as chairman was done in the campaign of 1890, and during the session of the legislature following. His party was triumphant in the election of 1890, the year in which the

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leading question was that of the Bennett compulsory education law. Of the merits of this question this is not the place to speak; suffice it to say that the campaign was managed with great skill from a political point of view. As the large Democratic majority returned to the legislature were new men and new to the business of law-making, Mr. Wall feared that the fruit of the hard-earned victory of his party might be lost through crude or unwise laws, and he deemed it his duty therefore, as chairman of the state central committee, to exercise a sort of supervision over legislation, particularly in the lower house; and never was his ability as a controller of men more conspicuously displayed than in that legislative session. There is little doubt that his watchful care in this respect was of especial benefit to his party, and that he contributed greatly to the prolongation of the control which it had unexpectedly obtained in this state. The practical effect of the work of party leaders in political battles is often over-estimated, but it is doubtful if any one has ever directed campaigns with more sagacity or exercised a wider or more complete influence over the men directly associated with him than Mr. Wall. He is a born political leader. Fertile in resources, quick and untiring in action, daring in his plans and no less daring in their execution, his retirement from the leadership of his party in this state is a loss from which it will not soon recover, and a fitting successor for whom it will be difficult to find. He has received his full share of criticism, as have all persons of positive and aggressive character

EDWARD CLARENCE WALL.

who have occupied positions of public leadership, but he has accepted it with an equanimity bordering on indifference, doubtless realizing that it is, in one sense, a tribute to his ability and the effectiveness of his political strategy.

In January, 1892, he was appointed by the national Democratic committee one of its members, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John L. Mitchell; and, when the national convention assembled in that year, he was elected a member of that committee by the Wisconsin delegation for the full term of four years. He was later appointed, by the chairman of the national committee, one of the committee of nine to manage the campaign; and, when subsequently the western division of that committee

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was organized, with headquarters at Chicago, the management of it was placed in the hands of Hon. Ben. T. Cable of Illinois, Hon. Don M. Dickinson of Michigan and Mr. Wall of Wisconsin. During the campaign Mr. Wall filled the positions of chairman of the state committee, member of the national committee, the campaign committee of nine and the western 496 subcommittee of three. At the meeting of the national committee in January, 1896, Mr. Wall was appointed member of the committee of nine which was given full power to arrange all of the preliminaries for the convention held in Chicago in July, 1896. At that convention he was re-elected a member of the national committee for the full term of four years.

Personally, he is genial and courteous, and, for one who for so many years waged a sharp political warfare, he has many and ardent friends, who, whatever may be his future career, will long remember his brilliant service to his party, and his genial companionship as a co-laborer and leader.

KEYES, Elisha W., for the past forty-seven years a resident of Madison, and during the greater portion of that time one of the most potent forces that has ever contributed to the shaping of the politics of the state, was born in Northfield, Washington county. Vt., January 23rd, 1828. He is the third son of Captain Joseph Keyes, who was one of the earliest of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin territory, having come hither as a prospector in 1836, his family following the succeeding spring. As showing what a journey from New England to Wisconsin meant in those days it may be stated that Mr. Keyes' family left Northfield, Vt., on the 2nd of May, 1837, proceeding, by wagon, to Burlington, thence, by steamboat, to Whitehall, thence, by canal, to Utica, from which they went by stage to Binghamton, N. Y., where they were met by Capt. Keyes, and where they remained for a few days. Thence they proceeded to Buffalo, where they embarked on Lake Erie for Detroit, from which place they came by land to Milwaukee, arriving June 17th, 1837. Here the family occupied, during the summer, a house previously erected by Capt. Keyes, and here young Keyes,

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then in his tenth year, attended a select school kept, in the old court house, by Eli Bates, who afterwards became prominent in business circles in the city.

In September following the family removed to the township of Lake Mills, Jefferson county, where Capt. Keyes had made a land claim the year previous. At the time of their arrival there was but one other family in the township. A log house was soon constructed, which sheltered the family for a number of years. Capt. Keyes built the first school-house in the township, at his own expense, and hired a teacher, who was Miss Rosy Catlin, afterwards the wife of La Fayette Kellogg of Madison. This school was first opened in Aztalan, two miles and a half distant, taught by Mrs. J. F. Ostrander. The next winter the school system of the territory was organized and school was held in the new village of Lake Mills. All of these schools were attended, in turn, by young Keyes, and his education was mainly received in the common schools, although he attended several terms later at Beloit Seminary. Previous to 1843, Capt. Keyes had constructed a saw mill and grist mill at Lake Mills, but in this year he made a sale of the same, reserving land for a large farm adjoining the village plat now known as the Phillips farm, to which the family removed, and where, until the year 1849, the subject of this sketch was engaged in breaking up the land and in fencing the same, and in general farm duties. It was his ambition to devote his life work to the business of farming, but at this time there were no railroads in the country and there was a very poor market for every product of the farm. Mr. Keyes, as a boy, frequently drew wheat to Milwaukee, and sold it for fifty cents a bushel; butter and cheese were not worth over six or seven cents a pound, and pork and beef in about the same proportion. Farming was decidedly unprofitable, and Capt. Keyes, who, for a few years, had left the farm fully in charge of his son, E. W. Keyes, and had built a saw mill and grist mill, and started the new village of Cambridge in Dane county, became discouraged at the prospect, and the Cambridge venture having proved a failure, he was necessitated to sell out his farm in Lake Mills, and did so in the year 1849, removing thence to Menasha. It was with great reluctance that Mr. Keyes and his mother, who had had charge of the farm almost from its commencement, consent to its sale, and were only induced to do so on account of

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the poor prospects of profit on the farm. This was the turning point in Mr. Keyes' life. Up to this time he thought farming would be his life work.

In the spring and summer of 1850 he again attended Beloit Seminary, and, in December of that year, went to Madison, and on the sixth day of that month, was entered as a student at law in the office of Collins & Smith, the firm being composed of A. L. Collins, afterwards judge of the circuit, and George B. Smith, subsequently attorney-general of the state. Before this he had devoted some little time to reading law, and on the 17th of October, 1851, he was admitted to the bar of Dane county, and at once entered upon practice in a small way. In the spring of 1852 he was appointed special agent of the post-office department by Postmaster-General N. K. Hall, under Filmore's administrator, a position which he filled for several months. His duty was to collect money from postmasters by drafts drawn in his favor by the postmaster-general, and to deposit the money so collected in the sub-treasury at St. Louis. These collections were made principally in Illinois and Wisconsin; the travel was almost wholly by stage, although the trips to St. Louis were made mostly by steamboat. After this employment was finished, and the business closed up, Mr. Keyes opened an office and more especially devoted himself to the business of his profession. In 1853 he was offered a partnership in the firm with which he had studied law, and the firm of Collins, Smith & Keyes continued until January 1st, 1855, when the senior partner, Mr. Collins, having been elected to the bench of the circuit court, the firm was dissolved, and was succeeded by that of Smith & Keyes. From that period until 1862, when the firm of Smith & Keyes was dissolved by mutual consent, it did a very

ELISHA W. KEYES.

large business—by far the largest business in Dane county, or in the interior of the state. For a number of years Mr. Keyes was a member of the law firm of Orton, Keyes & Chynoweth, which was dissolved by the election of Judge Orton associate justice of the supreme court.

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During the years 1859 and 1860 he was district attorney of Dane county, having been elected to that office in the fall of 1858. Up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, in which Mr. Keyes participated, he had always been a Whig in politics. In April, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster at Madison, and was re-appointed by Presidents Johnson, Grant and Hayes, serving continuously in that office for over twenty-one years. In 1865 he was elected the first Republican mayor of Madison, and was re-elected without opposition in 1866. In 1877 he was appointed a regent of the University of Wisconsin, which position he held for twelve years. He was elected to and served in the legislative assembly in 1882, and was again re-elected mayor of Madison in 1886.

Mr. Keyes had been active in politics, 498 strongly supporting the war and the suppression of the rebellion, had been a member of the Republican state central committee several years, when in 1868, he was appointed by the convention chairman of the committee serving as such ten years. Mr. Keyes was a delegate to the Republican national convention, which met in Philadelphia, in 1872, to the Cincinnati convention in 1876, and to the Chicago convention in 1884, and was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation in all of them. At these last two conventions, he was a strong supporter of the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the presidency.

In 1879 there was a memorable senatorial contest in Wisconsin. The candidates were T. O. Howe, the incumbent; Matt. H. Carpenter, who had been defeated for the place in 1875 by Angus Cameron, and Mr. Keyes, who was very strongly supported by members and many Republicans of the state. For over one hundred ballots of this triangular contest he was in the lead, receiving as high as thirty-three votes in caucus. Finally he withdrew from the contest, and his friend, Matt. H. Carpenter, was nominated by acclamation, and duly elected by the legislature. In 1881 he was again a candidate, and his opponent was the Hon. Philetus Sawyer. It was thought when the campaign first opened that Mr. Keyes would be elected without much serious opposition; the party organization was strong for

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him, and he was supported by a large majority of the Republican press of the state, but the forces allied against him compassed his defeat. In this last contest he received thirty-three legislative votes.

In 1871 Mr. Keyes was appointed attorney by the secretary of war to represent the United States in the arbitration between the government and the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal company. The arbitrators were Hon. Paul Dillingham of Vermont, ex-Gov. William Larabee of Iowa, and ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, the latter having been selected by the Canal company, Mr. Larabee by the government and Mr. Dillingham having been selected by the other two arbitrators. This was a very important matter to the government and to the people of the state. It consumed a good part of the summer of 1871, the board of arbitration going over the whole route from Green Bay up the Fox to the Wisconsin, and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, afterwards holding session in the federal court house in Madison, where testimony was taken in the case, and the award of the arbitrators finally made. The claim was made by the attorneys for the Canal company that the water route and its improvements were worth all they cost, and that for the work the government should pay that much, amounting to about two millions of dollars. Mr. Keyes made the startling claim that the improvement was not worth anything, and that therefore the award should be for the smallest sum possible, and it was made for so small an amount that for a time the company refused to accept it. Congress finally appropriated about one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars and succeeded to the interests of the Canal company in this line of water communication. The people of the state were very anxious that the government should come into possession of the works, and they knew that a transfer would not be made unless the award was found to be a reasonable one; therefore the effort was put forth to bring the award down so low that it would not be objectionable to congress. Great credit was given to Mr. Keyes for his management of the case from beginning to end.

After Mr. Keyes' defeat for senator in 1881, he retired from active politics, in the main devoting himself to the practice of law and to real estate transactions. In February, 1889,

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he was appointed by Gov. Hoard municipal judge of Dane county to fill a vacancy, and was elected to that position by the people of the county in April of that year, serving out the unexpired time of Judge A. B. Braley, which terminal January 1st, 1883.

Mr. Keyes was first married in the city of New York, in May, 1854, to Miss Caroline Stevens, who died in 1865, leaving him three children, two sons, Joseph S. and Elisha W., and a daughter, Catherine. In 1867 he was married to Mrs. Louise Sholes, by whom he had one son, Louis R. This union was dissolved by the courts, and in 1888 he was married to Mrs. Eliza M. Reeves, with whom he now lives.

A man of marked ability, of pronounced views upon all public questions, of indomitable will and unfaltering courage and perseverance in the pursuit of whatever he undertakes, Mr. Keyes has long been a conspicuous figure in public affairs, and a useful and worthy citizen. Although brusque in manner and often sharp of speech, he has a kind heart and an ear ever open to the voice of the suffering.

LADD, Dr. George D., has lived in Milwaukee the greater part of his life, at first on the south side and later on the east side. He was born October 7, 1850, in Woodstock, Vermont, and came to Milwaukee when he was six years of age. His general education was acquired in the Milwaukee public schools and at Markham's academy. The study of medicine was taken up by Dr. Ladd in 1871, with Dr. Moses Bartlett. He was afterwards a medical student in the office of Dr. Solon Marks, one of the most prominent of Wisconsin physicians, and later he was in partnership with this veteran practitioner. The time of Dr. Ladd is taken up now almost wholly with surgical cases. He is frequently called to points in Wisconsin for operations or consultations, and is the surgeon at St. Mary's hospital at North Point. Dr. Ladd is now, and has been since its formation, the medical examiner for the fire and police commission. He belongs to the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and in 1890 was president of that organization. He is also a director of the Wisconsin Humane society. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has had him upon its surgical staff for many years. Dr. Ladd has never been abroad, believing that

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DR. GEORGE D. LADD.

by close study he can acquire almost as much knowledge of his profession at home as abroad, with the aid of the foreign and American publications. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College in Chicago having completed his course there February 17, 1875. On November 10, 1885, Dr. Ladd was married to Miss Annette Dutcher, daughter of the late John A. Dutcher. She died a few years ago, leaving one child. Dr. Ladd resides in the old Dutcher homestead at 460 Marshall street.

SWAN, Dr. George Elbridge, is one of the most prominent physicians of Dodge county, and his "life history is interwoven with incidents which make interesting reading. It is the history of early struggles, conscientious beginning and ultimate triumph. In recounting these incidents from the first step at the bottom of the hill to the present prominent position to which he has attained, an illustration is given of what pluck and push will accomplish in attaining the desired goal." Dr. Swan, whose residence is in Beaver Dam, was born in Eden, Erie county, N. Y., April 500

DR. GEORGE ELBRIDGE SWAN.

6th, 1838, the son of Alfred Swan, a farmer in limited circumstances. His mother was Polly Benedict before marriage, the daughter of Trowbridge Benedict, the sixth in direct descent from Thomas Benedict, who was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1617, an extensive genealogy of whose family comprises many persons of note—a work the doctor prizes very highly. Alfred Swan's mother's maiden name was Alger, and her brother's son in Gen. Alger, ex-governor of Michigan and secretary of war in President McKinley's cabinet. Alfred Swan had a first cousin whose name was Charles Grandison Swan, who was a noted divine and revivalist, known throughout the east.

According to a tradition which the doctor has preserved, "there young men (brothers) left Scotland more than two hundred and fifty years ago for America. They landed near Boston, where one remained, while the other two went west—one to Connecticut, near

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Danbury, the other to New York, near Schenectady. The country, of course, was new, and the branches emanating lost all trace of each other. The New York man married a Welsh woman, so about nine generations back the doctor was Scotch and Welsh on his mothers' side and English on his father's. In 1864 the doctor met in Boston a James Swan, principal of public schools in Charlestown, and also a brother Janes Swan, cashier of a bank in Boston, and was much gratified to hear them repeat the same tradition they had obtained through their line, which they claimed was the Boston branch." The incident was certainly very amusing, unusual and corroborative, and deserves preservation in this publication.

Five months before the doctor's birth, his father lost his hotel, at Erie, by fire, and as there was no insurance it was a total loss. Other losses followed until his property, amounting to \$25,000, was entirely swept away, leaving him penniless with a wife and three sons. The family moved to Ohio, finally making their home at Greenfield, where a number of years were spent, during which the boy, George, attended such schools as the town afforded, displaying unusual aptness in his studies, and possessing a studious and reflective disposition. At eleven years of age he received first prize in a class of one hundred pupils for a composition upon the vices of youth. After his, the family removing to the forests of Michigan, the boy's time was spent, until he was seventeen years old, in assisting his father to clear a new farm in the town of Cohocta. The boy, now at the age of seventeen, was urgent in his desire for more education, but his father refusing to accede to this request, he declared his independence, and turned his back upon the parental roof, going forth without money, friendless and alone. His father had many relatives at Dale, N. Y., so thither he went, and attended the Wyoming Academy, under Prof. Weed, passed an examination for a teacher's certificate, and taught school the following winter, being then eighteen years of age. After that he worked at farming until 1857, when he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, in which institution he was a student until 1860, securing the 501 money for his expenses by teaching winters and doing odd jobs and working for farmers during vacations. Leaving the college, he obtained, through the influence of his uncle, Rev. W. S. Lunt of Fremont, Ohio, a position as teacher in the Union school of that

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place. A year after he went to Owosso, Mich., and began the study of medicine with Dr. Bagg of that place, and afterward continued it with Dr. Lodge of Detroit. During the winter of 1864-5 he attended lectures in the University of Michigan. The six months following he practiced medicine at Novi, Mich., with the proceeds of which he was enabled to attend medical lectures the following winter at the Homeopathic Medical College in New York City, and graduated therefrom February 28th, 1866. He then practiced in Richmond and Newcastle, Ind., and, in 1867, removed to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he married Miss Marry Woodbridge. In 1870 he was in practice at Norwalk, Ohio, and the following year located at South Bend, Ind.; but the climate not agreeing with his wife, he removed to Beaver Dam, Wis., and succeeded, May 19th, 1876, to the practice of Dr. Thurber, nearly all of which he was successful in retaining. Meantime he invented and manufactured several species which have had and still have a wide sale in all the states of the Union. He is also the inventor of a device for the promotion of ease and rapidity in walking, which consists of a little spring imbedded in the boot heel, and which promises to become very popular with pedestrians.

Through the investment of some \$50,000 in the improvement of Vita Spring park, the doctor has done much to advertise Beaver Dam as a summer resort and to promote its business interests.

Politically he is a Republican, has been mayor of Beaver Dam, and society is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Swan's family consists of a wife and one son, George B., now nineteen years old, who will graduate next year from the Shattuck school at Faribault, Minn.

CHARLES M. COTTRILL.

COTTRILL, Charles M., who has been closely identified with the transportation business of Milwaukee for many years, and is one of the most prominent Masons in the state, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on the 20th of October, 1834. His youth was passed

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in Montpelier, where he received a good common school and academic education, and where he was fitted for a business life. In the fall of 1854 he came west to Oshkosh, where he had previously spent a year, as a clerk, and where he again entered a general store in a clerical capacity, and remained two years. He then engaged in the lumber business on his own account, but in 1858 sold out, and, coming to Milwaukee, accepted a situation as book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods house. Resigning this position in 1860, he became connected with the lake transportation business, and has retained his connection therewith ever since.

Mr. Cottrill has been a member of the Merchant's association for many years, and served as its president for the three years 1891-2-3. He has been active not only in that organization, but in others, in support of whatever would promote the public welfare and the material interests of the city. He was one of the most energetic and enthusiastic members of the Advancement association, and the various measures which is set on foot for spreading the fame of the city and enlarging its industrial enterprises received his cordial and helpful advocacy. In securing the location of the state fair at Milwaukee, he rendered a valuable service to Milwaukee, and to his labors was due, in large measure, the success of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Milwaukee in 1889. He was one of the founders of the exposition, and has given freely of his time, means and business knowledge to secure the success which has always attended the enterprise. In recognition of his unselfish and efficient labors in this direction he was unanimously elected president of the company in 1888, but declined the honor on account of business engagements.

Mr. Cottrill has been an enthusiastic Mason since taking his first degree in Milwaukee in 1867. Only two months after joining he was made a Master Mason in Independence Lodge; and since then he has been one of the most active members of the order, and one of those most thoroughly versed in its literature and traditions. During the year 1880 he was eminent commander of Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1. Ten years later he became a member of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, and was its commander in 1892. He was

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made a thirty-third degree Mason in 1883. In Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Perfection he was grand master of ceremonies from 1871 to 1876, and thrice potent grand master, from 1877 to 1886. In Wisconsin Council of Princes of Jerusalem he was senior grand warden from 1874 to 1882. In Wisconsin Chapter of Rose Croix he was master of ceremonies from 1871 to 1882, and grand orator in 1883. In Wisconsin Consistory he has been grand master of ceremonies, and was commander-in-chief for five years and later re-elected for three years; he was also trustee of the consistory from 1886 to 1891. He became an honorary member of the supreme council in 1883, and an active member in 1884, and is now deputy for the state of Wisconsin and one of the three active members of the council.

This is a list of honors reached by very few in the Masonic order, yet that he has deserved them all is attested by those who are familiar with the zealous work which he has done for the upbuilding of this ancient order, the elevation of its membership and the promotion of its charitable and philanthropic work.

He was elected first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce at the election on April 5th, 1897.

Mr. Cottrill was married at La Fayette, Indiana, December 31st, 1860, to Lettie E. Sharp, and they have one son, twenty-seven years old, who is cashier for the Goll & Frank company of Milwaukee,

NOYES, George Henry, whose residence is at No. 204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, is one of the many strong and accomplished members of the Milwaukee bar. The family is of Norman origin. Rev. James Noyes was educated at Oxford, entered the ministry, and, on account of his tendency toward liberal views, was an exile in Holland, whence, in 1634, he came to America, settling at Newbury, Mass. His son, Rev. James Noyes, graduated from Harvard College in 1659, and settled in Stonington, Conn., where he was pastor of the First Congregational church for fifty-five years. He served in King Philip's war as physician and chaplain, and was one of the founders and first trustees of Yale College. Through

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Col. Peleg Noyes, who served in the revolutionary war in a Connecticut regiment, Geo H. Noyes derives his right to membership in the "Sons of the American Revolution."

Geo. H. Noyes was born in McLean, Tompkins county, N.Y., April 18th, 1849, and, in 1855, came with his parents to Wisconsin, settling at Delafield, Waukesha county. His education was received in the common school and the University of Wisconsin. He graduated with honors from the latter in the classical course in 1873, and from the law department in 1874. He supported himself during his university course by teaching and by manual labor in vacations. He was the assistant university librarian while in college, and during his law course assistant state librarian.

Upon his graduation from the law school and his admission to the bar, he came to Milwaukee with ex-Chief Justice Dixon, who had resigned from the supreme court with the purpose of establishing himself in the practice of law, and entered the office of Dixon, Hooker & Palmer. At the end of a year the firm of Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes was organized, the members of which were L.S. Dixon, D.G. Hooker, David S. Wegg and George H. Noyes. This firm continued until Mr. Hooker became sole counsel for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mr. Noyes continuing in partnership with Judge Dixon, first under the firm name of Dixon & Noyes and afterward under that of Dixon, Noyes & Dixon—the junior member being a son of the senior. Judge Dixon's health failing, he removed to Denver, and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Noyes then formed a partnership with Geo. C. Markham, under the firm name of Markham & Noyes, which continued until April, 1887, when Mr. Noyes was elected, on the Citizens' ticket, judge of the newly created superior court of Milwaukee county, taking his seat January 1st, 1888. In March, 1890, he resigned the judgeship, desiring to provide more liberally for the education of his children than the salary of his judicial position would permit. Judicial work is suited to his tastes and temperament. That he is well adapted for it is shown by the fact that while on the bench of the superior court only seven decisions of his were reversed on appeal by the supreme court. While in partnership with Mr. Markham he acted as general solicitor and secretary of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad

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GEORGE HENRY NOYES.

company. Upon retiring from the bench the firm of Miller, Noyes & Miller, now Miller, Noyes, Miller & Wahl, was organized.

In politics Mr. Noyes is a Republican, but not a partisan nor desirous of office. He was appointed a regent of the University of Wisconsin by Gov. Hoard, in 1890, reappointed by Gov. Peck and by Gov. Upham, and is now vice-president of the board. He is also one of the commissioners having in charge the erection of the building for the library of the State Historical, Country, Golf, Old Settlers' and Bankers' clubs, the American, State and County Bar associations, and president of the state society Sons of the American Revolution. He was for several years a member of the Board of trustees of the Emergency hospital, and of the committee in charge of Forest Home cemetery. He attends St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Judge Noyes was married in November, 1876, to Miss Agnes Allis Haskell of Chicago, a graduate of the Wisconsin University, class of 1876. Their children are: Emily, Katherine, Haskell, Margaret and Helen.

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WILLIAM BERGENTHAL.

BERGENTHAL, William, for many years a representative man in the distilling business, was born in Wesphalia, Germany, in 1844, and became a resident of Milwaukee in 1867. In 1869 he engaged in the distilling business with his brother, under the firm name of Bergenthal & Brother. The business prospered, and in 1873 the partnership was succeeded by a corporation, the William Bergenthal company, with William Bergenthal as president; A. M. Grau, vice-president, and August Bergenthal, secretary. Mr. Bergenthal has ever since remained at the head of this company, which for a number of years operated what was known as the Meadow Spring distillery, on the Milwaukee river north of the city. This plant was destroyed by fire in 1882 and was not rebuilt, the company

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erecting instead a new and much larger distillery in the Menomonee valley. The city offices and warehouse have for many years been at 476 and 478 Fourth street. Mr. Bergenthal has been a pillar of the Democratic party, although he did not subscribe to the free silver doctrines which dominated the party in 1896. He was elected a delegate to the convention that nominated William Jennings Bryan for president, the Democrats of the Fourth congressional district sending him as a representative sound money man. This was his most prominent participation in politics, as he has never been an office-seeker, preferring to content himself with the effort to secure the election of other good citizens to positions of public trust. Mr. Bergenthal has always enjoyed high standing as a business man, and few names in the liquor trade of the west are better known. He was married in 1874 to Miss Anna M. Grau.

CHESTER, William, pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian church, Milwaukee, is the great-grandson of Col. John Chester of Weathersfield, Connecticut, who gave a large part of his fortune for the equipping of volunteers in the revolutionary war, was intimate with Washington, supported the stricken Gen. Warren on the historic field of Bunker Hill, receiving his dying words, and served with rare distinction in the revolutionary struggle. He was also speaker of the lower house of the Connecticut legislature, judge of the probate and county court, and member of the board of supervisors. Through his great-grandfather, Rev. William Chester is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was organized by Washington and composed of the eldest male descendants of officers of the revolutionary army. He is the grandson of Rev. William Chester, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., who for thirty-three years was general agent, associate secretary, and corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Presbyterian church. He is the son of Rev. John Chester, D. D., of Washington, D. C., who for thirty years was pastor of the Metropolitan Presbyterian church of that city.

Rev. William Chester, the subject of this sketch, was born in Burlington, N. J., on the 26th of November, 1863, and received his early education in the public schools of the capital. After preparation for college, he entered upon a full classical course in Princeton

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University, 505 New Jersey, and graduated therefrom, on the roll of honor, in 1884, taking the science and religion prize of his class. He next entered Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and while in the second year of his theological course he received a call to become the assistant pastor of Phillips Presbyterian church, corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, New York City; and, after graduation, he was made associate pastor of the same, with Rev. S. D. Alexander, D. D. In October, 1889, he received and accepted a unanimous call from Immanuel Presbyterian church of Milwaukee; and, during this pastorate of more than seven years, there has been abundant evidence of progress and prosperity in the various departments of the church work. The remnants of debt under which the society was laboring have been entirely lifted, material improvements in the building made, two new branch churches, Bethany and Westminster, have been built, principally through the contributions of Immanuel, and over five hundred new members secured.

Mr. Chester has traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient, and brought back the results of his observation and study in a series of illustrated lectures which have been given and repeated with great success in courses in Immanuel church. In 1896 he was selected by the general assembly to be one of the principal delegates to represent the Presbyterian church in the United States at the sixth general council of the alliance of the reformed churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, which is to meet in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1897.

Mr. Chester was married, in 1887, to Miss Cushing of Washington, D. C., who died suddenly in Italy while on the wedding journey. In 1890 he was married to Mrs. Marion Merrill Smith, daughter of the late S. S. Merrill, long general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. By this marriage there are two children, William Merrill Chester and Norman Merrill Chester.

Though a young man of but twenty-six

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WILLIAM CHESTER.

years when he entered upon the pastorate of Immanuel, one of the largest Protestant churches in the state, he has shown himself fully equal to the weighty and responsible duties of his position. A man fully in sympathy with all the great social, moral, religious and educational progress of the times, yet wisely discriminating between what is real and what is false progress; scholarly and eloquent in speech and impressive in manner, he is one of the foremost preachers in the state, and one before who there is a useful and brilliant future.

RYAN, Michael, W., is of Irish ancestry, but was born in Burlington, Vermont, on the 10th of December, 1847. His parents were Stephen and Elizabeth Gillick Ryan, the former of whom died in 1850. Mrs. Ryan, two years later, married Michael Gerrety, and the family came to Milwaukee in 1852, where Mr. Gerrety opened a store on the corner of Huron and Van Buren streets. In 1857 the family removed to Waukesha, and there Mrs. Gerrety still resides. The boy Michael's first schooling was received in the Third ward 506

MICHAEL W. RYAN.

public school of Milwaukee. After that he was at school in Waukesha, which was his home until 1866, when he went to Oshkosh, where he worked in the mills and in the pineries for seventeen years, always occupying responsible positions, such as head sawyer, foreman or superintendent. He was in Oshkosh some years, and went to Medford in July, 1874, where he continued working at lumbering until 1880, when he built the Exchange hotel in Medford. In 1885 he sold the hotel, and in the same year was appointed postmaster, in which position he served nearly five years when he was succeeded by E. L. Urquhart in 1890. Mr. Ryan's popularity among his neighbors is attested by the fact that after the return of the Democratic party to power, he was reappointed, and is at present discharging the duties of the office.

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Mr. Ryan enlisted in the Union army in 1863, but the board of medical examiners rejected him. Some months after he went south and again enlisted. This time he passed and was assigned to the Third regiment of Wisconsin cavalry, and was in all battles and skirmishes of his battalion from that time until the close of the war. Since the war he has been active in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republican, having been commandant of the James Shields Post, No. 145, Department of Wisconsin, and representative for the Ninth congressional district to the national encampment at St. Paul, in 1896.

In politics Mr. Ryan is a steadfast Democrat of the old school, having been in the presidential campaign of 1896 an advocate of sound money, or the gold standard. He was a delegate to the Democratic state conventions in 1890, 1894 and 1896. He has held the offices of town treasurer, under-sheriff, county treasurer, alderman, postmaster, as already stated, under two Democratic administrations, and was postmaster of the state senate in 1893.

He was married April 8th, 1872, to Mary E. Magner of Waukesha, and they have three children.

Mr. Ryan is a member of the Medford Advancement association, and is also a member of the Medford Lodge, No. 217, F. & A. M., and Medford Chapter, No. 70, R. A. M.

REEVE, James Theodore, M. D., of Appleton, for many years prominent as a physician, and as secretary and executive officer of the state board of health, was born in Walkill, Orange county, N. Y., April 26th, 1834. His father was Daniel Reeve, a farmer; and his mother's maiden name was Mary Valentine. Both parents were from highly esteemed families and were possessed of sterling characters. His father was a man of local prominence, but died when James was only six years of age. After his father's death his mother moved to Goshen, in the same county, where his boyhood was thenceforth spent. He received his education in the common schools and in Farmers' Hall Academy, in Orange county, then the best institute of learning in that vicinity. His medical studies were

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pursued under the direction of Dr. G. P. Reeves of 507 Goshen, and his medical degree was taken at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, but he subsequently took another course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he also graduated. His first settlement as a physician was at De Pere, Wis., but he removed to a larger field at Green Bay in 1860, and from that place he entered the army in September, 1861, as second assistant surgeon of the Tenth Wisconsin regiment. This regiment was in no general engagement during the time that Dr. Reeve was with it, but it participated in the daring raid of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, which resulted in the capture of Huntsville, Ala., in April, 1862. Dr. Reeve remained with until July, 1862, when he returned to Wisconsin on business for the regiment, and while at home was transferred to the Twenty-first Wisconsin regiment, then just organized at Oshkosh, as first assistant surgeon, and in the following November became surgeon of that regiment, remaining in that connection until the close of the war. The Twenty-first was prematurely hurried to the field in September and placed on guard duty opposite Louisville. The Tenth regiment, by a retrograde movement, had arrived at the same place, and as fortune would have it the two regiments were put into the same division, and together they had their first taste of real battle at Perryville, Ky., October 8th. The Twenty-first had then been only thirty-four days in service, nearly every one of which had been days of active marching or of work in the trenches. Of the drill of soldiers or the management of troops it knew almost nothing—it was without regimental colors, was supplied with arms of the poorest quality, was exhausted from hard day's work in guarding wagon trains, yet it was put in the forefront of the battle, in advance even of the main line, where in about two hours it lost in killed and wounded one hundred and forty-three men. The Tenth lost as heavily. Dr. Reeve was at once assigned to hospital duty, and received in connection therewith special honorable mention for faithfulness of service.

JAMES THEODORE REEVE.

On being relieved from this duty he rejoined his regiment and was with it in a sharp skirmish with rebel cavalry at Jefferson Pike, December 30th. The next day, December 31st, 1862, the bloody battle of Stone River began. The Twenty-first was actively engaged

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and Dr. Reeve was again assigned to hospital duty in one of the field hospitals close in rear of the troops. Here he remained for several weeks, and from this time on he was frequently absent from his regiment, being detailed for hospital duty in various places. At Chickamauga, September 19th, 1863, Dr. Reeve was given charge of a hospital which it afterwards became apparent must fall into the hands of the enemy, and with this in prospect, and with his consent, he was detailed by the medical director to remain and be captured with the hospital. There was time for only a few hurried lines explaining the situation before the troops retreated past the hospital, and for a time it was between the two armies and in danger from the fire of both. At night, however, the wavering lines of rebels fell back and the hospital was again within the Union lines. During the night and early morning all the 508 wounded were removed, but the last of this was not finished until after all our troops had retreated and the rebels were close at hand, Dr. Reeve being the last man to leave the hospital. Later in the day the doctor established a new hospital, and with it was captured on the following morning and taken to Libby prison, from which he was released by exchange in the November following. Returning to his regiment, which was then at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., he was assigned to take charge of the brigade hospital, but on the forward movement of the army he rejoined his regiment and was with it in various engagements, among them Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Atlanta, "with Sherman to the Sea," the siege of Savannah, and later at Averysboro and Bentonville. During the latter part of the war Dr. Reeve was promoted to the position of brigade surgeon, and at the close of the war he had been again promoted and was acting chief surgeon of the division. Among his most cherished relics of the army is the order of his commanding general—which was not given until almost the last possible moment—releasing him from this position that he might be mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war. This order reads as follows: "Surgeon Reeve, Twenty-first Wisconsin volunteers, acting chief surgeon of the First division, Fourteenth army corps, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters, with the full assurance that he has discharged his every honestly, faithfully and industriously."

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At the close of the war Dr. Reeve settled in Appleton, where he still resides.

He is a member of George D. Eggleston Post, No. 133, G. A. R., and of the Wisconsin Commandery, Loyal Legion. He is medical director, Department of Wisconsin of the G. A. R., having first appointed to this office by Commander Hoard in 1895, and twice since then elected to the same office by the department at the encampments of 1896 and 1897.

Dr. Reeve has always been a Republican, but has never held or been a candidate for a strictly political office; on the passage of the law requiring the inspection of illuminating oils in Wisconsin, he was, however, appointed by the governor as the supervisor of inspectors, in which capacity he organized this service throughout the state. With this exception the offices held by him have been closely connected and in harmony with his professional work, which he has ever held to be of the first importance.

He was appointed pension examining surgeon soon after the close of the war, and held that office for about twenty-five years.

He has always been an active supporter of medical associations, and has been president of the Fox River Valley Medical society. He was secretary of the State Medical society of Wisconsin from 1871 to 1889, with the exception of one year, in which he was president of the society. He has several times been a delegate to the American Medical association, and he has held the offices of both secretary and president of its section on state medicine and public hygiene. He was delegate to and member of the international medical congress in 1876, and a member of the national committee on organization of the Pan-American medical congress in 1893. Dr. Reeve is probably best known to the people of the state through his connection with the state board of health, of which he was secretary and executive officer from the organization of the board in 1876 for a period of eighteen consecutive years. He justly esteems this as the most important civil office he ever held, its duties requiring the constant exercise of careful judgment, as much of its work during these years was pioneer work and along lines for which there was but little by way of

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precedent in other states. He resigned this office in 1894, and spent a year in Europe, and since his return has given his whole attention to the practice of his profession.

He has for many years been a member of and an officer in the First Congregational church of Appleton.

He was married November 26th, 1857, to 509 Miss Laura Spofford, of Essex, Essex county, Mass. They have had six children, three of whom died in very early infancy. The other three, James S., Katharine M. and Howard D., are living. The oldest of these, James S., is a physician, a graduate with special honor from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and is associated with his father in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Reeve received the honorary degree of A. M. from Ripon College in 1882, an appropriate and deserved recognition of the value of his long and faithful professional services in official positions.

WIGMAN, John H. M., the senior member of the law firm of Wigman & Martin of Green Bay, Wisconsin, the son of James B. and Matilda Doorenboss Wigman, was born at Amsterdam, August 15th, 1835. He attended school in his native city until he was nine years old, when he was sent to college at Limburg, where he remained until 1847; in December of which year his mother died. His father's failing health necessitated a change in the affairs of the family, and, in 1848, the subject of this sketch and his brother Henry J. Wigman came to the United States with Rev. T. J. Van den Broek, arriving in Little Chute, Wis., in June of the same year.

He remained with Father Van den Broek for a year, and then engaged in farming and other manual labor until 1854, when he entered a dry good store at Green Bay, as clerk, which position he retained two years.

At the end of this time he took charge of the public school in the town of Scott, Brown county, studying law at the same time. He was elected justice of the peace in the spring

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of 1857; in 1858 was elected clerk of the town of Green Bay, and the next year town treasurer. During these years he continued his law studies, borrowing books from the Green Bay lawyers, and practicing before justice courts.

On the breaking out of the civil war his

JOHN H. M. WIGMAN.

brother enlisted in the Sixteenth Michigan infantry, and was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, on the day of his promotion to a second lieutenancy. In 1862 his father died and Mr. Wigman went to Holland to settle his father's estate; returning in July, and bringing his sister, Mrs. Helena M. Berendsen, with him, he took up his residence at Appleton, entering the office of T. R. Hudd as a law student. In February, 1864, he was examined in open court, and admitted to the bar. A law partnership was then formed under the firm name of Hudd & Wigman.

He was elected district attorney of Outagamie county in 1864, and twice re-elected. In 1868 the firm opened an office at Green Bay, to which city he removed in 1870, with his family, having built the commodious residence which he still occupies.

The firm of Hudd & Wigman continued in business till November, 1889, when it was dissolved, Mr. Wigman then taking into partnership his son-in-law. P. H. Martin, which is since known as the firm of Wigman & Martin.

Mr. Wigman is considered among the ablest as he is one of the most successful lawyers in 510 the state, having frequently been victorious where defeat seemed imminent. Among many test cases in which he was most active is notably that of the bible in public schools. In 1885 he became one of the organizers of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, a benevolent association now composed of 170 branches, with a membership of nearly 8,000. He was elected its first president and reelected every two years up to the present time. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in recognition of services

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rendered was made, by the papal authority at Rome, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, on March 1st, 1887.

In April, 1893, he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, which office he held for four years, the term expiring April 15th, 1897.

Mr. Wigman married Matilda Lyonais, in 1857, who bore him nine children. Mrs. Wigman dying in 1876, he married Miss Jane Meagher, his present wife, the fruit of this union being two sons and two daughters.

Of the thirteen children eight still survive, four of whom, one son and three daughters, are married.

SUTHERLAND, James. —Among the oldest and most successful business men of Janesville, is James Sutherland, who has contributed much toward the development of his city and state. He settled in Wisconsin before its admission as a state, and ever since has been active in advancing her interests. He is pre-eminently a man of the people, and originated some of the most beneficent laws of the state. He was born in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, March 20, 1820. His grandfather, John Sutherland, was a native of the Scotch Highlands, and came to this country at the age of eighteen years, and served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war under General Washington. He settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he lived to the age of nearly 100 years. John Sutherland, father of our subject, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1814 he married his betrothed, Elizabeth Smith, whom he had left to serve his country. She was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. Soon after their marriage they settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, and reared a family of six sons and four daughters, James being the fourth in order of birth. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm and acquired a good education at Ashland Academy and Norwalk Seminary, Ohio. He was ambitious to complete a college course, but his health failing he was compelled to change his plans. While a student he taught several winter terms in order to get money to pay

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his school expenses in the summer, his last teaching being in the Ashland Academy. For the benefit of his impaired health he spent a portion of the years 1845-6 in the southern states, and in the spring of 1847 removed from Ohio to Wisconsin, and settled in Rock county. In the fall of that year he settled at Janesville, and the next spring opened a book and stationery store, beginning in a small way, a business which has continued ever since and is now one of the most extensive in its line in Wisconsin. It may be said to his credit that during his business career of forty-five years he has never had a law suit or a controversy on money matters. He has reposed great confidence in his fellow men, and it has rarely been betrayed. He acts upon the principle that it is both better and cheaper to suffer an occasional loss than to lose confidence in mankind. While he has resigned to his sons much of the details of his large business interests, he still retains general supervision. He has always been a careful reader, and has given much study and thought to public questions, and foremost among those who have sought to use their means and influence for the uplifting of humanity and the advancement of the state and nation. For the material welfare of his town and county, he has aided in securing railroads and manufacturing industries. He has also shown a deep interest in the moral welfare of the people, and was made 511 treasurer of the Rock County Bible society on its organization in 1848, and has filled that office most of the time since; having also served the society as secretary and director, and being now, 1897, its president. As a layman he has long been a bible teacher, and has often addressed public meetings to promote bible knowledge and advance the cause of Christianity. He is a life member of the American Bible society, and vice-president of the Wisconsin State Historical society, which he has generously supported, and also a member of the American Historical association, having been elected to membership on its organization without his knowledge.

Mr. Sutherland had the honor of delivering before the State Historical society of Wisconsin an address on the antiquities and early explorations of the territory now known as Wisconsin, the substance of which appears in the tenth volume of the reports of the society. On the admission of the state into the Union, in 1848, he was elected the first

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superintendent of schools in the town of Janesville, and was also the first superintendent of schools for the incorporated city, and organized its union school system. When a board of education was formed to control the schools, he was elected a member of that body for several years. He was twice elected mayor of the city by large majorities, in 1872 and again in 1873. He served two terms, of two years each, in the state senate, and took an active part in its proceedings. For three years he was chairman of the committee on education, school and university lands.

To Mr. Sutherland, more than any other, belongs the credit of establishing the present beneficent state normal school system of Wisconsin, he having introduced the first bill to create a fund for this purpose; it was a substitute bill prepared by him, which became a law at the following session. He championed this measure in the senate and it passed that body with only one dissenting vote; after some modification it passed the assembly, the senate concurring with the amendments there

JAMES SUTHERLAND.

made. By the provisions of the act an ample fund has been provided for the endowment of these schools, without any direct cost to the people, from a portion of the sales of the swamps and overflowed lands which had been donated to the state by act of congress of 1850. From this fund seven normal schools are maintained, affording a permanent means of educating teachers for the public schools.

It was during Mr. Sutherland's service in the senate that the scandalous extra session was held which turned over a vast amount of state property to the railroads in the form of a land grant. He opposed the measure which made a disposition of the grant, it being apparent to him that corrupt means were being used to secure it, and spurned every offer of advantage or consideration for his vote. He took an active part in exposing this fraud at a subsequent session of the legislature, being chairman of the committee of investigation in the senate.

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During his residence in the south, Mr. Sutherland had an opportunity to observe the practical workings of the slave system and became its uncompromising opponent; hence 512 we find him a delegate from the state of Wisconsin to the national Free Soil convention held in Pittsburg in 1852, which put John P. Hale in nomination for president of the United States. He was present at the organization of the Republican party for this state, at Madison in 1854, and from its organization he has been prominent in its councils. In nearly every political contest since that time, either at the call of the central committee or by invitation of the people, he has addressed public meetings in the city of Janesville and throughout the county, and is still supporting and promulgating the principles of his party. While he has never been a third-party prohibitionist, he has always been a friend and advocate of the cause of temperance, believing that, while moral means must be used mainly, in maintaining good order, yet, it is the duty of the state to enact the best temperance measures which the people will enforce. He was among the first to espouse the cause of the Republican anti-saloon movement, and was a member of the first national conference called to consider this measure, which met in September, 1886, at Chicago, and served as one of the committee on resolutions. He believes that the life and success of the political party to which he belongs depend upon an advanced position on this important question, as upon other living issues.

By invitation of the editor, Mr. Sutherland was for some years a contributor to the New York Mail and Express, and his articles published in that and other papers were characteristic in their sound logic and earnestness and in their practical suggestions of reform. In November, 1886, F. H. Revell of New York and Chicago, published a neat volume prepared by Mr. Sutherland, entitled "Talks of Living Subjects," in which he not only presents his views of the best methods of promoting the cause of temperance, but also points out the harmony existing between the sciences and the Mosaic account of the creation, and also shows the bible to have been the great civilizing and Christianizing influence in the world. This work has been heartily commended by the press and the

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public generally, and should be in the hands of both young and old, as the questions there discussed greatly concern our country as well as ourselves.

Some seven years ago, Mr. Sutherland made a tour to the Yellowstone National park and wrote several newspaper articles in relation to that most wonderful place. One of these was devoted to its fauna, flora and the cause of the geysers. For this article President Langley of the Smithsonian Institute, has made him due acknowledgments. His reading, of late years, has been confined mainly to history, the earth and the heavens.

In December, 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth Withington. She is a native of Akron, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Temperance (Gray) Withington, of early English ancestry. Of seven children born to them, Le Verrier, the fourth in order of birth, died in California, December 30, 1892; Charles Linnaeus, the sixth, is a physician in Rockton, Illinois; the others, James A., Orion, Arcturus, Araby and Lily Imogen, reside in Janesville. The two eldest are associated with their father in business.

Mr. Sutherland became a Christian in early life, and is a member of the First Congregational church of Janesville. He believes that, while there are other systems of religion in the world which inculcate much that is moral and good, the bible alone contains a full and complete revelation to mankind, and that the plan of salvation there unfolded is that which is to compass and save the world. While, at the age of seventy-seven years, bodily infirmities are beginning to encroach upon him, and the things of this life, with all their beauties and charms, begin to fade, his faith and hope reach forward to a higher life where brighter scenes, new joys and more extended field of knowledge will open to view, and where there shall be perpetual growth both in knowledge and goodness.—the Columbian Biographical Dictionary.

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ROBERTS, Richard Watson, one of the stirring business men of Milwaukee, is the son of Vincent Roberts, a native of Wales, who came to this country some sixty years ago, finally

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settling in Dodge county, where he became a loan agent, and where he died in 1888, leaving considerable property. His wife, who was Tryphthena Jones, the mother of R. W. Roberts, was also of Welsh ancestry, and a woman of intelligence and high character.

R. W. Roberts was born at Iron Ridge, Wis., on the 12th of August, 1856. His early education was received in the district schools, where he appears to have applied himself with diligence and no little success, for he acquired a good, practical knowledge of the fundamental branches of an education. This supplemented by a course in Spencer's Business College, sufficed to prepare him for the successful business career upon which he entered very soon after leaving school. He first engaged in farming, and then, in 1883, in the lumber business. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the loan business, which he is still carrying on with success. On July 3rd, 1894, he started a bank at Wittenberg, Wis., with a capital of \$25,000—a very liberal sum for a town of that size, yet the business which it is doing seems to demand at least that sum. On the 15th of May, 1896, he started a bank at Manawa, Wis., with a capital of \$10,000, and of both establishments he is the sole owner and proprietor. The organization of these banks and their successful management shows Mr. Roberts to be possessed of a financial ability and tact quite unusual even among men educated with especial reference to callings of this nature.

Mr. Roberts, on all political questions, is a Republican, not a very active one, perhaps, but one who holds to his principles on that subject as on all others with a tenacity characteristic of men of his ancestry.

He is a member of the Calumet club, and an Elk. He is also a member of the Congregational church.

November 23rd, 1880, Mr. Roberts was married

RICHARD WATSON ROBERTS.

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to Addie Butler, a woman of many graces and accomplishments and of rare virtues and character. They have two sons: Allie B. and Vincent G. Roberts.

STEWART, Henry Havelock, a resident of West Superior and treasurer of Douglas county, was born at Breadalbane, Ontario, September 6th, 1864, the son of Peter A. and Annie McLaren Stewart. Peter A. Stewart has been sessional clerk of the house of commons at Ottawa, Ontario, for the past thirty years, and is "the son of John Stewart, who was the son of Peter, who was the son of another Peter, who was the son of John Roy Stewart. They were of the royal Stewarts of Garth, descended from the Wolf of Badenoch and the duke of Albany, the king's brother. H. H. Stewart's grandfather was born in the parish of Kenmore at Loch Tayside, Scotland, and emigrated with his parents to Ontario about 1808, when five years of age. John Roy Stewart was a celebrated character in his day. He fought with the duke of Cumberland, to whom he was personally known, in 1746.

HENRY HAVELOCK STEWART.

Germany; and against him and for Prince Charles Edward in 1745 and 1746. The battle of Culloden was a crusher to him as well as to many others, whose chief inheritance thereafter was poverty." It will be seen, therefore, that the family were all of Highland Scotch descent.

H. H. Stewart was educated in the common schools of Ontario, which at that time were of an inferior order, the teacher's chief accomplishment being the ability to inflict corporal punishment with straps, sticks and switches. He ran away from a school of this kind when seven years old, walking sixteen miles into the country, dragging with him a younger brother. He did not enjoy going to school until he was twelve years of age. He wanted to work for himself when ten years old, and resolved to get away from home, and did go when sixteen years old, and has never stayed at home since. He was stubborn and caused his parents much trouble to control him. He also attended the Ontario Business College at Belleville. After this he went to Saginaw, Mich., in April, 1883, where he worked at handling coal, rock, etc., in the hold of a vessel, piled lumber and worked in the woods.

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In August, 1884, he went to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where his first job was as cook's helper. His next was laying ties and iron on the railroad from Chippewa Falls to St. Paul. After that he worked in lumber camps, on river drives and then as tally man at the Beef Slough boom. Then he became delivery man for a meat market, later book-keeper, and next clerk in a grocery. In short, he showed his willingness to do anything by which he could make an honest living. In 1887 he went to Superior, and was book-keeper for a meat market there; and afterwards he was book-keeper for several years for Rhodes Brothers, street, dock and railroad contractors. During these years the firm changed several times, and finally Mr. Stewart became the junior partner, the firm being Rhodes & Stewart. Their work was mostly railroad construction, on the Duluth, S. S. & A., the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Superior Terminal railways. At this time he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and was confined to his room for nearly a year, during which most of his property was swept away by the expenses involved in his sickness and his inability to look after his interests. Upon his recovery, however, he set to work again to repair his losses, taking the position of book-keeper for the Lake Superior Logging Railway company. In the spring of 1894 he was appointed assistant city treasurer, which office he held until elected county treasurer in November, 1896.

Mr. Stewart was married on the 27th of June, 1894, to Jessie C. McLaren of Chippewa Falls, Wis., who is the daughter of a prominent lumberman of that city.

Mr. Stewart has always been a Republican, and has done what a citizen may honorably do for the success of the party which he has espoused. He is prompt and energetic, accurate in the discharge of his official duties, is genial and courteous in manner, a very popular official and enterprising citizen, as all the leading men of Superior seem to be. He joined the Odd Fellows Lodge in 1888, and 515 afterward the various branches subordinate. He has been twice noble grand, twice chief patriarch and twice captain. He was district deputy grand master; joined the State Grand Lodge and was several times representative therein. He instituted Oak Lodge, No. 340, of the order.

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Whatever success Mr. Stewart has attained is due entirely to his own energy and untiring exertion. His life so far is a striking illustration of what a young man can accomplish if he is industrious, economical and honest, and is inspired by a worthy ambition. In view of what he has already attained his friends may reasonably and confidently anticipate for him a very successful and distinguished career.

SKINNER, James W., was born in Warren, Pa., August 8, 1838. He came to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, in 1847, and with the exception of a few years passed in Colorado, has lived in this state ever since. His schooling was meager compared with that which the sons of well-to-do families of to-day are given. He took up a business career early in life, going into his father's country store at thirteen years of age. Subsequently he was admitted to partnership with his father. Later he was engaged with his father in a manufacturing business at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, making hubs, spokes and wagon materials.

In 1859, attracted by the reported discovery of gold in Colorado, and desiring to try a trip across the plains for the improvement of his health, he became one of the pioneers in the new country, witnessing the early growth of Denver and of the now flourishing and important state, then not even organized as a territory. He returned to Wisconsin in 1862. He has been connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, of which he is now secretary, for a period of thirty-two years. It was in December, 1865, that he came to Milwaukee and entered the employment of this company as a clerk. He was appointed

JAMES W. SKINNER

assistant secretary of the company in 1872, and in 1882 succeeded Willard Merrill as secretary.

The life of Mr. Skinner affords an illustration of which there are numerous examples in every country, and especially in America, of the fact that a young man without special

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educational advantages or the aid of influential friends, may secure a good position in the business world by the exercise of the homely virtues: Honesty, industry and perseverance.

VILAS, Edward Perrin, a Milwaukee lawyer of ability and prominence, was born in Madison, Wis., November 6th, 1852. His father, Levi B. Vilas, was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1811. He was a man of education and culture, a lawyer of marked ability, a man of unquestioned integrity, and possessed of a high sense of honor, and a broad-minded, generous citizen. He practiced his profession in Vermont for some eighteen years, during which time he was a prominent member of the Democratic party. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 516

EDWARD PERRIN VILAS.

1835, was a member of the lower house of the legislature for six years, two years a state senator and three a probate judge. He was the Democratic candidate for congress in 1848; but as his party was decidedly in the minority in the state he was unsuccessful. In 1851 Judge Vilas came to Wisconsin and settled in Madison, where he resided until his death in 1879. He represented the Madison district in the assembly three times, was mayor of Madison one term, was draft commissioner in 1862, and twelve years regent of the state university, of which he was an earnest, faithful, judicious friend and supporter.

E. P. Vilas attended the public schools of Madison until 1867, when he became a student in the preparatory department of the state university, where he was fitted for college, and a year later entered the university proper in the ancient classical course, graduating in 1872 with honors. While a student he was a member of the Hesperian society and took an active part in all its proceedings. After graduating he entered temporarily a railroad office for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of business methods, and was private secretary of the division superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for about a year. He then began reading law in the office of Vilas & Bryant in Madison, and in 1874 entered the law school of the university and graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1875. He continued with the firm of Vilas & Bryant until 1876, when he was admitted to a

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partnership in the firm. This partnership continued until 1885, when it was dissolved, W. F. Vilas and Mr. Bryant both retiring, the former having been elected to the United States senate. E. P. Vilas continued the business alone until June, 1888, when he removed to Milwaukee, becoming a member of the firm of Jenkins, Winkler, Smith & Vilas. In July, 1888, Mr. Jenkins retired from the firm to become judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, when the firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas was at once formed, and Mr. Vilas has continued in practice in that firm up to the present time. While at Madison he was for many years a court commissioner, resigning on his removal to Milwaukee. He has never held a political office, but was appointed by Gov. Peck, one of the trustees of the Asylum for the Chronic Insane for Milwaukee county, and held that position until the summer of 1896, when he resigned.

In politics Mr. Vilas has always been a Democrat, as was his father before him; but, in 1896, the radical departure of the national platform from some of the well-established principles of the party and the adoption of others subversive of good government, compelled him to abandon it and act with the national Democratic party as represented in the platform and candidates of the Indianapolis convention. Mr. Vilas' opinions remain unchanged, and he proposes to act independently hereafter until the party returns to principles which he can endorse.

He is a member of the Milwaukee, Country, Deutscher and Lawyers' clubs, and was president of the Arion club for two years.

Mr. Vilas was married, in 1877, to Elizabeth 517 Gordon Atwood, daughter of David Atwood, for many years proprietor of the State Journal of Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Vilas have one son, Charles Atwood Vilas, who is now pursuing the ancient classical course in the Wisconsin state university, expecting to graduate in 1899. Mrs. Vilas is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was the first regent of the Milwaukee Chapter. She is also a member of the Woman's club of Milwaukee, and at present of the Athenaeum.

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CRAMER, William Edward, is descended from one of those families of Friesian descent which were among the first pioneers of New York. His father was John Cramer of Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, who was a presidential elector in 1804—casting his vote for Jefferson and Clinton—and who was a representative in congress from 1833 to 1837.

William E. Cramer was born in Waterford, October 29, 1817. There he resided until his twenty-sixth year, studying under the noted Prof. Tayler Lewis, and graduating at Union College in 1838. He read law and was admitted to the bar, but his tastes led him to prefer journalism as a vocation, and from 1843 to 1846 he was one of the editorial writers of The Albany Argus, which was then managed by Edwin Croswell, and which was the chief organ of the Democracy in the state. Among the daily associates of the young journalist were John Van Buren, Silas Wright, John A. Dix, Governor Marcy, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden, ex-President Van Buren and other men who made the Democrat party at that time the exponent of great principles which have become embodied in the fiber of the great republic.

Mr. Cramer came to Milwaukee in May, 1847, at the request of a number of prominent Democrats who thought their party needed able journalistic support. In partnership with Joseph Curtis, a Rochester newspaper man, Mr. Cramer purchased, for \$2,000, The Milwaukee Courier, a weekly; and, changing its

WILLIAM EDWARD CRAMER.

name to the Daily Wisconsin, soon made it one of the leading newspapers of the northwest—a position it has now held for almost half a century, during the whole of which time he has been its active head. Very few issues have gone to press without one or more articles from his pen. No one who reads his graphic descriptions of places, people and things, and who are unacquainted with the author, would suppose that they are the work of one bereft of the senses of sight and hearing; yet from 1860 Mr. Cramer has been nearly blind, and able to hear only with the aid of a speaking tube. But his intense energy

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and industry, quick perception, and marvelous powers of memory and judgment have practically enabled him to overcome his physical disadvantage.

In 1869 Mr. Cramer married Miss Harriet L. Barker, and after his marriage made an extensive tour of Europe in company with his wife. They were in Paris during the Franco-German war, and were locked up in the besieged city for several months, until liberated, with other American residents, through the good offices of United States Minister 518 Washburn and Chancellor Bismarck. They were also in Paris during the whole reign of the Commune, from March until July, and there witnessed the demolition of the Column Vendome, the burning of the palace of the Tuilleries and the execution of the incendiaries who had fired the public buildings and who were shot on the barricades which they themselves had erected across the Rue de Rivoli. Mr. Cramer's recollection of these and other events causes him to feel that he witnessed in Paris, in 1871, a re-enactment of the bloody scenes of the first revolution, when Robespierre and Danton wielded the vengeance of the government against the peace and good order of society.

Mr. Cramer has also traveled extensively in the United States and Mexico, usually in company with his wife, who is eyes and ears for him whenever he requires assistance. Partly to her faithful and loving service in this direction, and partly to his marvelous skill in questioning people into whose company he is thrown, is due his reputation of being able to find out more, on short acquaintances, concerning any place or man or event than can be gathered by most people who are in possession of all of their senses. In 1884 he revisited Europe in a tour through Ireland, England, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Austria, Baden and France.

Though in his eightieth year Mr. Cramer still writes for the paper every day, and his interest and influence extend to every detail of the great journal's management. From the youngest reporter to the managing editor, all his employes feel that their work is the object of his immediate observation, and all have the benefit of his experienced suggestions. His work in his special department is notable for consistency, lucidity, accuracy, and force. It has

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been the main object of his life to build up in Milwaukee a newspaper and a printing office which would reflect credit upon the commonwealth of his adoption. After severe trials and long delays there was reared, on the corner of Milwaukee and Michigan streets, a structure which has become, in all its departments, one of the completest and most perfect printing establishments in the land. Having no children, Mr. Cramer has a special pride in and love for his work. With the assistance of his two partners, Andrew J. Aikens and John F. Cramer, in that structure has been organized one of the completest institutions and printing departments in the whole country, and it is his ambition and his hope to do his daily work in that office until he is called hence by the summons of the Higher Power, which no man can resist.

In the conduct of his journal Mr. Cramer has been utterly incorruptible. Under his direction the Evening Wisconsin has not been the organ of any party or man, but has followed the lines he conceived to be for the best interests of the people among whom he has lived. He has not always chosen the winning or popular side, but has fearlessly pursued what he believed to be right. Thus, while his journal has never been an organ, it has been read in more Wisconsin homes than any single publication in the last twenty-five years. It has been his just boast that in the fifty years of his editorial work not a single line has been paid for in money, or inserted in the hope of pecuniary or other reward.

Mr. Cramer is peculiarly an observer, and until the failure of his sight few travelers saw as much both of the useful and artistic works of man. In his personal life his habits are simple. He has always had a kind word and a helping hand for the poor and dependent, but the rich he uniformly leaves to take care of themselves. Careful and prudent in small things, when occasion comes to meet his approval he is more than generous—he is prodigal. He is of a religious cast of mind, an unquestionable believer in the evangelical religion of his mother, and a daily reader of the gospels. He never discusses the abstractions of later science. The good old way is good enough for him, but he is tolerant of the opinions of others. His mental characteristics are 519 of a high order. His memory of events is so remarkable that it is a proverb of his editorial room that no encyclopedias or gazetteers will

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be needed there while he lives. As a citizen he is unobtrusive, his infirmities of sight and hearing preventing his mingling in public meetings, but his person is known to every citizen of Milwaukee and loved in thousands of homes.

In the course of his long life the only office he ever held, and which he regarded as an honor, was that in the presidential election of 1872, when his name headed the electoral ticket which gave the vote of Wisconsin to General Ulysses S. Grant. The people, however, honor and love him, and his standing in the community is shown by the fact that on the 5th day of July, 1894, a fine marble bust of him, in connection with one of Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, was presented to the State Historical society of Wisconsin, which gladly accepted them; while speeches were made by various prominent citizens, who paid tributes to the public services of the originals of the marble likenesses.—Columbian Biographical Dictionary.

CAMPBELL, Gardner, who for many years was a prominent manufacturer of Milwaukee, was born in 1834, in Dunfermline, Scotland, noted as the home of the Abercrombies, one of the distinguished families in Scottish history. In this interesting locality Gardner Campbell's boyhood was spent. There he acquired a good practical education, and there he learned the trade of bell founder, thoroughly mastering all its details by the time he was sixteen years old. With his equipment and a purpose to win his way in the world through energy and perseverance in the pursuit of an honest calling, he set out for this country in 1850, with his parents, arriving in Milwaukee, August 3rd, of that year, having made the entire trip from New York City by water, a journey which occupied several weeks. From Milwaukee they went on to Waushara

GARDNER CAMPBELL.

county, Wis., where they purchased a farm. After two years of pioneer farming, he went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for eight months. In 1854 he located permanently in Milwaukee, working for some four years in Decker & Seville's foundry and in the Menomonee Locomotive works. He then purchased and operated for two years the

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first steam threshing machine in Wisconsin. He was next engaged in running a steam flouring mill at North Prairie, Waukesha county, where he remained for two years, and then, in 1862, returned to Milwaukee, resuming work at his trade. His next venture was the establishing of the Union foundry, which, after operating it one year, he sold at a large advance over its cost, and entered the employ of James Sheriffs as foreman of his foundry. Subsequently he was successively employed in the foundries of Filer & Stowell and E. P. Allis. In 1876, in company with his sons, George G. and Henry E. Campbell, he established the Centennial Bell and Iron works, which have grown into a large and prosperous establishment, the manufacture of church, school and other bells being a specialty. Their bells have 520 taken rank with the best manufactured in this country. The great bell in the tower of the Milwaukee city hall, weighing eleven tons, one of the largest in this country, was cast at the Campbell foundry. Mr. Campbell was very successful in all his business ventures and he succeeded in accumulating a handsome property. The business of which he was the founder is now carried on by his sons on a larger and still more profitable scale. He was a man possessed of excellent business capacities, and greatly respected wherever known for his sterling character. He was early identified with the anti-slavery cause and cast his first vote for Fremont, the first Republican candidate for president. He retained his affiliation with the Republican party throughout his life.

He early became a Mason, and in 1869 assisted in the formation of Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, on the south side, and was always a faithful attendant upon the meetings of that lodge. He was a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Chapter No. 40, a member of Wisconsin Commandery, Knights Templar, and had attained the thirty-second degree in the Wisconsin Consistory of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. Though identified with the different degrees of Masonry, his interest was chiefly in the lodge. He was also an influential member of the St. Andrew's society.

Mr. Campbell was married July 4th, 1855, to Miss Isabel Henderson, daughter of the late George Henderson, an honored pioneer of Waukesha county. Mrs. Campbell was born in

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Glasgow, Scotland, August 2nd, 1833, and was educated in a noted private school in her native city.

Mr. Campbell died at his home in Milwaukee, September 9th, 1892, lamented by all who had known his worth as a man and a citizen. His remains were consigned to their last resting place in Forest Home cemetery with Masonic honors by his brethren of Excelsior Lodge, assisted by the Sir Knights of his commandery and the St. Andrew's society.

TAYLOR, Horace Adolphus, president of the State Journal Printing company, Madison, Wis., was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 24, 1837, and was the youngest of five children, three sons and two daughters, born to the Rev. Adolphus Taylor, a Congregational clergyman, and his wife, Orra, *nee* Copeland, who were among the early settlers of Vermont, but whose progenitors for two generations preceding his birth resided in northern New York. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1843, when Horace was six years of age, his father met an untimely death by being fatally kicked by a horse, and his mother was left with her family of children and with but little means of support. Horace attended the common schools of Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, until he was ten years of age. He early displayed a spirit of independence and self-reliance, and determined to make his own way in the world. He journeyed westward in 1847 to Hancock county, Illinois, where he engaged in work as a farm hand until 1850. Three years later he worked on a farm in that part of St. Croix county, Wisconsin, of which Pierce county is now formed, and where the town of River Falls was afterward built. Before he was fourteen years of age he had put in four years of hard and steady work, and, being economical, succeeded in saving nearly three hundred dollars, with which he returned to St. Lawrence county, New York, and began a course of study at the Pottsdam Academy. He worked during the summer months and attended the academy in the winter, paying for his tuition and expenses out of his savings. In 1855, having reached the age of eighteen years, he determined to locate in some undeveloped section of the west and grow up with the country. Therefore, he returned to River Falls, Wisconsin, where he began work upon a farm. After a short time he purchased a stage and horse, which he drove between Hudson

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and Prescott, which at that time were the two most important towns in the northwest. As a stage operator he was a success, and accumulated 521 considerable money, which he invested in real estate. This he shortly after converted into cash, with which he purchased the material necessary to conduct a newspaper, and associated with him his brother, Lute A. Taylor, established The River Falls Journal, and issued the first paper, June 13, 1857, when he was but a few days over twenty years of age. Three years later he presented his interest in this journal to his brother Lute, and went to Hudson, where he purchased The Hudson Chronicle, and changed its name to The Hudson Times. Shortly thereafter he purchased The Hudson North Star, and consolidated the two papers under the name of The Hudson Star and Times, and continued to publish the paper under that title, and for over thirty years its proprietorship was vested in his name, although during the latter years of his ownership he was not actively engaged in its management, but he always controlled its policy. In 1869, in connection with his brother Lute, he established The La Crosse Daily and Weekly Leader, which they sold out some three years later, when the Leader and Republican were consolidated under the name of The La Crosse Republican and Leader, which is still published. Shortly after the passage of the act authorizing national banks Mr. Taylor participated in the organization of the First National bank of Hudson, and served as member of its board of directors for a number of years, resigning when he removed to Washington in 1889. He is, however, still a stockholder in the institution. From 1883 to 1890, he acted as president and general manager of the Hudson Lumber company. In 1890 he disposed of his interest in this company, and in February of that year purchased the plant of The Wisconsin State Journal. Some years later he organized the State Journal Printing company, which is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, and has since acted as president of that corporation. Mr. Taylor is also president of the Uwharrie Gold Mining company of Montgomery county, North Carolina, and has large

HORACE ADOLPHUS TAYLOR.

investments in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Maryland and California.

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In political affairs, Mr. Taylor has steadily affiliated with the Republican party. In its campaigns he has been active both with pen and public address, and has contributed much to the party success. He has held many public positions and has been an able and efficient public servant. He was appointed timber agent in 1876, and held the office by reappointment for five years, when he resigned to accept the appointment of consul at Marseilles, France, tendered him by President Garfield. This position he held two years, during which he traveled extensively in Europe and northern Africa. Resigning the consulship in 1883 he returned to Hudson, where he gave his attention to business for several years. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate, but resigned the following year to accept the appointment of railroad commissioner tendered him by President Harrison. He was also appointed one of the commissioners in charge of the government exhibit at the Columbian exposition. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876 and in 1884, 522 supporting Blaine in the first and Arthur in the second. Mr. Taylor has been a prominent candidate for the nomination for governor before two of the Republican state conventions, but various considerations carried the prize to other hands. From 1883 to 1887 he was chairman of the Republican state central committee.

November 12, 1860, Mr. Taylor was married, in Chicago, to Lizzie E. Madden, a native of Lockport, N. Y., and they have had three children: Florence E., the wife of Judge Reed of La Crosse; Willis A., who died in May, 1893, aged twenty-five years, and Grace E.

Mr. Taylor is a writer and speaker of ability and one of the most generally informed men regarding public affairs in the state. He has long been a potent factor in state politics and is a man of positive views and the courage to express them whenever the occasion demands it.

LYNN, Alexander W., superintendent of the Milwaukee street railroad lines, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., March 3rd, 1847. His father was William Lynn, who came to this country from Scarborough, England, in 1829, and settled in Saratoga. Mr. Lynn's mother was Anna Wilson, and was married to William Lynn before they left England. William Lynn came west

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with his wife and children, of whom A. W. was the youngest, in 1851, settling in Elgin. 111., on a farm, where he died in 1855. In 1858 the family removed to Sparta, Wis., where A. W. Lynn went to school several terms, after which he learned the business of brewing; then took up telegraphy, devoting several years to it and to teaching writing school; this he was engaged in braking and working as baggageman on what is now the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

When twenty-two years old Mr. Lynn secured contracts for carrying the United States mail from Black River Falls to Greenwood, and from Humbird to Neillsville, routes previously carried by the late congressman, William Price of River Falls, Mr. Lynn buying the equipments for the lines of Mr. Price and conducting those mail and stage lines some six years, with marked success, his lines being the most finely equipped in the country. While engaged in this business, he built the telegraph line from Humbird to Neillsville and Greenwood, and also carried all express goods through that region for the American Express company, for the safe transportation of which he gave bonds in the sum of \$40,000, frequently having in his care \$60,000 to \$80,000, for the payment of the wages of lumbermen in that region.

After six years of activity in the business, Mr. Lynn was attacked with spinal fever. Despairing of recovery, he sold his stage lines and all business connected therewith, paid every bill against him, and went to Denver, as the physicians said, and as his friends expected, to die. At the end of a year and a half, however, he had regained his health; and, returning as far as Algona, Iowa, then the western terminus of the St. Paul road, he engaged in the livery and omnibus business and in farming. The livery and omnibus business was a success, but grasshoppers took possession of the farm enterprise. While still conducting the livery business. Mr. Lynn built a telegraph line and began steam railroading, as conductor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company, in which he continued until 1882.

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While living in Algona, Mr. Lynn was married to Mrs. Emma J. Burroughs, a widow, daughter of John K. Fill, a merchant of Algona.

In 1882 Mr. Lynn left steam railroading, and, with his wife and daughter, removed to Racine, Wis., and superintendent the building of the street railway in that city. In the spring of 1884 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and took the management of the St. Clair, Superior street and Paine avenue street railway in that city, where he remained two years, during which he rebuilt the entire lines, changing them from narrow to standard gauge tracks, 523 and replacing the old-time "bob-tail" cars with modern cars with conductors.

In 1888 Mr. Lynn removed to Milwaukee and took the management of the Cream City street railway, then operated by horse power. He immediately inaugurated improvements in the operating of the lines. The "bob-tail cars" soon disappeared, and improved cars with conductors in uniform took their places, with the time between cars reduced from ten to four minutes. Improvement in the service was his watchword, and the marked changes made on the Cream City lines soon exerted an influence upon all other street railway lines in the city. In 1891, when the work of consolidating street railways in Milwaukee was begun, and the work of transforming them into electric lines was started, the entire supervision of the change to electricity was passed into his hands, and has practically been there throughout the entire transforming period, as well as that of extending the lines to suburban points. To his skill and indomitable perseverance is due the fact that the electric railway system in Milwaukee is one of the very best in the United States. He has been the head of the work at every step and has made the estimates and has direct charge of all the track work, as well as making plans for all of the company's car stations, and the extensive machine and car shops on Kinnickinnic avenue. He has also designed all of the new cars built by the company or built for it by car companies at other points. The overhead electric construction and operation is also in his charge. He is regarded by street railway authorities everywhere as one of the most thoroughly competent men in that

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business in the entire country, and is a leading authority on the construction and operation of electric railroads.

When Mr. Lynn brought his family to Milwaukee he located at 104 Johnson street, where he has resided constantly since; his family consisting of his wife and one daughter.

Although always an ardent and active Republican, and frequently importuned to become
ALEXANDER W. LYNN.

a candidate, he has ever persistently declined to seek any political office, preferring to work in the ranks for the success of the party principles and its nominees.

HAMILTON, Charles Hadley, recently city attorney of Milwaukee, is the son of Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, a distinguished officer in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, who died in April, 1891. Gen. Hamilton was a graduate of the military academy at West Point, where he had for classmates Generals Grant, Quimby, Franklin, Steel, Augur and others who won fame in the war of the rebellion. He served through the Mexican war and was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded. He entered the Union army in our recent civil war as colonel of the Third regiment of Wisconsin infantry, but was shortly promoted to be brigadier-general, and the next year major-general. The date of his commission to the latter office, September 19th, 1862, is that on which he fought and won the battle of luka.
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CHARLES HADLEY HAMILTON.

When General Grant became president he appointed Gen. Hamilton United States marshal for the Eastern district of Wisconsin, and this office he held for eight years. At the time of his death, and for many years before, he had been engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil. Mrs. General Hamilton, the mother of City Attorney Hamilton, was Sophia Shepard of Dansville, N. Y. General Hamilton's mother was a niece of General Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame. The Shepards are of English origin, and they trace their

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lineage to the first of the New Englanders. The Hamiltons are of Scotch descent, the first of the name who came to this country being William Hamilton, a native of Glasgow, who emigrated to New England in 1668, and died at the age of 102 years. The Hamiltons have a record for patriotic service, Attorney Hamilton's great-grandfather having been a captain and surgeon in the revolutionary army.

Charles H. Hamilton was born in Rochester, New York, August 5th, 1850, but came to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, with his parents, in 1852. His early education was received in the public schools of Fond du Lac, where he was prepared for college, and from which he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from that institution in 1869. The course of study which he pursued in the university was that of mining engineering. While a student he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Greek letter fraternity, and the Literary Adelphi. He entered upon the study of the law while acting as deputy United States marshal, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, but did not begin the practice of law until 1888. In the meantime he was engaged in the wholesale paper business, and was a grain and stock commission merchant.

In 1891 he formed a partnership for the practice of the law with W. H. Austin, under the firm name of Austin & Hamilton, which continued until his election as city attorney in 1894. Mr. Hamilton has been a member of the legislature, of the board of school commissioners and of the common council. In politics he has always been a Republican, an active worker and adviser in its councils, and has contributed not a little to its local successes.

His club membership is with the Milwaukee, the Country, the Deutscher, the Iroquois, the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution, the Loyal Legion, Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

He was married on the 10th of April, 1873, to Carrie A. Nichols of Milwaukee, and they have two children living—Howard S. and Reginald Hamilton.

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BLEEKMAN, Adelbert E., a resident of La Crosse, a prominent member of the bar of that city and an ex-member of both houses of the legislature, is a native of New York, and was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, March 26th, 1846. His father, Warren Bleekman, was born in Stratford, Fulton county, N. Y., December 14th, 1816, but removed to Medina county, Ohio, where he successfully followed farming until his death in 1865. A. 525 E. Bleekman's mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Jacobs, was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., February 26th, 1826, and died in Medina county, Ohio, in 1857. Mr. Bleekman's paternal ancestry is traceable to Holland, the first immigrants settling in Connecticut prior to the Revolution. His maternal ancestry was of German extraction, the first representatives of the family settling in Massachusetts. Daniel Bleekman, the great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga when he demanded the surrender of the place "in the name of the great Jehovah and the continental congress," and was one of a party that erected a liberty pole and protected it against the British ax by forging nails and driving them into it. After the war he removed with his family to Fulton county, N. Y., and the home which they made there is still owned and occupied by his descendants. Mr. Bleekman's grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, stationed at Sackett's Harbor, and he is favorably mentioned as a hunter and trapper in the early history of New York. Afterward he was a farmer and in general business and prominent in local politics, first as a Democrat, then a Free-Soiler and Republican. He was once a defeated candidate for the legislature. The maternal ancestors came from Massachusetts to Herkimer county, N. Y., and were active in religious matters and identified with the Baptist denomination.

Young Bleekman received his primary education in the common schools at his Ohio home, and after that attended a select school until he enlisted in the army in February, 1864, when but seventeen years of age. He served in the Second Ohio cavalry, in Custer's "red necktie brigade," and participated in most of the battles under General Grant from the Wilderness to Petersburg; and then in the Wilson raid around Petersburg and Richmond

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for the destruction of the Danville railroad. In this raid the regiment suffered greatly in the loss of men and artillery, and the young soldier was seriously injured, sent

ADELBERT E. BLEEKMAN.

to hospital and then home on a furlough. His military record was highly creditable to him, both for courage and patriotic devotion.

Returning home at the close of the war he resumed his studies at Little Falls Academy, where he spent a year and a half, and then at Albert College, Belleville, Ontario, where he was a student for a like time, but did not complete his college course for lack of means.

Mr. Bleekman came to Wisconsin in March, 1869, settling in Tomah, Monroe county, where he had charge of the graded schools for more than two years. He had begun the study of law before coming to Wisconsin; and, upon taking up his residence in Tomah, resumed his law studies in the office of George Graham, when not engaged in teaching, and, in 1870, was admitted to practice in the circuit court at Sparta, Judge Romanzo Bunn presiding. He began practice in July, 1871, in partnership with Judge Graham of Tomah, with whom he had studied. This partnership was succeeded by one with H. C. Spaulding of Tomah, as junior. Removing to Sparta in 1875, he had as junior partners, successively, C. W. Graves and F. H. Bloomingdale. In 526 August, 1886, Messrs. Bleekman and Bloomingdale entered into partnership with Mills Tourtellotte of La Crosse, and they removed to that city. Mr. Bleekman was at the head of this firm, which continued for five years. Mr. Tourtelotte then retired, and Messrs. Bleekman and Bloomingdale continued their partnership, to which were added, 1894, Judge R. S. Reed of Hudson and Martin Bergh of La Crosse, Mr. Bleekman still being at the head of the firm. In 1896 Judge Reed retired, and the family is now Bleekman, Bloomingdale & Bergh. Mr. Bleekman has had an extended practice in both state and federal courts, embracing many cases of importance and extending into all branches of the profession. He is regarded as an able lawyer and a safe counselor; and his standing at the bar is among the foremost in his section of the state.

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Mr. Bleekman has been a Republican since he was ten years old, when, stirred by Republican enthusiasm, he went into his father's woods, cut a pole, dragged it home, made a flag, upon which he sewed the letters, cut from some poster, making the names Fremont and Dayton, and nailing this flag to the pole, erected it; and it stood throughout the campaign as the exponent of the principles of the budding politician. These principles the mature man holds as strongly as he did in youth.

Mr. Bleekman was a member of the assembly in 1873, and of the state senate in 1874 and 1875, district attorney of Monroe county in 1877 and 1878, city attorney of La Crosse in 1889. In the memorable senatorial campaign of 1875, Mr. Bleekman supported Gen. Washburn for United States senator, but when Matt. H. Carpenter received the nomination of the caucus, he refused to join the "bolters," and supported the nominee to the end in his defeat. Before the caucus Gen. Washburn wished Mr. Bleekman to take charge of his campaign, but he declined, feeling that he was too young and inexperienced for so responsible a place. When a member of the senate he prepared and drafted what became known as the Potter law, Senator Potter introducing the bill. Mr. Bleekman is a member of the Congregational society, and has been for thirty years.

In October, 1868, Mr. Bleekman was married, at Belleville, Ontario, to Eliza M., daughter of Timothy and Tirza Farnham, of that place. She died in April, 1875, leaving one child, William E. In August, 1876, he was married to Alice (Whiton) Bush of Tomah, a relative of the former Chief Justice Whiton of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Bleekman have had three children, namely: Katie, deceased; Adelbert E., now a student in Beloit College, and Ruth, a student in the La Crosse high school.

KOEFFLER, Charles August, Jr., a member of the Milwaukee bar, and a resident of the city in winter, though having a summer home in Wauwatosa, is the son of Charles August and Sophia Herrmann Koeffler. C. A. Koeffler, Sr., was a distiller up to about 1866, but after that was engaged in farming the acquired a large property. He, with his wife, emigrated from the Rhine provinces, Germany, directly to Milwaukee, where he

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was obliged, from want of means, to work for a time as a day laborer, although he had thoroughly learned farming and the trades of dyeing, brewing and distilling. He established and operated with great success the first alcohol and spirits distillery in the state, and, for many years, was a director of one of the leading banks of Milwaukee. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, and possessed a clear comprehension of the general principles of law, and may be said to have had a judicial mind.

C. A. Koeffler, Jr., was born in Milwaukee, December 24th, 1856. His early education was acquired at the German-English Academy, in Milwaukee, during the principalship of that eminent educator, the late Peter Engelmann. The character of the school at that time was very high, and the influence of the education received there, Mr. Koeffler thinks, has been of especial service in his professional career; particularly does he regard as of especial service to him the thorough command which he there attained of the German language and mathematics. His knowledge of geometry acquired there he regards of great value to him in the examination of titles to real estate—one of the most important branches of his business. After leaving the German-English Academy he took a course in the Spencerian Business College, and graduated therefrom in April, 1876, with a standing of 96 3/4 per cent. Of this institution and its influence in his professional work Mr. Koeffler also speaks in highest terms. After his graduation from his school he spent two months in the private office of the principal, Mr. Spencer, from whom he received much valuable information and instruction relative to business and business principles. Mr. Koeffler's first professional training was had at the business college in commercial law. He then studied law in the office of Frank Van Valkenburgh for two years from September, 1876, when he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1880. While he was a student there the faculty embraced such distinguished lawyers as J. H. Carpenter, county judge of Dane county; J. B. Cassoday, chief justice, and S. U. Pinney, associate justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin; Romanzo Bunn, judge of the United States district court for the western district of Wisconsin; Judge P. L. Spooner, Hon. J. C. Sloan, Hon. Wm. F. Vilas and others. Mr. Koeffler was admitted to the bar of

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the supreme court and the circuit courts of this state, and to the United States courts in June, 1880. In the spring of 1881 he formed a law partnership with Wilson W. Graham, the oldest member of the bar in Milwaukee, and this partnership continued until 1886. Since then he has practiced alone, and his professional success has been marked. He has had many important cases, and in one succeeded in establishing the law in this state that a widows' homestead rights cannot be decreed by the courts to be sold in partition,

CHARLES AUGUST KOEFFLER, JR.

the supreme court, on his appeal, reversing the decision of the lower court. This is the first and only decision of the kind in the state.

He has always been an ardent Republican, but has not taken an active part in politics. He was formerly a member of the Milwaukee Turnverein, the Germania and the Milwaukee Athletic society. He is still a member of the Milwaukee and the State Bar associations, the Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin, the Calumet club and the Humane society. He is unmarried.

BOYLE, William J., is one of the few successful railway men who have also made a success as popular men in their business and in social circles. Without the title which makes railway men prominent in the business world, Col. Boyle enjoys the distinction of occupying a position near the top in the passenger-holding profession, and has a much better and more pleasant job than many men in the business who wear greater titles than he.

Born at Chatham, Ont., August 10, 1846, Mr. Boyle early became active in mercantile 528
WILLIAM J. BOYLE.

business. When 14 years of age, after attending school in his native village, he went to Detroit, where he entered the service of an extensive vessel transportation company as a clerk. A few years later he returned to Ontario, locating at Dresden as a clerk for the same Detroit company he began work for. He entered the railway service in 1868 and

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has been prominent in that ever since. His first experience in this business was at Boone, La., where he was employed by the North-Western road as cashier of the freight office, a position he filled with credit until 1871, when he was transferred to Cedar Rapids as ticket agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, remaining in that capacity four years. After some time spent in leisure and traveling he landed in Milwaukee, May 1, 1875, as assistant ticket agent of the North-Western. The following September he was appointed freight contracting agent of the same road in this city, which he held for one year, when he was made Milwaukee agent of the Blue line, returning to the North-Western a year later as city passenger agent of the same. The following spring he was appointed general agent of the Blue line and Canada Southern, which position he held until he joined the forces of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, as city passenger and ticket agent. This was in October, 1889, succeeding Mr. Ingersoll in that important position.

During the administration of Gov. Peck, Mr. Boyle was honored by the appointment to a place upon the governor's staff, the distinction being entirely unsought and unexpected, as Col. Boyle had always been a Republican in politics, although never a partisan. He was reappointed by Gov. Upham, and during the suffering in Phillips and the iron range, as a result of the big fire and the miner's troubles, Col. Boyle had full charge of the state aid and distribution of funds and provisions, clothing, etc., acting, in fact, as quartermaster-general throughout. It appears of record, and to his credit, that not a dollar was wasted or carelessly expended in that long siege, when the man in charge was besieged continually for assistance from hangers-on as well as from the real sufferers, and with consummate skill Col. Boyle received and properly handled all comers, until it became thoroughly known and understood that it was no use to try to bull-dose or brow-beat Col. Boyle, nor did any one entitled to consideration fail to get what he was rightfully entitled to in the important and trying work of properly caring for the sufferers. After all in need had been provided for and many were carried by public charities for months after the calamity. Col. Boyle turned over to the state about \$5,000 of unused funds, which money was

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afterwards distributed among several state institutions of a charitable character. Gov. Scofield honored him for the third time as a colonel on the staff.

Socially, Col. Boyle is well and popularly known. He is a bachelor of the genial and popular kind. A man of considerable financial independence, he has several "hobbies" which he indulges in to his fullest desires. Among these is a love of fine horses, and he is credited among horsemen with owning and driving the handsomest and best carriage team in the state of Wisconsin. He is a hotel liver, and has been comfortably established at the Plankinton house for the past twenty-three years, where he maintains an elegant suite of rooms and where he has one of the best private libraries in the city. Col. Boyle is also a neat, though not a loud, dresser, and the tailor who gets his yearly trade considers himself quite fortunate.

VERGES. Henry A., register of deeds of Milwaukee county, is one of a large number of young men in Milwaukee who have shown, in various ways, that they have in them the making of men equal to the duties of any position to which they may be called. Mr. Verges is a native of Germany, where he was born on the 21st of July, 1816. His parents, William F. and Regina Verges, nee Schmidt, came with the family to this country in 1868, settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry A. received his education in the public schools: and earned his first money by packing soap in the factory of Proctor & Gamble in Cincinnati. His first really serious work was the learning of the trade of currier, and, having completed his apprenticeship at that, he came to Milwaukee in 1882, where he followed that occupation until 1890. He was, however, looking for a more rapid way of getting on in the world, a very reasonable ambition in a young man, and so he became an insurance agent, and it may be inferred that he was a successful one, and that he made friends wherever he went, for, without special effort, so far as known, he received the appointment of deputy register of deeds, January 1st, 1895. This position he held until July, 1896, when, deciding to become a candidate himself for the nomination for register before the Republican convention, he resigned the office of deputy, and was thus at liberty, without incurring any imputation of

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unfairness, to strive for the position of his superior officer. He received the nomination which he sought and was elected by a large majority. He made a capable and popular

HENRY A. VERGES.

deputy register, and as register will doubtless be even more popular than when in the subordinate position.

Mr. Verges has been an active Republican since he attained his majority, and is chairman of the Republican committee of his ward. He is one of those Republicans that thoroughly believe in the principles of his party, and that it is his duty to promote them by every honorable means in his power, and to support at the polls the men who believe in them.

He was married May 12th, 1889, to Mollie Fitz, and they have two daughters—Edna and Irene.

HANITCH, Louis, one of the younger members of the Superior bar, was born October 9th, 1863, at Dayton, Ohio, the youngest of nine children—three girls and six boys. His father, John Hanitch, was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came to the United States when nineteen years of age. He settled in Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in mercantile business, was a wholesale grocer when he died in 1868, and had accumulated considerable property. His ancestors were 530

LOUIS HANITCH.

artisans, and served in the wars during the reign of the first Napoleon. The great-grandfather was in Napoleon's army that marched to Moscow. The mother of Louis Hanitch, whose maiden name was Mary E. Schilb, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country with her parents when a child, they locating in northern Ohio, and subsequently removing to Dayton, where she was married to John Hanitch in 1844. Her ancestors were peasants.

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Louis Hanitch completed the course in the public schools of Dayton, was two years at private schools, two years at the Ohio State University, and pursued a course in book-keeping at a business college. While in college he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. In February, 1883, he, in company with an older brother, went to Burleigh county, Dakota territory, onto a wheat farm, where he remained until October, 1884 when he was twenty-one years of age. He then went into the law office of Flannery & Cooke, in Bismarck, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1886, and immediately began practice at Bismarck. In the spring of 1887 he was appointed district attorney for Burleigh county, D. T., the office becoming vacant by the removal of Geo. P. Flannery to Minneapolis. (To the instruction and training of Mr. Flannery, while studying in his office, Mr. Hanitch ascribes whatever of success and ability he has had in the practice of his profession.) The office to which he had been appointed was one of considerable importance, as there were six counties attached to Burleigh county for judicial purposes. This office he held for two years. In January, 1889, he was appointed assistant attorney-general for the territory of Dakota, which office he held for about six months, or until a change in the administration. In 1889 he formed a partnership with John E. Carland, which lasted until the latter's removal to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he is now United States district judge. Mr. Hanitch was engaged in almost all important litigation that arose in the western part of North Dakota from 1887 to 1891. In the latter year he removed to Superior, and opened a law office with Geo. J. Douglas. In February, 1892, Mr. Hanitch and his partner became associated with another firm under the name of Ross, Dwyer, Smith, Hanitch & Douglas. Mr. Douglas afterward removing to Chicago and Mr. Smith being elected judge of the superior court of Douglas county, the firm has since been Ross, Dwyer & Hanitch. The firm has taken part in almost all the important litigation in the county during the last six years. In February last the Northwestern National bank of Superior, having gotten into some financial difficulties, Mr. Hanitch was elected a director and president and placed in control of the bank, for the purpose of straightening out its affairs and reducing the capital stock, which was found to be necessary. As soon as this

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is accomplished Mr. Hanitch will give up the office of president, as he does not purpose abandoning the practice of law.

Mr. Hanitch has been a Democrat, but not active in politics. He was president of the 531 Jefferson club of Superior in 1892, and in the campaign of 1896 he was with the gold Democrats. He is a director of the Superior Commercial club. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church of West Superior, of which he is a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Hanitch was married, March 12th, 1890, at Los Angeles, Cal., to Elizabeth S. Farquhar. They have had three children, only one of whom is now living.

FREAR, James Archibald, district attorney for St. Croix county, was born in Hudson, Wisconsin, October 24th, 1861. His father, Aaron H. Frear, is a clerk in the adjutant-general's office in Washington. He served in the army, during the civil war, three years and a half, and is at present commander of the Garfield Post, G. A. R., in Washington. D. C. He is also prominent in the Independent Order of Good Templars. He is of German descent. Mr. Frear's mother was Margaret J. Rickard, who is of New England ancestry on both her father's and mother's side. In 1865 the family removed from Hudson to Chicago, where they remained for some five years, when they returned to Hudson. There they lived until 1879 and then moved to Washington. Young Frear attended the public schools in Chicago and Hudson, and was glad to have that privilege. He had a brief term in Lawrence University, Appleton, in 1878-9, but when the family took up their residence in Washington, he entered the National Law University there, from which he graduated in 1883. He then took a post-graduate course and was admitted to the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1884. Previous to this, however, he had entered the United States signal corps of the army, served at various posts for five years, and finally at headquarters in Washington, where he completed his law course.

After being admitted to the bar he returned to Hudson, where he was, for a year, in the office of Senator Spooner. He then began

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JAMES ARCHIBALD FREAR.

the practice of law, and has become a successful practitioner. He has held several minor local officers, among which was city attorney of Hudson. In 1895 Mr. Frear served as judge advocate of Wisconsin division, Sons of Veterans. In April, 1896, he was appointed district attorney of St. Croix county by Gov. Upham, and at the fall election following was elected to the same position.

Although too young for a war record, he has been interested in military matters. Besides his service in the signal corps of the regular army, he helped to organize the Hudson City Guards in 1885; has been interested in later organizations up to the present time, and is now connected with the quartermaster's department of the Third regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard. He delivered the memorial oration at the congressional cemetery in Washington, D. C., in 1897, and has the reputation of being a pleasing speaker.

Politically Mr. Frear is a Republican in principle, showing his faith by his works.

He was married in March, 1889, to Hattie E. Wood of Washington; and they have two children—Marguerite M. and Philip A. Frear.

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OTTO STRACK.

STRACK, Otto, is the son of August Strack, a forester of Germany, whose ancestors for five or six generations have held the same position. His mother, Emma, *nee* Unger, is the daughter of a prominent musician. Mr. Strack was born in Roebel, northern Germany, where he received his early education in the public schools. After the father died his mother moved to Hamburg, and he went to Wismar on the East sea to attend the high school of that city, and after graduating from this school he learned the practical trade of a carpenter and joiner in the same city. From here he followed his mother to Hamburg, and learned also the blacksmith and mason trades before he entered the building school

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of that city. After graduating from that school he studied building art at the poly-technical schools of Berlin and Vienna, and graduated in this special course in 1879. Two years later he came to Chicago with a reputation as an architect of great ability, both practical and technical, which enabled him to secure important positions as architect, and later as civil engineer with one of the largest bridge building and iron construction contractors of that city. In 1886 he opened an office for himself as architect in Chicago, and, having built many fine and notable buildings there, he had also some work in Milwaukee, such as the malt house of the Hansen Hop & Malt Co., which was destroyed in the Third ward fire, and the office building of Romadka Brothers on Third street. Taking a liking to Milwaukee he concluded to make it his home, and since 1888 he has been a resident of the city. Shortly after settling in Milwaukee he accepted the position of supervising architect of the Pabst Brewing Co., which position he held for four years, during which time he erected various small and large buildings in the city and all over the country, and also superintended the Pabst building and planned and executed the café in that building, which is one of the finest places of such character in the country. Since that time he has opened an office for himself in the Pabst building, and has erected some of the best buildings in the city—among others, the Pabst theater, one of the finest and most conveniently constructed theaters in this country, the Pabst power house, the addition to the Pabst residence, the residences of Messrs. Goodrich, Kalvelage and Borchert, the Blatz hotel, the Empire block, which contains one of the most complete bar-rooms and restaurants in the country. He is at present working at the Pabst Union hotel in Chicago, a very imposing building of fine architectural details and skillful construction. He has also planned and superintended the erection of a number of structures for business purposes, such as the entire Hansen malting plant, the Gugler Lithographic institute, the Wm. Rahr's Sons brewery and malting plant at Manitowoc, and many others; most of these structures show architectural skill and taste of a high order and contain the promise of more such fine work to come.

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In the political matters of his adopted country Mr. Strack has not been indifferent, but has taken an interest in the controversies of parties, and so far as he has taken part in practical politics it has been in affiliation with the Republican party.

He is a member of the La Fayette Masonic Lodge and of the Ivanhoe Commandery, and of the Deutscher club.

On the 10th of October, 1891, he was married to Carrie Yahr, a daughter of F. T. Yahr, a banker of Princeton, Wisconsin, and president of Charles Baumbach Drug company of Milwaukee, of which company he himself is also a heavy stockholder. Mr. and Mrs. Strack have two children—Emma and Elsbeth.

FLANDERS, James Greeley, a resident of Milwaukee from childhood, and a member of the law firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas, was born in New London, New Hampshire, on the 13th of December, 1844. He received his preparatory education at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., from which he graduated in 1861, and the same year passed the examination for admission to Yale College, but he did not at once proceed with his college course. Two years he spent in teaching and in business, and in 1863 took up his studies at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1867. The following year was spent in reading law in the office of Emmons & Van Dyke of Milwaukee, after which he entered the Columbia College law school of New York city, whence he was graduated in 1869 and was at once admitted to the bar of the New York supreme court. Returning to Milwaukee he began practice in July, 1869, and has continued it without interruption since. He was first associated with De Witt Davis, under the firm name of Davis & Flanders, with whom he remained for five years. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Flanders was associated with E. H. Bottum for eleven years, the latter being the junior member of the firm. In 1888 the present firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith Bottum & Vilas was formed, which is regarded as one of the strongest legal firms in the state. Mr. Flanders had one of the best educational preparations for his profession,

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JAMES GREELEY FLANDERS.

and his success in it has demonstrated the practical value of such preparation. His systematic study of the law covered two years, and this and his robust physical constitution and intellectual vigor have given him a facility in the preparation and trial of cases that is a source of the power conceded to him in his professional work. He has from the beginning of his career devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and although greatly interested in the leading questions of political, industrial and social life, he has seldom actively participated in the partisan struggles to which they have given rise. In politics he has usually been in accord with the Democratic party, and represented the First ward, as such, in the legislative assembly in 1877. He also represented the same ward in the school board from 1875 to 1877. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention in Chicago in 1896, but was unable to accept its platform, and he joined those who held the Indianapolis convention, which adopted a "sound money" platform, nominating thereon Palmer and Buckner as their candidates for president and vice-president. He was also a 534 delegate-at-large to the Indianapolis convention. During the ensuing campaign Mr. Flanders made several able speeches in advocacy of the maintenance of the financial integrity of the government and in opposition to any and all experimenting with free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one of gold.

He is a member of the Milwaukee, the Deutscher and the Country clubs, but is not what is termed a "club man."

Mr. Flanders was married June 18th, 1873, to Mary C. Haney, daughter of Robert Haney, deceased. Their children are: Charlotte B., Kent and Roger Y. Flanders—the eldest twenty-one years, and the youngest fourteen.

Mr. Flanders is descended from a New England family, several members of which have achieved distinction as lawyers, so that the legal profession has come to be a sort of inheritance in the family.

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His grandfather, James Flanders, who was born in 1740 and died in 1820, was distinguished as a lawyer and legislator in New Hampshire, and participated in the Revolutionary conflicts, both civil and military. His father, Walter P. Flanders, also a native of New Hampshire, was a lawyer by profession and practical several years in his native state, where he was twice a member of the legislature. In 1848 Walter P. Flanders removed with his family to Milwaukee, and became a member of the bar of the city, but did not engage in the practice of his profession. He invested largely in real estate, and was one of the promoters, if not the projectors, of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, and was first treasurer of the company. He was also prominent in other enterprises and in the early history of the city. He is remembered by the older residents for his strong character and distinguished personal presence and bearing. His wife, J. G. Flanders' mother, was Susan Everett Greeley of Newburyport, Mass., from whom Mr. Flanders takes his middle name.

The practice in which Mr. Flanders has been engaged has involved every branch of the profession, and he seems equally proficient in all. His leading characteristics as a lawyer are thorough study of his cases, fertility of resource, courage and persistence in the pursuit of his methods and devotion to the interests of his clients. As an advocate he is direct, forcible and comprehensive in argument, pungent in speech, dignified and honorable in his bearing in court and among the members of his profession.

ADAMS, Charles Kendall, president of the University of Wisconsin, is a native of Derby, Vermont, born on the 24th of January, 1835. The first ten years of his life were spent in his native town, and the next ten years upon a farm in that vicinity. During the winter months of a portion of this period he attended the district school, showing more than the usual aptitude for study, especially in mathematics, mastering algebra, geometry, trigonometry and surveying before he was seventeen years old. He then taught district school for the next three winters, thus earning the money to enable him to attend Derby Academy in the spring of 1854 and 1855. In the fall of 1855, he went to Iowa, whither he was followed

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by his parents the next spring. It was not until after he had attained his majority that he decided to fit himself for a classical course in college. Although his parents could not render him any financial assistance in the accomplishment of his ambition, he set himself earnestly to the task; and by arduous and persistent study in the Denmark Academy, Iowa, he had completed his preparation in one year, and he entered the classical course of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1857. During his four years as an under-graduate in the university he supported himself by manual labor, by teaching and by assisting in the administration of the university library, and was graduated in 1861. The following year he pursued a graduate course of study, at the end of which he received the master's degree, and was immediately appointed 535 instructor in Latin and history. In 1863 he was appointed assistant professor, and this position he held until 1867, when he was advanced to a full professorship with the privilege of spending a year and a half in Europe. This time was occupied in study in the universities of Germany, France and Italy. Returning home, he entered upon the duties of his professorship in the autumn of 1868. Very soon thereafter he was the first in America to establish the historical seminary method of advanced instruction modeled after that of Germany. Upon the establishment of a school of political science at the university, Prof. Adams was made its dean, and at the same time received the appointment of non-resident lecturer in history in Cornell University. These positions he held with great credit until 1885, when he received appointment to the presidency of Cornell University, which position he occupied until 1892. That his administration of the affairs of the university was successful is shown by the fact that during the seven years of his presidency the number of students increased from five hundred and sixty to more than fifteen hundred, and the endowment of the university was increased by nearly \$2,000,000. The courses of study were reorganized and multiplied, facilities for graduate work increased, and the institution strengthened and broadened on its literary side to correspond with its position with respect to natural and applied sciences. He also presented to the trustees an elaborate argument in favor of the establishment of a school of law; and, though they were at first not inclined to favor it, they finally yielded

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their judgment to his, and it was organized, and within a few years it had become one of the leading law schools of the country.

In 1892 Dr. Adams resigned the presidency of Cornell University with purpose of thenceforth devoting himself to literary work, principally in the writing of history; but, during the summer, he received several invitations to resume his educational labors, one of which was from the regents of the University of Wisconsin,

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS.

and this he finally accepted, entering upon the duties of the position in September of that year. The wisdom of the choice of the regents was soon apparent, for the first year of his administration the number of students increased from one thousand and ninety-two to one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine, and during the collegiate year of 1896-7 it had risen to one thousand six hundred and fifty. Since Dr. Adams' accession to the presidency of the university, many important improvements have been made, the faculty has been strengthened and enlarged, its courses of study, especially for advanced work, has been broadened and deepened, its popularity in the state greatly enhanced, and it now occupies a position among the half-dozen great educational institutions of the country.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Adams from the presidency of Cornell University, the trustees of that institution adopted the following formal expression of their personal regard for him and their appreciation of his official labors:

"It is in obedience both to a sense of duty and to a feeling of strong personal respect and attachment that the trustees of Cornell University place upon their minutes this formal expression of their cordial appreciation of the services of Dr. Charles Kendall Adams as their chief executive officer during the past seven years.

"He came to the presidency at a time when a great addition to the material resources of the institution demanded commensurate effort. New departments were to be created, old

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departments enlarged and reorganized; large additions were to be made to the faculty and great extension given to the equipment.

“It is not too much to say that President Adams distinguished himself by the fidelity with which his multifarious duties were discharged. The formation of his plans was marked by wisdom, and their execution by unwearied labor and care. In the choice of professors he showed remarkable sagacity; rarely in the history of any institution has such a series of eminent professors been brought into any faculty as that which has been introduced under his administration into Cornell University. A very striking testimony to the wisdom of his nominations is seen in the efforts which other leading institutions have made to attract into their own faculties the men he had thus selected.

“In the relations between the university and the national and state governments, and especially with the department of public instruction in the state of New York, President Adams has also shown his ability to deal with men in the conduct of large public affairs.

“As regards the influence of the university on the public and wide discussion of the leading educational topics of the time, President Adams by his writings and speeches has materially influenced the most enlightened public opinion of his country, and as a writer upon historical subjects he has done work which has elicited praise from the highest sources on both sides of the Atlantic.

“His administration will be remembered in the history of Cornell University as equally important to the interests of the institution and creditable to himself, and we tender to him as a scholar, as an educator and as a man the assurance of our sincere respect and regard, with our best wishes for his future success and happiness.

“Resolved, That President Adams be requested to sit for a portrait to be placed in the university, and that the chairman of this board be empowered to carry out this resolution.”

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President Adams published, in 1872, "Democracy and Monarchy in France," a volume that soon passed to a third edition and was translated into German in 1873. He also published, a few years later, a "Manual of Historical Literature," a third edition of which, revised and enlarged, was published in 1888. He edited with historical and critical notes three volumes of "British Orations," and, in 1892, published the "Life and Work of Christopher Columbus." From 1891 to 1896 he was editor-in-chief of "Johnson's Universal Encyclopaedia," with thirty-five prominent scholars as his associates. President Adams, in 1886, received from Harvard University the degree of doctor of laws; he is also a member of many learned societies, and in 1890 was president of the American Historical association. An accomplished scholar, a born educator and a man of intellectual power, his connection with the university has lifted it to a higher plane in scholarship and imparted a new impulse to the educational forces of the state.

NICHOLSON, The Rt. Rev. Isaac, Lea, S. T. D., fifth bishop of the Milwaukee Episcopal diocese, was born in Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1844. His early education was received at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Maryland, at that time a church school of high grade, and taught by the late Rev. Dr. Bokkelen of Buffalo. His health becoming impaired, he did not at once enter college, but spent seven years in commercial life in Baltimore, in his father's banking house, finally becoming a member of the firm. Later, he entered Dartmouth College, where, coming under the influence of the Rev. James Haughton, now of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and of the present Bishops Talbot and Abiel Leonard, who at that time were also students at Dartmouth, he turned his thoughts toward the ministry. Graduating at Dartmouth in 1869, he entered the Virginia Theological seminary, from which he graduated in 1871. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittingham in 1871, at Grace church, Baltimore, and ordained to the priesthood in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, in 1872, by Bishop Pinkney. As deacon he served as assistant to the Rev. James Haughton at Hanover, New Hampshire. Later, he became assistant to the Rev. Dr. Hodges at St. Paul's church, Baltimore, and then succeeded to the rectorship of the Ascension church, at Westminster, Maryland. This was in 1875. In December, 1879, he accepted a call to

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the rectorship of St. Mark's church. Philadelphia, one of the most influential churches in the east, and where he remained until his elevation to the episcopate. In 1883 he was elected bishop of Indiana, but declined the honor. In 1890 the degree of Sacred Doctor of Theology was conferred upon him by Nashotah. Dr. Nicholson had been for several years a trustee of Nashotah, and at the death of the president, Dr. A. D. Cole, he was elected president, but declined. He has been a member of the Missionary Council of the Episcopal church since its formation in 1886, and is also a trustee of the American Church Building Fund commission. Bishop Nicholson was consecrated in St. Mark's church, Philadelphia, October 28, 1891, by the bishop of Chicago, with the bishops of Pennsylvania and Maryland as co-consecrators. He was enthroned in his cathedral in Milwaukee November 10 the same year. The election of Dr. Nicholson to the episcopate of Milwaukee was a fortunate one for the diocese. Through his efforts, with the aid of wealthy friends in the east, many of its institutions have been cleared of debt and new life infused in others.

RT. REV. ISAAC LEA NICHOLSON.

His career as a banker has served him in excellent stead and enabled him to bring his charge through a sea of trouble of more than ordinary severity. The Milwaukee Episcopal diocese is a missionary diocese; receiving aid from the church for the support of its missions. The way has been paved by Bishop Nicholson, however, for its emancipation, if such it can be called, and before the close of the year it is expected to complete its first year as a free and independent diocese.

RAND, Henry Harrison, a resident of north Greenfield, Milwaukee county, and prominent in the councils of the Republican party, was born in Rindge, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in 1840. He is the son of Liberty and Abbie Whitney Rand. Liberty Rand was prominent in town and county affairs in New Hampshire, and a worthy and useful citizen. H. H. Rand's great-grand-father, Col. Daniel Rand, who served through the Revolutionary war, was captain of a company of minute men that marched from Rindge, N. H., at the first call for troops in the 538

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HENRY HARRISON RAND.

beginning of the Revolutionary struggle. "The Rand mansion," built in 1773-4, still stands on the "Rand farm," which was reclaimed from the wilderness, then known as Rowley, Canada. This farm has always remained in possession of the family, and is now owned by H. H. Rand, the subject of this sketch. His great-grandmother was Mary Hemmenway of Shrewsbury, Mass. Her family is one from whom have sprung persons of distinction in the various callings.

H. H. Rand received his education in the common schools of his native place. He enlisted for service against the rebellion in the Sixth regiment, New Hampshire infantry, but was rejected by the examining board on account of the loss of the sight of the right eye. He subsequently enlisted in the Fortieth Massachusetts regiment, but was again rejected for the same reason.

In the fall of 1867 he came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm near Madison, where he remained for some years.

He is a Republican in politics, and with one exception never voted the ticket of any other part; and that exception was in a judicial election where there was no other candidate in the field. He has for a number of years been engaged in official life—has been clerk of the committee on claims in the United States senate; chief of the revenue division of the treasury department of the United States government; secretary of the Wisconsin Republican state central committee, three years; member of the executive committee of the Republican National league, two terms, and assistant secretary of the Republican national committee, three years. During the presidential campaign of 1896 he was assistant to Gen. Perry S. Heath, having in charge the letting of all contracts for campaign printing, and the organizing of an extensive newspaper service. His long residence in Washington and connection with the Republican national committee have given him a wide acquaintance with public men, and rendered his services of great value in the

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conduct of a campaign. Mr. Rand is an enthusiastic and efficient campaign worker, as the records of his party campaigns abundantly testify. He is a man who believes that campaign work may be and should be done with that regard for honesty and honor which is the rule in all other employment. He is at present interested in mining and real estate enterprises, with headquarters in Chicago. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Rand was married January 1st, 1865, to Harriette E. Laurence, and they have four children—Grace Minnie, Amy Gertrude, Alice Marion and Annie Isabelle.

TIBBITS, Francis G., long conspicuous in business circles in Milwaukee, was born in Whitesborough, New York, October 28th, 1819, and was the son of Freedom and Sophronia Guiteau Tibbits. His grandfather, Joseph Tibbits, a native of Newport, Rhode Island, settled in Vermont, and removed thence to Whitesborough about the beginning of the present century. His father, Freedom Tibbits, took part in the battle of 539 Sackett's Harbor, came to Milwaukee in the early forties, and a few years later took up his residence in Madison, where he died in 1863. Mr. Tibbits' mother was a daughter of Dr. Francis Guiteau, a descendant of a Huguenot refugee who settled at Whitesborough, N. Y., and there passed the remainder of his life. When Francis was but two years of age his mother died, and he was placed in the care of his grandmother Tibbits, who brought him up. His education was secured at the public schools, the local academy, Oneida Institute and a school in New Brunswick, N. J., where his attention was mainly devoted to civil engineering. At the age of fifteen years he went to sea on the United States frigate Delaware, the voyage lasting two years. Upon his return he resumed his engineering studies and completed the prescribed course. In 1837 he was employed in the survey of a railroad from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain, and, afterwards, in a topographical survey on Lake Ontario, including service at Sackett's Harbor and Oswego. In 1840-42 he was engaged in surveying the route of the New York & Erie railroad, and afterward, for two years in surveying in the Indian Territory.

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In 1844 he came to Milwaukee, where he was in the lumber business for a short time, when he formed a partnership with L. J. Farwell in the hardware and stove trade, which was continued until 1849. About this time he invested in property in Madison, and the following year removed to that city, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for some twenty years. In 1868 he disposed of his business in Madison, and going to Philadelphia, engaged in the wholesale trade in farm implements. This business he conducted successfully for six years, then he went to Europe, and spent one year there in settling the affairs of ex-Governor Sprague of Rhode Island. Returning to Philadelphia he sold his extensive business there and moved to Chicago where he made investments, some of which he still retains. In 1880 he again

FRANCIS G. TIBBITS.

became a resident of Milwaukee, and this is still his home, his time being principally occupied in caring for his property.

He is one of the directors of the old Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad, and a participant in its construction. He has taken a commendable pride in the growth and prosperity of Milwaukee and the state; was one of the first members of the Milwaukee Historical society, and while a resident of Madison was greatly interested in the State Historical society; and, in all respects, he is a worthy and valued citizen.

On a political questions he is a Democrat, but has not taken an active part in political affairs and has never held an office or been a candidate for one.

In religion he is an Episcopalian, and was one of the first communicants of St. Paul's church of Milwaukee, and is now one of its most interested and active members.

In 1880 Mr. Tibbits was married to Mrs. Eliza Martin, widow of James B. Martin, who died two years previously, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbits had known each other in youth. Mrs. Tibbits died February 6th, 1893.

CURTIS THADDEUS BENEDICT.

BENEDICT, Curtis Thaddeus, was born at Deposit, in Delaware county, N. Y., November 19th, 1837. He is descended from Thomas Benedict, who came from Nottinghamshire, England, to Massachusetts Bay in 1638, and soon afterward removed to South-old, Long Island, and thence to Norwalk, Conn., where, and in the vicinity of which, many of his descendants are still living. By the marriage of an ancestor with a granddaughter of Gen. N. Herkimer he has Dutch blood in his veins, while from the Shaw and Dayton families on his mother's side she has Scotch and French blood. He was educated at the common schools at Deposit and in the academies at Hamilton and Norwich, N. Y. He came to Wisconsin in October, 1856, and lived at Janesville, writing in the office of the register of deeds, teaching school and serving as book-keeper and financial man for The Janesville Standard during the financial cataclysm of 1857. Subsequently he returned to New York and read law at Norwich, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of that state on November 17th, 1859. In June, 1860, at Janesville, Wis., he was admitted to practice in the circuit courts of Wisconsin. The following winter he spent in Iowa, but again returned to New York in April, 1861, and soon afterward commenced to practice law at Ovid. In 1863 he ran on the Republican ticket for county attorney, but was defeated in the Democratic avalanche that swept the state, carrying Horatio Seymour into the governor's chair. Subsequently he became attached to the army as chief clerk under Gen. H. Biggs of the quartermaster's department on the staff of Gen. B. F. Butler of Fortress Monroe, in the quartermaster general's office at Washington, and in charge of the purchasing department at Philadelphia, Pa. In 1867 he went to Rochester, Minn., and commenced again the practice of law. He was soon after elected clerk of the district court and city attorney. In 1875 and 1876 he was in partnership with Charles M. Start afterward attorney general, and now chief justice of Minnesota. While living in Minnesota he was active in politics, making campaign speeches for the Republican party, attending its conventions, serving on the state committee, and in 1872 was a delegate to and a vice-president of the National

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Republican convention that met at Philadelphia. In 1875 he was nominated and ran on the Republican ticket for probate judge, but was beaten by a few votes by his Democratic opponent, a retired clergyman, who made a personal house-to-house canvass of the county.

In 1878, his health being impaired under stress of office work, he went into the employ of the C. & N.-W. R. R. Co. and procured the titles to most of the right-of-way for what is now a part of that railway, from Tracy, Minn., to the Sioux river in Dakota, crossing the prairies by following government section stakes and the stakes of the railway survey.

In 1880 he removed to Milwaukee, and entered into partnership with Col. Geo. B. Goodwin in the practice of law, withdrawing from the partnership in 1883, to give his attention specially and only to soliciting for patents and to patent litigation. He is now the senior 541 member of the firm of Benedict & Morsell, which firm is doing a large and lucrative business in patent law. Mr. Benedict is employed much of the time in suits in the circuit courts of the United States in this and other circuits, being of late often called to Boston, New York, Washington and other eastern cities in litigation in the patent office, in the circuit courts and the supreme court of the United States.

On December, 21st, 1870, at Geneva, N. Y., he married Janet McCrea Doig. There are no children living of this marriage.

HYDE, Edwin, was born in Keinton, Somersetshire, England, June 8, 1828. He received a common school education in England and came to America in 1857, locating in Chicago. In 1858 he removed to Milwaukee, and has resided in that city ever since. Mr. Hyde has held many public offices and for a considerable length of time. He was a member of the Milwaukee common council in 1861, 1866, 1896 and 1897. In the county board he was a supervisor of Milwaukee county in the years 1860, 1870, 1871, 1874 and 1875. He has served in the state legislature of Wisconsin, both in the upper and lower houses. He had a seat in the assembly in 1867, 1877 and 1878. He was state senator in 1879 and 1880.

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Mr. Hyde is a Republican and was last elected to the common council from a previously Democratic district, the Fourth ward. The Methodist church has always received a great deal of attention from Mr. Hyde and he is now an ordained elder of the church with power to perform marriage ceremonies. Mr. Hyde's interest in religious work is of long standing and originated in England. For many years he has been a local preacher, and when a young man he came very near entering the ministry. In Milwaukee he has been connected with the Grand Avenue Methodist church (formerly the Spring Street Methodist church) for considerably more than a quarter of a century. For a period of thirty-five

EDWIN HYDE.

years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of this church. He resigned October 28, 1896, and was then elected honorary superintendent of the Sunday school for life, an unprecedented honor. Mr. Hyde has been in the stone and contracting business for a great many years, a member of the firm of Cook & Hyde. This firm built the Belvedere block, the first big apartment house in Milwaukee.

MILLER, Benjamin K., lawyer, was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1830. Nine years later his parents moved to Milwaukee, where Mr. Miller has since resided. For two years, from 1846 to 1848, he studied at Washington College, Pennsylvania, preparatory to entering upon the study of law. He studied law with his father, the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, who was judge of the United States court from 1838 until his resignation in 1873. He was admitted to practice in 1851, and on the first day of January entered the law firm of Finch & Lynde with Henry M. Finch. The firm at that time consisted of Asahel Finch and William P. Lynde, and upon 542

BENJAMIN K. MILLER.

the addition of the two new members the firm name became Finches, Lynde & Miller. This firm continued unchanged until the decease of Mr. Miller's partners. In 1885 his sons, Messrs, Benjamin K. Miller, Jr., and George P. Miller, were admitted to the firm, and in 1890 the Hon. George H. Noyes, upon his resignation as judge of the superior court,

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became associated with the Messrs, Miller. The firm name was then changed to Miller, Noyes & Miller, and so stood, occupying the reputation of one of the leading law firms of the west, until 1895, when George H. Wahl was admitted, and the firm became Miller, Noyes, Miller & Wahl. For some years past, Mr. Miller has given his time almost wholly as counsel for corporations and estates. Of this branch of the law Mr. Miller stands as the recognized leader of the profession in Milwaukee. He serves as director in many large and prominent corporations, both abroad and at home, among them being the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, the First National Bank of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Gas Light company and the Wisconsin Telephone company. Mr. Miller holds no public office of his own choice, but he has always been closely identified with every public improvement and everything, of any nature, tending to develop and enlarge the city's importance is sure to command his free and hearty support. He has taken an important part in the erection and maintenance of many of the city's important institutions, notable among them being the Milwaukee club, the Hotel Pfister and St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which he is a staunch and devoted member. He is still actively engaged in practice, and it is but a short time since that his fellow members of the bar attested their respect and admiration for him and his many sterling qualities by procuring and presenting, unknown to him, a marble bust that now occupies, and is destined to occupy for all time, a prominent place in the Milwaukee Law Library, to which he has ever been a generous contributor, his latest gift being a donation of \$5,000 to purchase needed additions to the library and which he has unselfishly presented as the contribution of Finches, Lynde & Miller. A leader in his profession and a pioneer in the practice in Milwaukee, he is universally respected and esteemed. He has ever taken considerable interest in social affairs, and as an citizen there are none more public-spirited or more devoted to the general good of all people.

ROBERTS, David Evan, a resident of Superior and county judge of Douglas county, is the son of Hugh and Jane Evans Roberts, both natives of Denbighshire, North Wales, who came to this country, the former in 1848, and the latter in 1839, and settled on a farm in Lewis county, N. Y. They were hardworking, honest people, temperate in all things

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and of sound morals. To them religion was a reality, and life serious in all its aspects and relations.

D. E. Roberts was born in the town of Florence, Oneida county, N. Y., January 18th, 1854. His schooling was limited to three months in the winter after he was seven years 543 of age. His father insisted on the legal proposition that a minor's time and services belong to the parents; and, when the young man became of age, the father intimated that "the world is wide;" and the young man, thinking so too, left home and took the making of his fortune into his own hands. Before he was twenty-two years old he had taught country school two terms and had saved \$200. Realizing that his education was too narrow and deficient to enable him to make anything of himself, he determined to improve it, and, with that end in view, he entered the State Normal School at Potsdam, N. Y., and graduated therefrom, in the higher English course, in June, 1878, at the age of twenty-four. Failing to secure a position as teacher, and his money all gone, his prospects were not flattering. In this perplexity his mother offered to loan him money enough for a course in college. Accepting this loan, he entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., securing one of the scholarships provided by the state. He took a course designed for those intending to enter the legal profession; and, as he found the course easy, he spent about half of his time studying law in the office of James L. Baker. He was not prominent in college societies, as his financial means were limited, and he felt it important not to put himself in positions that might involve unnecessary expense. In a literary society to which he belonged, however, he was called one of the "heavyweight debaters." While in the university he was assistant editor, for one year, of *The Cornell Review*—a monthly magazine published by students. In June, 1880, his funds were gone and his college work ended. Then began his search for work, and, within a month, he had visited Kansas, but found nothing, and a little later was near Colorado Springs working for two dollars a day in a stone quarry, having arrived there a total stranger with only one dollar and a half in his pocket. A little latter he was working in a silver mine at better wages, and by November had accumulated money sufficient to warrant

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DAVID EVAN ROBERTS.

his beginning a course in the law school of the University of Michigan. By economy and work during vacations, he completed the course and graduated with the degree of B. L. in April, 1882. At an examination, the fall before, for admission to the bar, he was one of three only out of eighty applicants who passed. Borrowing money enough to leave town after graduation, he landed in Aberdeen, South Dakota, where his financial affairs were improved through his ability to do carpenter work, for which he received twenty-five cents an hour, and at which he worked fifteen hours a day. In January, 1883, he went to Superior, which was then a place of only about a thousand inhabitants, but it had natural advantages and was thought to have a promising future. His only capital was an education, a carpenter's kit and any amount of determination. He began the practice of his profession, meeting with about the usual successes and discouragements of other young lawyers. He became connected with and was at the bottom of a suit to set aside as void a deed of land from Douglas county to the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The case, which involved 544 \$200,000 in value, was hotly contested through the state and national courts, an array of distinguished counsel being employed by the company. After five years the case was lost to the plaintiff through the decision of the United States supreme court. During the progress of this suit the "boom" was on in Superior, and large blocks of this property were sold and the proceeds divided between the claimants, and Mr. Roberts received some thousands as his share. Another notable case in which Mr. Roberts was counsel for the plaintiff was Bratt vs. the Butcher's Union. The union sought to control the price of meats, and thus drove Bratt out of the business, because he would not yield to their dictation. He sought redress through a suit for conspiracy to control trade. Mr. Roberts managed the plaintiff's side alone against seventeen lawyers, and secured a verdict for his client. The case was appealed, but the union was shattered.

Mr. Roberts has always been an active Republican, and was elected district attorney in the fall of 1884, but was defeated for re-election two years later. In February, 1889, Gov. Rusk appointed him county judge of Douglas county to fill a vacancy, and in April following

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he was elected to the same office by a handsome majority. At the end of his term he was renominated without contest, but a factional fight broke out in the party, and he was re-elected by a plurality of only six votes. He was nominated for re-election in the spring of 1897, after sharp opposition, but, though the defeated candidate for the nomination ran independently. Judge Roberts was re-elected by a plurality of about one thousand votes. He was a candidate for congress in 1894 in a "three-cornered" contest, but was defeated, owing to factional fights inside the party in Douglas county.

Judge Roberts is a Unitarian in religion, but in the absence of a minister of that denomination, he and his family attend the Episcopal church.

On the 10th of September, 1884, Judge Roberts was married to Kate Rhodes of Trempealeau county, Wis., whose acquaintance he made at Cornell University. She was a successful teacher, has unusual literary ability, and in intellectual fields is a constant stimulus to her husband. She is also possessed of good business ability, and has taken an active interest in the public schools and suggested substantial reforms which have been embodied in the city school system. They have seven children—four sons and three daughters.

SHERIFFS, Thomas William, a resident of Milwaukee, and manager of the Sheriffs Manufacturing company, is a native of Milwaukee, having been born in the Fifth ward on the 26th of March, 1852, one of a family of six—four boys and two girls. His father, James Sheriffs, was a native of Banff, Scotland, born in 1822. He was a molder by occupation, and after working at his trade in Glasgow, Belfast, Belgium and London, for some time, he sailed for America, arriving in New York on the 4th of July, 1846. He soon after started west, working at his trade in Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. From the latter place he went to St. Louis, but soon returned to Chicago, whence he came to Milwaukee, where he found employment with Lee & Walton, proprietors of what was then known as the Menominee foundry, where he remained until he went into business for himself, establishing the Vulcan Iron works in June, 1854, on the present site of the Sheriffs

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Manufacturing company. He made the castings for the first locomotive built in Milwaukee, and the first propeller screw or wheel cast in the city, the style of which is known as the "Sheriffs Propeller," and is used throughout the United States and Canada, as well as in foreign countries, and is considered one of the standard wheels on the market. This foundry he owned and operated from its establishment until his death in July, 1887.

In 1849 he was married to Miss Christiana Duncan of Jericho, Waukesha county, a sister 545 of John Duncan, the prominent lumberman of Westboro, Wis. The elder Sheriffs was a Republican in politics, and a vigorous and effective worker for the promulgation of its principles. He was an enterprising business man, an untiring worker and accumulated considerable property. His wife is still living in Milwaukee in comfortable circumstances.

T. W. Sheriffs received his education in the Fifth ward public school, Markham's Academy and the east side high school. During his vacations he worked in his father's shop, did collecting and other work, and, in 1868, commenced to serve time as an apprentice in the foundry, and varied that by keeping the books. He worked as a machinist until his father's death, when he took charge of the business as manager, having been foreman for some seven years, and was given one-third of the business. He held the position of manager until it was incorporated, in 1890, as the Sheriffs Manufacturing company, when he became secretary and treasure of the organization as well as manager of the business. This establishment, which is but a continuance of the Vulcan Iron works, is the oldest foundry and machine shop in the city practically under the same management. At first the foundry turned out general jobbing work, then in addition saw mill machinery, stationary and marine engines, the latter of which are found in many of the lake steamers and tugs. The plant occupies a frontage of two hundred and thirty-five feet on South Water street and three hundred and thirty-five on Barclay. The company employs thirty-five to forty men and the annual product of the company amounts to about \$135,000.

Mr. Sheriffs was married in August, 1874, to Miss Kate Storm Nelson, daughter of Joseph Nelson, one of the early settlers of Racine county, one district of which he represented

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in the assembly in 1858. She is a granddaughter of William Nelson, many years ago a prominent member of congress from the state of New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nelson are living at an advanced age

THOMAS WILLIAM SHERIFFS.

in this city in fair health. Mr. and Mrs. Sheriffs have three daughters, namely: Flora May, Grace and Cornelia Mandeville.

Mr. Sheriffs is a Republican and has been closely identified with the party for a dozen years or more, has been a delegate to all the party conventions, local and state, in that time, and represents the Fifth ward in the county committee. He is a member of the Calumet and Iroquois clubs. He is not a member of any church, but is connected with the society of the Hanover Street Congregational church, of which his parents were among the founders back in the fifties.

BURDICK, Melvin Lee, a resident of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, June 14th, 1857, and is the son of Morgan Lewis and Olive Simonds Burdick, who came to Wisconsin in 1834, and settled on a farm in the town of Lake, not far from the present limits of the city of Milwaukee. Mr. Burdick was prominent in the early history of the county—frequently held positions of honor and trust, and contribution not a little to the making of the local history of his 546

MELVIN LEE BURDICK.

time. He died in 1886, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife is still living in the old homestead, and, at the age of seventy-nine, is still in the enjoyment of her usual health. M. L. Burdick had two brothers in the civil war, Geo. B. and Alfred E., who served from its beginning to its end. The latter was taken prisoner in one of the engagements, and, while being transferred to Andersonville prison pen, he, with several others, escaped by cutting a hole in the bottom of the car and hiding in the swamps and forests, where they were ministered to by the negroes until they reached the Union lines.

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Melvin Lee Burdick had his primary education in the primitive school house of the district where he was born—a log structure which, in time, gave place to a more comely and commodious one of brick; but it is doubtful if the more modern structure with the improved methods of instruction has always furnished a more thorough and practical education, or better men and women than the old. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, beginning when he was seventeen years of age. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at the trade for ten years, and then spent two years prospecting for mineral in the iron region in Wisconsin and Michigan. From 1887 to 1893 he was in the mercantile business on the south side of Milwaukee, conducting a boot and shoe store. Retiring from this business he accepted the appointment of building inspector under the city board of public works. In 1895 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and under-sheriff in 1897, and this appointment he now holds.

He has always been an active and intelligent Republican, and one who has rendered the party substantial service in its campaigns. He belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Royal Arcanum. He is not a member of any church, but is a Protestant in his religious affiliations.

Mr. Burdick was married in May, 1884, to Mary M. Hickman, daughter of ex-Coroner and ex-Deputy Sheriff Hickman. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick have three children, Lyman L., Addie M. and Harold M.

MOSES, Lorenzo Dow, whose residence is Ripon, is officially connected with more banks than any other man in the state, and has shown an ability in and taste for the management of financial institutions which is remarkable and almost unprecedented. He was born March 8th, 1842, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and is the son of William and Melinda Robinson Moses. His father was a farmer, and, like many of his occupation, in only moderate circumstances. At the age of eight Lorenzo had the misfortune to lose his father, and, in 1853, he came with his mother and stepfather to Waupaca county, Wis., where they settled on a farm near Ogdensburg, and where he remained until he

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was sixteen years of age. Having obtained, through close application to his studies in the district school, a good education in the common branches, he turned it to practical account by teaching district schools in his home county. In 1860 he became a clerk in a general store, and the following 547 year began business on his own account in Ogdensburg. In 1865 he and his brother formed aa partnership for carrying on a general mercantile business, and the partnership was continued until 1866, when he purchased his brother's interest and greatly enlarged the business, carrying it on for ten years, when he disposed of the store in Ogdensburg, but retained his interest in stores in Manawa and Marion. In October, 1880, he removed to Antigo, where he successfully carried on a store, and where he established, in 1881, the Langlade County bank, a private bank, which, owing to Mr. Moses conservative and careful methods, became noted as one of the soundest institutions of the kind in the state—a reputation which it still retains. Close application to his extensive and varied business interests so impaired his health that he was compelled to retire from active business in 1883, and the following seven years he spent in extensive travel in the United States, principally in California and Florida, in the effort to recuperate his wasted health and strength. In 1890 he had so far recovered as to warrant him in resuming business. Taking up his residence in Ripon, he entered at once upon his favorite business of banking by establishing the German National Bank of Ripon, with a capital of \$50,000. Of this institution he was chosen the first president and still holds the position, his administration of its affairs having been so able as to commend it to the confidence of the prosperous business community in which it is located. In 1890 he also organized the Waupaca County National Bank of Waupaca, of which he is vice-president. In 1892 he organized the Markesan State Bank of Markesan, and of this institution he is vice-president. The following year was organized the Princeton State Bank of Princeton, and he is now president of it. In 1894 he organized the National Bank of Manitowoc, and has been it president from its establishment. He is president of the First National Bank of new London, an institution having a capital of \$50,000, and doing a large

LORENZO DOW MOSES.

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and prosperous business. In the management of these institutions there is work and responsibility which not many men would care to assume, but Mr. Moses has performed these onerous duties with a cool head and a success that are rare in business records. His career both as a merchant and banker has been so signally successful as to inspire confidence in his business sagacity and honor, and his counsel and advice have often been sought on important commercial and financial questions.

April 14th, 1864, Mr. Moses was married to Miss Fannie M. Jaquish of Madison, and three children have been born to them, namely: Frederic L., Guy J., who is now in the German National Bank Ripon, and Blanche, the light of the home.

Mr. Moses is a Republican on political questions, and naturally is for sound and stable currency. He is profoundly interested in all questions of national policy, and keeps himself thoroughly informed thereon, neglecting no duty of the conscientious citizen, and using his influence for the promotion of whatever will tend to advance the material and moral welfare of the community.

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REV. CHARLES STANLEY LESTER.

LESTER, Rev. Charles Stanley, comes of a New England family. He is the son of John Henry and Louisa H. Lester, and was born in New London, Conn., May 28, 1846. The family removed to Boston in 1851, and Mr. Lester graduated at the Roxbury Latin school in 1863. In July of the same year he went to Europe, together with three other boys, under the charge of the master of the Latin school. The first year was spent in Italy, Greece and Germany. In November, 1864, Mr. Lester left the party and returned to Italy for the winter of 1865, in company with his mother. He returned to this country in April, 1865, and entered Harvard College in the following fall in the class of 1869. Leaving Harvard in 1867, he went to the University of Berlin for two years, spending the December vacation of 1867 in Russia, and other vacations in Switzerzland. In July, 1869, he returned to this

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country and, in the following fall, entered the Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. On July 5th, 1870, he was married to Miss Eliza Cleves Lawrence. Graduating at the Cambridge Theological school in June, 1872, in the following September, he became rector of the Church of the Messiah, at West Newton, Mass. In April, 1873, he accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Holyoke, Mass.; resigned the same in the spring of 1876, and in the following spring, accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Kenwood, Chicago. He removed thence to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Milwaukee, in September, 1880.

The parish was then domiciled in a primitive wooden building on the corner of Mason and Jefferson street. The present building was begun in 1882 and occupied in October, 1884, since which time the tower, chapel and parish house have been built. The total cost was \$225,000, and the final balance was paid in the spring of 1890.

St. Paul's was formally consecrated by Bishops Nicholson in November, 1891. It is the first Episcopal church in Wisconsin in wealth and influence, and the beautiful edifice of brownstone is one of the finest in the country. It contains some of the most artistic and valuable memorial windows in America, and its interior embellishment is not surpassed in any western church. The name of Mr. Lester is inseparably connected with this splendid church, for both the edifice with its commodious parish house adjoining and the charities for which St. Paul's is renowned, have been built up under his wise administration.

QUARLES, Charles, a resident of Milwaukee and member of the law firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, is the son of Joseph V. Quarles, who came to Wisconsin in 1838, and, some time after, with Henry Mitchell, built and operated the factory at Kenosha, now known as the Bain Wagon works, his interest in which was lost in the early fifties, through financial embarrassment. Thenceforward his financial circumstances were poor. His death occurred in 1874. His wife, Charles Quarles' mother, was Caroline Bullen, daughter of Gen. John Bullen, who 549 was one of the settlers of Southport, now Kenosha, having located there in 1836. She died in 1882. On both sides the ancestors are traceable

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to Massachusetts—on the father's, by way of New Hampshire, and on the mother's, through central New York; and both were represented in the long military struggle for the independence of the colonies.

Charles Quarles was born in Southport, now Kenosha, on the 13th of February, 1846. His early education was received in the free public school in Kenosha, after which he attended the Kenosha high school, graduating therefrom in 1863. He then entered the University of Michigan, in the classical course, and pursued that until the latter part of the senior year, when he left the institution. During his university course he was a member of the Greek letter society of the Alpha Delta Phi.

After leaving college he had a position in the Chicago office of the Home Fire Insurance company of New York, most of the time from the spring of 1869 to 1873. Leaving the insurance business, he began the study of law in the office of Head & Quarles of Kenosha, was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1875, and entered at once upon the practice of the profession in Kenosha, where he remained for thirteen years. He came to Milwaukee in the spring of 1888, and, with his brother, J. V. Quarles and T. W. Spence, formed the law firm of Quarles, Spence &, which has rapidly acquired a leading place among the legal firms of the city. Mr. Quarles, though a clear, direct and forcible advocate, does not rely so much upon the graces of oratory for success as upon the effect of a formidable array of the legal points involved in the cases which he has in charge. In this department of the practice, he has acquired unusual distinction, and is recognized as an authority in the law by his fellow members of the bar. He has given special attention to corporate law, as it relates to the steadily growing corporate interests and the social and industrial questions that have arisen in consequence of the multiplication of labor and protective organizations.

CHARLES QUARLES.

He recognizes this as becoming one of the most extensive and fruitful fields for investigation and study that there is in the whole range of the legal profession.

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Mr. Quarles is a pronounced Republican in politics, but has not been active in party work, and never held a public office until the spring of 1897, when he was appointed, without his solicitation, a member of the new board of school directors of Milwaukee; and it is an evidence of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the public, that at once upon the announcement of his appointment as a member of the board, he was named as a suitable man for the responsible of president. When the board met for organization he was chosen president without opposition. He is a member of the following organizations: The Milwaukee, the Deutscher, the Country and the Yacht clubs, and the Humane society.

He was married in November, 1881, to Miss Emma W. Thiers of Kenosha, and they have four children, namely: Louis, Charles B., Henry C. and Ethel—the oldest fourteen years and the youngest eight.

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HENRY C. PAYNE.

PAYNE, Henry C., known throughout the country as a political leader of consummate ability and as a business man of unusual sagacity and courage, came to Milwaukee soon after the close of the civil war, with only fifty dollars in his pocket, and has ever since been one of its most active, enterprising and influential citizens. He early developed a taste for politics, and began his career in this line when Milwaukee was a stronghold of Democracy. In 1872 he organized the Young Men's Republican club, which was the nucleus for the Republican central committee of Milwaukee county. He served at different times as chairman and secretary of this organization, and the sagacity and executive ability which he displayed in this position gave promise of the success which he afterward acquired as chairman of the Republican state central committee. A natural sequence of this leadership of the party in the state was his selection by the Republicans of Wisconsin as their representative on the national committee, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and to the advantage of the party of large. In fact, he has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the party in the nation, and one who has done as much to shape its

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policy and win its victories as any other. No one man in the city contributed more largely to the overthrow of the supremacy which the Democratic party had so long maintained in the city than he did, and no one has been more potent in preventing that party from regaining its old-time power.

Henry C. Payne's ancestors, both lineal and collateral, were Puritans. His father was a descendant of Moses Payne, or Paine, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Braintree, Mass. This ancestor married for his second wife the widow of the first Edmund Quincy, and was a conspicuous figure among the early colonists of Massachusetts. Mr. Payne's mother, Eliza Ames Payne, belonged to the Ames family, which came originally from the County of Norfolk, England, and is still largely represented in that county and in Massachusetts. Rev. William Ames, the eminent Puritan theologian, whose differences with the Established Church of England drove him into exile in Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and Joseph Ames, distinguished as an antiquarian, were members of this family, which is historic in both England and America.

Henry C. Payne was born in Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, November 23rd, 1843. He received a home training calculated to inculcate habits of industry and fit him for the life of activity and usefulness which has made him prominent in his state and in the nation. In his early boyhood he attended the common school, and he graduated from Shelburne Academy in 1859. After a few years of effort in mercantile pursuits, and an army experience in the Tenth Massachusetts regiment of infantry, he turned his face westward, as the most promising field for carving out a fortune. His first efforts in Milwaukee were in the mercantile line, but he had surplus energy sufficient to enable him to take a leading place in almost every public movement. He was one of the presidents of the 551 Young Men's Library association of Milwaukee, which, after a long and useful existence, gave its collection of books as the nucleus of the Milwaukee Public Library. It was through his connection with public effort of this nature that Mr. Payne came to take a hand in politics with such good results for the Republican party. He was appointed postmaster of Milwaukee by President Grant, in 1876, and was reappointed to successive terms by

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Presidents Hayes and Arthur, until his term of service was prolonged to ten years. His administration of the office was such as to win the commendation of all classes of citizens, without regard to party, for its efficiency, excellence of service and improved methods. When he retired from the post-office in 1886, Mr. Payne again turned his attention to business enterprises. He became president of the Wisconsin Telephone company, and afterwards a director of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and president of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad company. He then became interested in the street railway business, and was elected vice-president of the Milwaukee and the Cream City Railroad companies, and when the properties of these companies were acquired by the syndicate which now controls all the street railway lines and the electric lighting plants of Milwaukee he was made vice-president and general manager of the new corporation. The active management of this corporation with its investment of many millions imposed heavy responsibilities upon Mr. Payne, but he met them all, and with characteristic enterprise, instituted improvements in the street railway service that amounted almost to a revolution of methods. At a meeting of the American Street Railway Association, held in Milwaukee in 1893, Mr. Payne was elected president of that organization, and his ability as a railway manager has been recognized in other ways. When the Northern Pacific railroad became involved in financial trouble, in 1893, and it became necessary to place the road in the hands of receivers, Mr. Payne was appointed by the United States court as one of the conservators of the property of the road, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of millions of dollars. This trust was as faithfully administered as has been every trust imposed upon him.

Mr. Payne was married in 1867 to Miss Lydia W. Van Dyke, a descendant of one of the colonial families of New York, and his social and domestic life has been as happy as his business and political life has been eventful and successful. Mrs. Payne is an influential member of the order of Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames, and although of a retiring disposition, as a result of many years of ill-health, she is an active force in the higher circles of Milwaukee society.

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MITCHELL, John Lendrum, United States senator, was born in the city of Milwaukee, October 19, 1842. His parents were Alexander and Martha Mitchell, and he was the only child of three to survive, the others dying in infancy. His father, Hon. Alexander Mitchell, was a native of Scotland, and his mother came from Vermont. The present senator therefore acquired from his parents the strength of character, self-reliance and progressive spirit which comes from the Scottish Highlands and the granite-bound hills of New England. The peculiar characteristics which distinguished the father were largely inherited by the son, and, although differently employed, have made for the latter the record of a useful public and private life. He acquired the rudiments of an education in the Milwaukee public schools, followed by a course in a military school in Hampton, Conn. He was then sent abroad and studied in Dresden, Munich and Genoa. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he returned home, and at the age of 19 entered the military service as second lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer infantry. He was promoted to be first lieutenant January 17, 1863, and transferred to Company E of the 552

JOHN LENDRUM MITCHELL.

same regiment. In June, 1863, he was detailed for service on the brigade staff of Gen. Rousseau; participated in the battles and engagements of his regiment, including Perryville, Murfreesboro, Hoovers Gap and the campaigns about Chattanooga. Threatened with loss of eyesight and on surgeon's certificate of disability, he resigned his commission, which was accepted. His services in defense of the Union have been officially acknowledged by the War Department as efficient, faithful and brave, and the anxiety of parents for the safety of an only child did not avail against a patriotic duty until he was disabled for further service.

In 1872 Mr. Mitchell made his first venture into politics, and was elected as a Democrat to the state senate of Wisconsin. He was again elected in 1875, serving altogether four years. He was elected president of the Milwaukee School Board for two years—1884-5; president of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society and president of the Northwestern

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Trotting Horse Breeders' association. In these latter positions Mr. Mitchell took great interest and delight. Possessing one of the finest farms in Wisconsin and a large and carefully selected library of good books, Mr. Mitchell finds his chief delight in reading and in the care of his 440 acres. He therefore took great interest in the work of the school board, and in promoting the success of state fairs. His splendid farm is well stocked with high-bred animals of all kinds, and as a judge of fine stock he is a recognized authority. His service on the school board made him thoroughly acquainted with the educational needs of his native city, especially among the poor; and, beginning in 1887, a standing order was given the superintendent of schools that school books would be furnished by Mr. Mitchell to every child in Milwaukee whose parents were unable to supply them. An ardent lover of agriculture and of a rural life, Mr. Mitchell undertook to revive interest in the farmer's calling, and established at the state university a short course in agriculture, at the same time offering twenty scholarships to poor boys. This beneficent offer accomplished the purpose desired, and was continued from year to year, until there are now more than 200 boys taking the "short course" at the university.

In 1886, by joint resolution of congress, Mr. Mitchell was appointed a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, reappointed in 1892, and elected vice-president of the board in 1895. As such he has had immediate charge of the Northwestern Branch near Milwaukee, with 2,500 inmates, in addition to a share of the responsibilities in the management of six other branches. In 1890 he was elected a representative in congress from the Fourth district, by a majority of 7,000 over his Republican opponent, and was re-elected in 1892. While serving his first term in the house representatives he was chosen chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, which conducted the campaign of 1892, resulting in a Democratic majority in both branches of congress. He was the Wisconsin representative on the National Democratic 553 committee four years, and also treasurer of the Democratic state central committee of Wisconsin.

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In 1893 Mr. Mitchell was elected to the Senate of the United States, succeeding Philetus Sawyer. The contest for the Democratic nomination was a protracted one and stubbornly contested, there being three candidates—E. S. Bragg, J. H. Knight and Mr. Mitchell. The latter had the largest following as “second choice” in addition to his own band of unyielding adherents, and after a memorable campaign finally won out. As a member of either house of congress Mr. Mitchell has won the respect and esteem of associates. His military training and the legislative needs of the soldiers' homes, as well as a large soldier constituency, not only secured him places on the military and pensions committees, but provided him with an abundance of work. He makes no stump speeches, but attends to his legislative work, in committee and otherwise, with fidelity and with a fixed determination to do what he believes is right. He supported the imposition of an income tax against the influence of associates in business and opposed the free coinage of silver in opposition to the platform of associates in politics. A great reader and student of public questions, and with quick and accurate perceptions, he is prepared to pass upon legislative matters as they arise, and his opinions pass at par with his associates in the senate.

Upon the death of his father Mr. Mitchell succeeded to the interests of the former in various important trusts and business enterprises, chief of which are the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank and the Northwestern National Insurance company. He is also trustee, director or patron of public institutions, such as the Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee College, Milwaukee Hospital, etc.; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. He was married in 1878 to Harriet Danforth Becker, a lady of many graces of character and rare intellectual attainments, who is prominently identified with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have seven children. The eldest, Willie, is attending Columbia College; the second child, Martha, is in an academy for young ladies near Washington. The others are Janet, Harriet, Ruth, Catherine and John L., Jr. One child, born abroad, died in infancy, and is buried in Florence.

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AIKENS, Andrew Jackson, editor and manufacturer, was born at Barnard, Vt., Oct. 31, 1830. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, from Montrose, settling in Massachusetts about 1660, and on his mother's side he is descended from John Howland, the last survivor of those who came over in the Mayflower. After being graduated from the high school at the age of fifteen, he entered the printing office of Charles G. Eastman at Woodstock, and served an apprenticeship of four years, when he was promoted to the editorship of the paper. He edited a weekly newspaper at Bennington, Vt., and afterward a weekly at North Adams, Mass., whence he went to Boston, acting as reporter in the state legislature, and as proof-reader in the state printing office. He took an active interest in politics early in manhood, and his ability as an organizer and campaign speaker was recognized by his selection as a delegate from Massachusetts to the Free Soil national convention at Pittsburg in 1852, which nominated John P. Hale for president. He was active in this campaign, which marked the beginning of the Republican party, and spoke in many towns of New England in behalf of the Free Soil national ticket. His adherence to the Republican party has been steadfast, and he is still a vigorous advocate of its principles. Going from Boston to New York, he was engaged upon The New York Evening Post 554

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in 1853, and was sent to the western states as special correspondent. He visited Milwaukee in the spring of 1854, settled there in the early summer, and soon after became connected with the Evening Wisconsin. Jan. 1, 1857, he assumed the business management of the newspaper and printing departments. In this capacity he was chiefly instrumental in building up the Evening Wisconsin, until it became one of the most influential and prosperous newspapers west of the great lakes. He has been a contributor to the columns of the Evening Wisconsin for forty-three years, expressing his opinions upon current topics with clearness and cogency. During two trips to Europe, in 1877 and 1878, his letters to the Evening Wisconsin were received with wide interest and admiration. He is a man of broad culture, who is thoroughly familiar through daily reading with the books of his private library, a collection of unusual size, and it is his

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invariable practice to consult daily with his partners, the venerable and wise head of the Evening Wisconsin company, William E. Cramer, and his careful and prudent junior, Jno. F. Cramer. Although he is 66 years of age, he is in daily attendance at his business office, and in close control of the largest and most complete newspaper and printing establishment in the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Aikens has a natural aptitude for mechanics, and has exhibited facility in the mechanical matters of his business, many of his mechanical devices and methods of work having been sufficiently novel to be patented. This naturally brought him in close contact with the working forces of the mechanical departments of his establishments, and he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his employes. He personally instructed the printers, pressmen and engineers of all his offices, and hundreds of prosperous newspaper men and printers in various parts of the United States, who learned the business in the Evening Wisconsin, acknowledge with pleasure the value of the early instruction they received from him. Mr. Aikens placed in important responsible posts in the offices he established in other cities men who learned the printing business under his supervision in Milwaukee. The method of printing newspapers on one side at a central office and on the other side at the office of publication (commonly called "patent insides") originated with Mr. Aikens in 1863. Mr. Aikens' improvement upon the English method of printing auxiliary newspapers consisted in the addition to the general news of the paper of a page of general advertising; the compensation for this advertising partly, and sometimes wholly, paying for the cost of the white paper to the publisher. The firm of Cramer, Aikens & Cramer commenced the publication of the "patent insides" with advertisements in 1864, being the pioneer house in the business. There are now 8,000 papers printed upon that plan in the United States—more than one-half of all the weekly newspapers, at a saving of millions of dollars. Mr. Aikens was active and energetic in the development of his method of providing country newspapers with ready-printed sheets. He founded the Newspaper Unions at Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Nashville, 555 Atlanta and Memphis, establishments which furnished "patent insides" to over 2,000 newspapers while under his management, and which now serve over 3,000 newspapers with ready-printed sheets. For three years

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previous to his assumption of the business management of the Evening Wisconsin, Mr. Aikens was city and commercial editor of the paper. He was the first secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and published for three years a compilation of the statistics of the trade and commerce of Milwaukee. One of these statistical reports was deemed so valuable by the city authorities that the common council ordered the purchase of a large edition for distribution in foreign countries, in the interest of immigration. Mr. Aikens is an officer of the Associated Press, of which he has been an active member for the past thirty years. He was a charter member of the Milwaukee club, which was organized in his private office, and was an important officer of the club during the time in which it was placing itself on a permanent footing. He is at present at the head of the Milwaukee Typothetae, an association of employing printers. He has been actively interested in shooting clubs, and was for many years at the head of the Caw-Caw Shooting club. He is also one of the oldest members of the Chicago club. Mr. Aikens has been twice married. In 1854 he was united to Amanda L. Barnes of Pittsfield, Mass., by whom he had three daughters who are still living—Stella Cramer-Johnson, Alice Marian-Bremer, and Mary Lydia Aikens. In May, 1893, he was married to Katharine Vine-Crehore of Minneapolis, by whom he has a son, Andrew Jackson, born March 22, 1896. Mr. Aikens' ability, integrity, high character and generosity make him popular among all classes of people. Like most men of his rare type, he is loth to assume any special credit for his ability or for his business achievements, and his consent to the insertion of this brief history of his busy life among the sketches of the progressive men of his adopted state was hesitatingly given.

FLANNIGAN, Lawrence W., a resident of Marinette, is the son of William and Margaret Sheridan Flannigan, farmers in moderate financial circumstances. The father of Margaret Sheridan and Gen. Phil. Sheridan's father were own cousins, and the ancestors of both parents were Irish.

Lawrence W. Flannigan was born in the town of Mitchell, Wis., in February, 1856. He received only a common school education and at the age of sixteen left his farm home, went right into the lumber woods and started a logging business for himself. With the

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energy and enthusiasm peculiar to a bright, ambitious boy, he made rapid progress in the working out of his own financial salvation. He had the faculty of seeing what enterprises gave best promise of success and the courage and promptness to seize them at the most favorable time, and then the determination and perseverance to carry them forward to a successful conclusion. So that now, when but forty-one years of age, he has become the owner of valuable pine lands in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Arkansas, and has a large fortune in sight, if not in actual possession. He is also interested in valuable mines in Michigan and Colorado, which are expected to yield a handsome return for the investment. He has a large stock farm in Minnesota, where he raises some of the finest stock to be found in that state of beautiful and productive farms.

In politics Mr. Flannigan is a Democrat, but in 1896 affiliated with the gold wing of the party and voted for Palmer for president. He is not, however, ambitious of office and has steadily refused to accept any honors of that kind.

He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Catholic Knights, and of the Catholic church. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Flannigan was married in September, 1888, to Lucy Good, daughter of Geo. Good of Oconto, Wis., and they have two children: Marian and Helen Mildreth.

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RABBI SIGMUND HECHT.

HECHT, Sigmund, rabbi of the congregation of Temple Emanu-El, was born in a small Hungarian village, August 1st, 1849. Moritz Hecht, the father, was a teacher by occupation, and from him the son gained his first instruction in the rudimentary branches. At the age of fourteen years, he left his village home for Vienna, studying at the seminary and university for five years. In 1868 Moritz Hecht decided to emigrate to America, and his son came with him, arriving in New York city June 1, 1868. Here in New York he continued his theological studies and taught students in French, German and Hebrew.

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In 1872, after conducting a private school successfully for five years, he was appointed a teacher in the public schools of New York, at the same time occupying the position of superintendent of the Temple Emanu-El Sabbath school, the wealthiest and most influential Jewish congregation in the city at that time. During all this time he continued his studies in theology, and in 1877 accepted a call as rabbi to the "Kahl Montgomery" temple at Montgomery, Alabama. For twelve years Rabbi Hecht served the "Kahl Montgomery" congregation, and during this time published a Post-Biblical History of the Jews. Through his efforts at the University of Alabama he received the degree of doctor of divinity in 1886. Two years later he received and accepted an urgent call to the Temple Emanu-El congregation in Milwaukee.

Taking a deep interest in charitable matters Rabbi Hecht at once became identified with the charitable organizations in Milwaukee, soon attaining prominence and popularity. He is president of the Jewish Relief society, director of the Wisconsin Humane society and of the Associated Charities of Milwaukee. Dr. Hecht also serves as one of the governors of the Hebrew American College of Cincinnati; director of the Jewish Home for Aged and Infirm at Cleveland, Ohio; treasurer of the Central Conference of American Jewish Rabbis and a member of the executive committee of the Jewish Sabbath School Union.

The religious tendency Rabbi Hecht represents is the progressive reform, keeping in touch with the liberal movement in religious circles everywhere. Since residing in Milwaukee Rabbi Hecht has, during the past few years, published a compendium of the Post-Biblical History, which has been adopted as a text-book in all of the Jewish Sabbath schools of the country. Rabbi Hecht is also a popular contributor to magazines and periodicals.

PRITZLAFF, John, a native of Pommerania, Germany, was born March 6, 1820. His father was a master tailor, who sent his son to school at Frieglaff, a small town in Pommerania, whither the family removed from Frutzzlatz, young John's birthplace. Here the father died in 1839, and John Pritzlaff decided to go to America with a company of Lutherans then about to emigrate under the leadership of Pastor Grabau and Capt. von Rohr. The

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young man arrived in New York after a trying sea voyage of four months' duration. From that city he went to Buffalo, and not finding work there, sought employment on the Genesee canal, where he was engaged as a day laborer. For nearly two years he did this work, and then decided to go west. Accordingly, in the latter part of October, 1841, Mr. Pritzlaff reached Milwaukee, then a new place, which he thought offered excellent opportunities for a young man. For a time he found employment as driver of a wagon for Daniel Richards, at a salary of \$9 a month. At other times he served as cook on a lake schooner, and later chopped wood for a living. In the spring of 1843 he entered the employ of Shepardson & Farwell, hardware merchants, as shipping clerk. With this house, which underwent changes of ownership in the meantime, he remained until 1850. On April 1 of that year a new hardware firm was organized by John Pritzlaff and August F. Suelflohn, who embarked in business in a small way in a store at 299 Third street. Henry Nazro, who supplied them with their stock, was a silent partner. In 1853 Mr. Suelflohn retired from the firm, and in 1866 Mr. Pritzlaff bought out Mr. Nazro's interest and secured entire control of a business that had prospered from the start. From annual sales of \$12,000, the trade of the house grew until it amounted to hundreds of thousands, and a corporation, the John Pritzlaff Hardware company, was formed as the founder advanced in years, that some of the burdens might better be placed on younger shoulders. The house occupies a very large building on West Water street. It ranks among the very first concerns engaged in the American hardware trade.

On November 14, 1844, Mr. Pritzlaff was married to Miss Sophia Blum. Eight children were born to them, of whom three were living when Mr. and Mrs. Pritzlaff celebrated their golden wedding in 1894. Mrs. Pritzlaff died in 1896. The surviving children are a son, Frederick Pritzlaff, and two daughters, Mrs. John C. Koch and Mrs. August Luedke.

John Pritzlaff has always been a faithful communicant of the Lutheran church, whose progress in America he has done not a little to

JOHN PRITZLAFF.

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aid. When he came to Milwaukee he joined Trinity, now one of the largest churches of any denomination in the city, and the site on which the present edifice of Trinity congregation stands, on the corner of Ninth and Prairie streets, was presented by Mr. Pritzlaff in 1867. In politics Mr. Pritzlaff has always been a Republican.

SPRATT, George, a resident of Sheboygan Falls, and a wholesale manufacturer of chairs, was born in Boston, England, Jan. 30, 1844, fourteen years after the birth of Jean Ingelow in the same historic old town. His father, Luke Spratt, by occupation a farmer, was the son of wealthy parents, but, in 1784, at the age of seven years, was left fatherless and was sent into the country to live with a cousin, who brought him up, or, rather, permitted him to come up at his home, for he never sent the boy to school a day, and all the education he received was what he acquired from his mother after the evening meal was served. He remained in the employ of his cousin till long after he had reached his majority. In the course of time, however, he, 558

GEORGE SPRATT.

having saved some money from his small earnings, purchased three acres of land, on which he made a home, married Bithiah Randsley, and began life for himself. But his ambition was for a larger place, and so he sold his home and bought eleven acres of land, on which he erected fine buildings. This involved him in debt; and, owing to the change in the industrial policy of the government, the price of his real estate declined, and in three years was not worth more than the face of the mortgage which he had placed upon it. He therefore gave it up, and, at the age of sixty-seven, bade adieu to friends and kindred and the land of his birth—the land of illustrious ancestors—and, with his wife and four children, came to this country, arriving in Shebobygan county, Wisconsin, in June, 1851, and settling on a farm on Onion river. After years of toil, he succeeded in acquiring a home and a competence—a striking illustration of the advantages offered in this country to industry and enterprise. He continued in the active supervision of his farm until he reached his eighty-fourth year, when he retired from business, yet lived until he had passed well

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into his ninetieth year. In politics he was a Republican and voted for every Republican presidential candidate from Fremont to Grant.

Bithiah Randsley, George Spratt's mother, was born of wealthy parents, who at one time were large free-holders, owing some six hundred acres of land, but extravagant living brought the family to poverty, and her parents died in middle life from grief and mortification over their losses, leaving their children to make their own way in the world. George Spratt's grandparents on both side were descended from aristocratic and wealthy family who had lived in luxury for generations.

Mr. Spratt received his education in the common schools of Sheboygan county, principally during the winter months of his boyhood. All he is and all he expects to be, he says, he owes to the public schools. He had no business training, but what he knows of business he learned in the severe but effective school of experience. He worked at the carpenter's trade as a contractor and builder for several years, and, in 1872, commenced the manufacture of hay rakes and hand farming tools at Sheboygan Falls. This business he followed until 1884, when he removed it to Sheboygan, built a factory and continued the same business till 1892, when he commenced the manufacture of chairs, in which he is now engaged. He employs eighty-five men, runs the factory continuously and has never made a cut in wages.

Mr. Spratt showed his loyalty to his adopted country by serving fourteen months in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin infantry during the civil war, with the rank of sergeant. He is ccommander of Richardson post, G. A. R., of Sheboygan Falls, and has served three terms in that position. He was on the staffs of Generals A. G. Weissert, Russell A. Alger and John b. Adams, when they were commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army, and, on the expiration of the service in the last-named position, declined further honors of this kind.

On the political questions Col. Spratt holds 559 firmly to the Republican faith, and always has. In 1894 he consented to be a candidate before the Republican convention in the Fifth

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district for the nomination for congress, but the prize was won by Hon. S. S. Barney. He has served as a member of the village board, was twelve years clerk of the school board, and in 1886 was elected to the lower house of the legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on enrolled bills and as a member of the re-appointment committee. He was one of the only two Republicans elected from that congressional district. He, however, was not a candidate for re-election.

He is a member of St. John's lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Harmony chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Sheboygan. He is also an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R., and an attendant of the Methodist church, but not a member.

Col. Spratt was married in 1888 to Mary J. Nichols, and they have had five children, only one of whom, Sarah Laura Spratt, is living.

An earnest, honest, upright man, sagacious and persevering, he has honorably won all the success which has marked his career.

FRAME, Andrew Jay, has achieved the reputation of being one of the most intelligent, careful and conservative bankers in the state. His rise in his calling has been due to his character for integrity, his ability both native and acquired, and to the fact that he has made the subject of finance the study of his life. Its every aspect has received his careful and thorough investigation, and his success has been due to the fact that he early laid down a certain line of policy in the conduct of his banking business beyond which he would not go under any considerations.

Andrew Jay Frame was born in Waukesha February 19th, 1844. His parents, Maxwell and Jane Aitken Frame, were natives of Ayrshire, Scotland, where the father was by occupation a blacksmith. The parents came to

ANDREW JAY FRAME.

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this country and settled in western New York, where they remained until 1841, when they moved to Waukesha, where Mr. Frame, the father, did not long survive, dying about the beginning of the year 1845, leaving his wife and two sons—Henry M. and Andrew J. The boys were given a good education, as the public schools of the village were thorough and liberal in their course of study, and when they attained to manhood they were fitted for any of the ordinary occupations of life. Andrew was especially given to study, and when he left school he had in many respects what was superior to the ordinary high school education.

May 2nd, 1862, Andrew entered the Waukasha County bank as office boy. All the duties of this position he performed with scrupulous fidelity, gathering meantime, by observation and study, all the information about banking possible, rising from messenger to bookkeeper, to teller and assistant cashier, until, in 1865, the bank was re-organized as the Waukesha National bank, and Mr. Frame, when but twenty-one years of age, became cashier of the new institution. For fifteen 560 years he held this position, performing its duties so ably and with such scrupulous care for detail, that upon death of the president, Hon. Wm. Blair, in 1880, he was chosen to the vacancy, and this position he has held ever since, with great advantage to the bank, and with credit to himself as a financier. It has been his policy not to carry on the books as good, assets of doubtful value, but to charge them to the profit and loss account, and since this policy was adopted there has never been any doubt as to the exact standing of the bank, and a dividend has never been passed. Since Mr. Frame's administration of its affairs the capital of the bank has been increased from \$50,000 to \$150,000, its surplus is now \$60,000, and its average deposits for ten or more years have ranged from \$700,000 to \$950,000, the largest of any bank in a place of similar size.

Mr. Frame is a prominent Mason, is a member of the Waukesha club, has been for twenty-five years a most active and useful member of the Waukesha school board, is a trustee of Carroll College, and the very efficient treasurer of that institution. In religious matters

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he is a Baptist, and a very active and liberal supporter of that denomination, though his benevolences are by no means confined to it.

Politically he is a thorough Republican from principle, and, while not given to mingling in party strife, he has taken part in the discussion of political questions, especially where they related to financial subjects; and in the campaign of 1896, he prepared so clear and comprehensive a statement of the currency question that the Republican state central committee published and distributed 100,000 copies of it. Papers on monetary subjects, read by him before the Wisconsin Bankers' association and the Milwaukee Bankers' club, have been published in full in metropolitan journals and received extended editorial comment, generally of an appreciative and commendatory character, and he is regarded in banking circles as one of the best informed and most eminent financiers in the state. Indeed, there are few men in the whole country who are better informed on financial subjects than he, or whose judgment thereon is more trustworthy than his. This eminence is due to his tireless study of the numerous and varied questions involved in the business of banking, and to his devotion to its every detail. As an evidence that his pre-eminence in his calling is fully recognized by his associates throughout the state, he has been placed at the head of the Wisconsin Bankers' association as its president and in other ways is regarded as a leader. He has steadily declined political office, holding that on who occupies a position of a fiduciary character cannot safely enter into party struggles.

He was married August 25th, 1869, to Miss Emma J. Richardson, daughter of Hon. Silas Richardson of Waukesha, and they have three sons and a daughter.

As a citizen Mr. Frame is most public-spirited, takes a lively interest in all public questions, is enterprising, and while devoted to every detail of his calling, never forgets that he has duties as a citizen which he must not neglect.

SPRAGUE, Edward Harvey, a leading lawyer and business man of Elkhorn, was born in Waterloo, Grant county, Wis., June 8th, 1848, the son of Edward and Emma (Andrews)

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Sprague, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, born respectively in 1809 and 1812. They were married in Detroit, Mich., and settled in Grant county, Wis., early in 1837, where Mr. Sprague followed farming and his trade of carpenter and joiner. He was man of good business attainments, strict integrity and a leader among his pioneer associates. He died in 1854, leaving his wife with five children, the eldest of whom was but thirteen years of age, and the youngest an infant of less than six weeks. Mrs. Sprague was, however, a woman of more than ordinary force of character, possessing great energy, guided by prudence and foresight, and proved equal to the great responsibilities devolving upon her through her husband's death. She kept the family together, saw the children properly educated, and before her death, which occurred in 1889, all were comfortably settled in life, an honor to the unselfish labors and the sagacity of their mother.

This boy, Edward, began his education when four years old in a small select school taught in a house on the farm, and after that he attended the district school, which was taught three months in winter and sometimes two in summer. In 1859 his mother removed from the farm to Lancaster, where the boy had the advantages of a good public school and the Lancaster Institute, then a flourishing academy, at the head of which was Prof. Sherman Page, afterward a judge in Minnesota. In 1865, when young Sprague was seventeen years of age, her began teaching in Glen Haven, Grant county, Wis., and the following winter taught in Minnetrista. Hennepin county, Minn. A year or more thereafter he spent in teaming, trapping and trading in north-western Minnesota. Dakota, Montana and British America, and then returning home, he entered the first state normal school, which had just been established at Platteville, and, after two years of study, graduated June 24th, 1869, with the first class graduated from that institution. The following year he taught a select school in Kansas City, Mo., and during the two years from 1870 to 1872, he was principal of the public schools of Augusta, Eau Claire county, Wis. His next employment was a principal of the school in Stockbridge, Calumet county, Wis. In 1873 he was appointed principal of the public schools in Elkhorn, and held the position for four years and until he

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quit teaching and entered upon the study of law. During the summer vacations of most of the years which Mr. Sprague spent in teaching after his graduation from the normal school, he was engaged in conducting normal institutes in different parts of the state. In 1877 Mr. Sprague began the study of law in the office of Prof. J.

EDWARD HARVEY SPRAGUE.

H. Carpenter, then dean of the faculty of the university law school, attending the lectures in the university and graduating in the law class of June, 1878. Immediately returning to his home in Elkhorn, he opened an office for the practice of law, and since then has been steadily engaged in that work. The first year and a half he practiced alone, but, in January, 1880, he formed a partnership with Horatio S. Winsor, under the firm name of Winsor & Sprague, which continued for six years, when Mr. Winsor retired, on account of advanced age. Since that time Mr. Sprague has practiced his profession alone, handling many important cases, not only in his own county and circuit, but in other circuits, in the supreme court and in the federal courts. He is also of interested in other lines of business, among them the Elkhorn Brick and Tile Works, the most important in the city, is the leading coal dealer of the place, does a large real estate, loan and insurance business and owns and carries on a large stock farm just inside the corporate limits of the city. He is also owner and manager of the Elkhorn Opera House.

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Mr. Sprague has always been a Republican from principle, but is a radical believer in a non-partisan judiciary. He has held some official positions, but has never been an office-seeker. He has been president of the village board, member of the county board of supervisor, district attorney of Walworth county, and has been president of the board of education of Elkhorn for nearly twenty years past. It is to his interest in the public schools of the beautiful little city, and to his wise counsel that they owe much of their excellence. He is a member of the First Congregational church of Elkhorn.

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Mr. Sprague was married December 20th, 1871, at South Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, to Linda J. Williams, and they have had seven children, but only four are living; two died in infancy, and the eldest, Charles Edward, died in 1892 at the age of nineteen years. Those living are Jessie Linda, Maie Louise, Emma Julia and William Harvey.

ROUNDY, Judson A., was born March 17 1818, in Blue Hill, Maine. His parents were John and Mary Roundy, natives of Massachusetts, and his father was able to trace his ancestry back to the Huguenots in the sixteenth century. He was a clergyman in the Baptist church, and preached for more than fifty years in Maine.

Mr. Roundy was the youngest of a family of eleven children, and was educated in the common schools of Charleston, Maine, and in the academy of that place. He began his business career at the age of eighteen at Bangor, Maine, as clerk in a jewelry store. Later he was employed as clerk in the Franklin house, a temperance hostelry a good deal celebrated in those days. It was here that he met a man who proposed that he go to Harmony, Maine, and assist there in a lumber and general store business. After investigating the prospects Mr. Roundy and his new friend decided to form a partnership. They began at once to develop and extend their interests with the manufacture of lumber near Bangor, and for a time the new firm continued to prosper. Here, and at Kendall Mills, on the Kennebec river, they carried on a flourishing business, until the occurrence of the French revolution in 1848. At this time commercial relations at home and abroad became paralyzed, large contracts were nullified, and there were cause serious hardships, from which many of the large firms suffered irretrievably. The crisis seriously embarrassed Mr. Roundy's firm among the rest, and he, realizing about \$1,000 out of the wreck, went to Shelbyville Ill., in 1851. Here he engaged in general store business with his brother-in-law, Joshua Dexter, and upon the death of Mr. Dexter, a year later, he conducted the business alone. Two years afterward he admitted two partners Charles D. Lufkin and Dudley Smith, the firm continuing for five years. At the end of that time new associations were formed

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and in 1867 Mr. Roundy came to Milwaukee, although he retained his interest in the real estate at Shelbyville until 1877.

Milwaukee was at that time only a place of possibilities, but these were many, and there were afforded abundant opportunities on every hand for a man of his wise and conservative financial abilities and judgment. He at once invested in real estate, which is now in the most populous portion of the city, he having platted two subdivisions soon after his arrival, both of which bore his name. His own residence on Marshall street is one of the most sightly and beautiful of Milwaukee homes.

It was in January, 1872, that Mr. Roundy laid the foundation for his present large and prosperous grocery business; in this he was associated with William E. Smith—who later became governor of the state—and with Sydney Hauxhurst, under the name of Smith, Roundy & Co. This firm began its commercial history in the northwest. Desiring a safe, conservative business, and with the determination to conform to the highest principles of business integrity, it soon acquired a volume 563 of trade. In 1876 William S. Peckham of New York city entered the partnership at the invitation of Mr. Roundy, and also Charles J. Dexter, it being that year that Mr. Smith was elected governor of the state. The firm then became known as Roundy, Peckham & Co., under which name it has its present commercial prosperity. Mr. Roundy, finding other interests demanding more and more of his time, gradually withdrew his active management and supervision, although his credit and capital remained with the business, which was by that time firmly established in the city.

Mr. Roundy was able to devote much of his time to travel and the improvement of his health, which had not been robust, and as a tourist he visited much of the civilized world. Having both leisure and ample means, he has found opportunities of study and observation seldom enjoyed by business men controlling such large interests.

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In 1873 Governor Washburn appointed Mr. Roundy commissioner to the Vienna exposition, the appointment coming unsolicited, and giving Mr. Roundy many favors and further opportunities of which he made the most. He has traveled extensively on this continent, and in Alaska and Mexico, spending several winters in California. His last trip to Europe, which was undertaken in 1885, lasted nearly three and half years, when he visited Egypt and Palestine for the second time.

Mr. Roundy was one of the founders and the first treasurer of the Milwaukee Exposition Building association, and went through the streets soliciting subscriptions for that institution. He resigned his position at the time of his foreign trip. Among the prominent corporations of which he is an extensive stockholder are the Milwaukee Cement company, the Wisconsin Telephone company, the Hotel Pfister and the Fuller & Warren Stove works, all home enterprises. As a citizen Mr. Roundy has been an earnest worker in all the best movements tending toward the material welfare and prosperity of Milwaukee, and his encouragement to these has been not only in

JUDSON A. ROUNDY.

attitude, but in the substantial recognition of financial endorsement. His extended travels and observations have made him a valuable adviser, in which capacity he is called upon constantly to served. In politics he is a staunch Republican, although he has never accepted any public office.

ARMIN, Charles Eldredge, a lawyer, residing at "Valley Farm," Waukesha, is the son of Lott W. Armin, who was born at Watlas, near Beadle, Yorkshire, England, came to this country with his parents in childhood, and became a farmer. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in a New York regiment, became a corporal, then a sergeant, was twice wounded, participated in fourteen battles and skirmishes and served tow and a half years. Returning home at the close of the war, he became a successful dealer in live stock. A member of the Presbyterian church, he was an honest man and a worthy citizen. He married Abbie

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J. Eldredge of Canton, N. Y., and had three children—Florence, who married Freeman Hazard Perry, a lineal descendant of Oliver Hazard Perry; Charles E., 564

CHARLES ELDREDGE ARMIN.

an attorney of Waukesha, and Wilbur II., a lumberman of Sibley, Iowa. The senior Mr. Armin resides at Potsdam, N. Y., and is in very comfortable circumstances. C. E. Armin's mother is descended from a New England family, has always been an active worker in reform and philanthropic enterprises. The Armins trace their family back to Shakespeare's time, when one Robert Armin was a member of the immortal dramatist's company, and was also an author of some note. The Eldredge family are of Scotch descent and came to Massachusetts some time prior to the Revolution. Charles A. Eldredge, formerly member of congress from this state, is of this family.

C. E. Armin was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He attended the common school from the age of four years to sixteen, when he went into a drug store and learned that business. In his twenty-first year he entered the state normal school at Potsdam, N. Y., where he took a three years' course. While in this school he was a member of the Baconian society, and took a leading part as a speaker and debater. After leaving school he taught for several terms, and then entered the law office of Judge H. L. Knowles, where he remained until he came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1878, with the intention of entering the office of his uncle, Hon. Charles A. Eldredge, at Fond du Lac, but found that he had made arrangements to open an office in Washington. Disappointed for the time being in taking up the law, he entered a drug store in Milwaukee, and afterward in Waukesha; but he did not abandon his intention of entering the legal profession. From 1880 to 1882 he taught school and studied law evenings and Saturdays, after which he wrote a tourist's guide of Waukesha county, which was sold quite extensively. He next entered the law office of Judge P. H. Carney, and maintained himself by doing work for Milwaukee and Chicago newspapers. After examination in open court, February 7th, 1883, he was admitted to practice law, and the following May opened an office in Waukesha. Without clients and without money the outlook was not inspiring, but through

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the kindness and encouragement of the late Judge A. S. Sloan, his advancement was facilitated, and he was admitted to practice in the state supreme court in September. Clients came, and, through hard work and close application to the business confided to him, he was enabled to support himself and family. Business steadily increased and in the spring of 1891 he formed a co-partnership with Vernon H. Tichenor, which lasted three years. In the fall of 1891 he was elected district attorney, held the office one term, and declined a renomination as his private practice required his attention. It is admitted that his administration of the duties of his office was very efficient and advantageous to the county. He has had many supreme court cases, and a number in the supreme court involving questions of unusual interest.

Mr. Armin cast his first vote for Garfield for president, but since then has acted with the Democratic party. He has been a delegate to two Democratic state conventions, and 565 has been an active supporter of bimetallism, and is chairman of the Democratic county convention.

He is a Knight of Pythias, in which he has held the offices of prelate, vice-chancellor, chancellor, commander and district deputy. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Sons of Veterans and has been in request for memorial addresses from G. A. R. posts. He is not a member of any church, but attends the Presbyterian.

Mr. Armin was married to Miss Flora Butterfield, February 15th, 1880, and they have one daughter, Cora Abbie. She early showed talent as an elocutionist, and in her eleventh year won the gold medal at the state fair for work in that line. She is now under instruction from a competent teacher and is making rapid progress.

QUARLES, Joseph V., one of the distinguished members of the Milwaukee bar, was born in Kenosha, formerly, Southport, Wis., December 16th, 1843. His father's family came originally from New Hampshire, and his father, Joseph V. Quarles, Sr., was a native of that state, but his mother was a native of New York. Both his parents were among the earliest

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settlers of Southport, and were married there when it was a mere hamlet. J. V. Quarles, Sr., was the founder of the Bain Wagon works at Kenosha, which, prior to 1857, was one of the noted manufacturing establishments of the state. The financial panic of that year brought disaster to the business and left Mr. Quarles in straitened circumstances. But with that appreciation of the practical value of a liberal education for which the people of New England are noted, Mr. Quarles determined that his children should not fail of receiving this capital which panics cannot destroy, although it necessitated no little self-denial on the part of the parents. Young Quarles pursued his studies in the public schools and the high school of Kenosha, graduating from the latter when he was seventeen years of age. The following two years

JOSEPH V. QUARLES.

were spent in teaching and in earning money in other ways for the expenses of a college course, which he had set his heart upon pursuing. In 1862 he entered the University of Michigan as a freshman. He was conspicuous among his classmates from the start, and, upon the organization of the class, was chosen its president and class orator for that year. The struggle of the government with the rebellion enlisted his sympathies and aroused all his patriotic impulses. He left his studies and enlisted in the Thirty-ninth regiment of Wisconsin infantry, and was mustered into service as first lieutenant of Company C. At the expiration of his service he returned to the university and was graduated with the class of 1866, with the degree of A. B. He then entered the law department of that institution, spending a year therein. Having exhausted his financial resources he returned to Kenosha and continued his law studies in the office of O. S. Head, a distinguished lawyer of those days; with whom, upon his admission to the bar, in 1868, he formed a law partnership, the firm name being Head & Quarles. As the senior member of this firm was advanced in years, the young lawyer was assigned to the heaviest burden of the work, and soon became one of the most prominent members of the Kenosha bar. The firm continued until the death of Mr. Head in 1875, and during six years of its existence Mr. Quarles was district attorney of Kenosha county. His ability and activity soon led to his being called to

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duties outside of his profession. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Kenosha, and the two following years he was president of the Kenosha board of education. In 1879 he was a member of the legislative assembly, and in 1880 and 1881 he was the representative of Kenosha and Walworth counties in the state senate. Removing to Racine, he formed a law partnership with John B. Winslow, which continued until that gentleman was elected judge of the First judicial circuit. Afterward he had for partners, successively, T. W. Spence, formerly of Fond du Lac, and Joseph R. Dyer. Afterwards the firm became Quarles, Spence & Quarles, the junior member being a younger brother. In 1888 this firm came to Milwaukee, where it commands a very large and diversified business. Mr. Quarles, as the head of the firm, takes charge of the more notable cases, and in this capacity has been connected with some of the most celebrated cases in the history of the state. He was employed by the state to assist in the prosecution of the Hurley bank robbers, which resulted in the conviction of Leonard Perrin; the trial of the alleged murderer of Mead, the Waupaca banker, in which he also represented the state; and he defended one of the ex-treasurers in the suits for the recovery of the interest on state funds deposited in banks, and he has been connected with other celebrated cases.

As a lawyer, he has been very successful, and has acquired a reputation as one of the clearest, most forcible and eloquent advocates in the state. His manner in the conduct of a case is such as to command the respect and confidence of all parties, on whatever side interested. His style as a speaker is very pleasing, whether at the bar or in the forum, being adorned with such classic and historic allusions as serve to illustrate and enforce his subject. He has always been a Republican in politics, and by reason of his great abilities as a public speaker, he is called upon in every important campaign to sustain the principles of the party upon the rostrum, and in this way has rendered his party great service. He has frequently been mentioned as a suitable man for the United States senate, and his selection as a candidate for that high office would no doubt meet the approval of very many voters throughout the state.

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Mr. Quarles was married, in 1868, to Miss Carrie A. Saunders of Chicago, and they have three sons, two of whom have graduated from the University of Michigan, the oldest now being connected with the law firm.

KIRCHHOFF, Charles, Jr., architect and superintendent, residing in Milwaukee, is the son of Charles Kirchhoff, Sr., a contractor and carpenter by occupation, who came to Milwaukee from Germany in 1853, and is still actively engaged in his calling. The mother of Charles Kirchhoff, Jr., was Albertine Hitzer, also a native of Germany.

Charles Kirchhoff, Jr., was born in Milwaukee on the 22nd of July, 1856, and received his education in the public and private schools of Milwaukee and the German-English Academy. After leaving school he learned the trades of carpenter and mason, and steadily attended night schools during that time. He then went to Boston and New York city, where he spent two years in architectural schools. Returning to Milwaukee, he entered upon the practice of his profession with enthusiasm, and has followed it successfully now for twenty years. In company with Henry Messmer, he built the church on the corner of Fourth and Washington avenues; St. Anthony's church, on Mitchell street, and St. Michael's on Twenty-fourth street. After the dissolution of the partnership, he built the Washington Avenue M. E. church, the Central 567 hotel at Sheboygan, the Schlitz hotels at Winona and Omaha, the Globe hotel, and Palm Garden, the Schlitz hotel and the Uihlein theater in Milwaukee, and has gained a reputation for substantial and artistic work. Some of the buildings named above are among the best in the city, combining taste in design and adaptation to the purpose for which they were erected.

Politically, Mr. Kirchhoff is an independent, and in the last presidential campaign was an earnest supporter of the sound money principle.

He is a lover of good music and an active member of the Milwaukee Musical society, the a Capella choir and the Arion Musical society. He is also a member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft.

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Mr. Kirchhoff was married January 15th, 1885, to Emilie Sarner of Newport, Ky., a native of France, who came to this country when ten years of age and resided with an uncle in the city named until a few weeks before her marriage, when she came to Milwaukee. They have one child, a son—Roger Charles Kirchhoff.

BARNES, Dwight Bennette, one of the conspicuous men of Delavan, Walworth county, and self-made lawyer, was born in Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., on the 15th of May, 1846. His father, Alanson H. Barnes, a lawyer by profession, came from Lewis county, N. Y., to Delavan in 1856, and practiced law there for many years, taking an active part in politics, both local and national. During the war he was draft commissioner, stationed at Milwaukee, and ably and satisfactorily discharged the duties of that very important position. During President Grant's second term he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota territory, and was reappointed by President Hayes. He held court at Yankton and afterward at Fargo and Deadwood, North Dakota. He held the office eight years, and finally returned to his old home in Delavan, in 1891, where he died,

DWIGHT BENNETTE BARNES.

leaving considerable property. He was regarded as a strong, resolute and able judge, and did much toward laying the foundation for the legal practice now followed in that state. Judge Barnes was a poor boy, with meager school privileges, and rose to his judicial position through his own unaided efforts. When North Dakota was admitted, Alfred D. Thomas, the judge's son-in-law and former law partner, was appointed federal judge by President Harrison.

D. B. Barnes came with his parents to Delavan when ten years of age. He was educated in the common and high schools of Delavan, leaving the latter when sixteen years of age. He had a limited knowledge of the ordinary branches of an education, and for what information he did acquire, he says that he is indebted to the vigorous methods of that able schoolmaster, Major A. J. Cheney, who is known by every public man in Wisconsin. In 1862 and 1863 he was clerk in a country grocery store for one year at one hundred and

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thirty-two dollars, and lost but half a day in that time. In 1864 he was employed as clerk in a retail dry goods and grocery store 568 in Delavan, and for six months of the following year was in an office in a wholesale house in Chicago. Returning to Delavan in 1865, he became clerk in the National bank of Delavan, which had just been organized, with O. Bell as president and W. A. Ray as cashier. A year later Mr. Ray resigned and D. B. Barnes was elected to succeed him as cashier. This position he held until 1879, when the bank went into voluntary liquidation. When he entered upon the duties of this position he was but nineteen years old, yet he had the entire management of the bank for thirteen years thereafter, and was the youngest cashier of a national bank in the United States. During his conducting of the bank the country passed through the panic of 1873, the resumption of specie payment, and the great shock to the business world by the Chicago fire, yet the bank promptly met all demands upon it, although the young cashier was often compelled to resort to many and various schemes to enable him to maintain the bank's credit in some of the emergencies which he had to face. He kept his own counsel, however, and the public was none the wiser. Nevertheless, he says, he did not consider himself a good banker, for he could not say "no," and often loaned money on poor security or none at all, yet without loss, for men so accommodated paid their loans out of gratitude for the favor shown them.

When in the fall of 1879 the State School for the Deaf at Delavan was burned, Mr. Barnes was thought to be the man best calculated to secure from the legislature the needed appropriation for rebuilding the institution. He was therefore nominated and elected, was appointed a member of the joint committee on claims, and chairman of the assembly part of it. Other localities were endeavoring to secure the institution, but Mr. Barnes, with the aid of Joseph V. Quarles, senator from Walworth and Kenosha counties, succeeded in retaining the institution and securing an appropriation sufficient for its rebuilding. The following year Mr. Barnes championed in the assembly the bill abolishing the local boards of trustees of the charitable and penal institutions, and establishing the state board of supervision (now state board of control) for the government of those institutions, and it

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was largely through his efforts that it was promptly concurred in by the assembly after it had passed the senate. From 1882 to 1885 Mr. Barnes was engaged in manufacturing windmills, pumps, etc., and in closing up a partnership in which his father had been a member.

In March, 1880, while on a visit to his father in Fargo, Mr. Barnes was admitted to practice law, "not," as he says, "for the law he knew, but, perhaps, for the law he did not know." In March, 1885, at Elkhorn, he was, on motion of John T. Fish, admitted to practice law in the circuit court of Walworth county by Judge John B. Winslow. Since then he has given his entire time and attention to law practice. Without a thorough education, without systematic legal training, without association with other lawyers except his father for a brief time toward the close of his life, he labored under great disadvantages in beginning his legal career, but with the energy and determination characteristic of him he set to work to remedy the defects in his education, studying law with an energy and industry that never flagged, and by this intense application, and by absorption from his legal associates, and by recalling the lessons of his extensive and varied business experience, he soon came to be a thorough and successful lawyer. In the second case which he tried he had for an opponent that distinguished lawyer, J. V. Quarles, but won his case after an exciting trial lasting several days. He has had a number of cases of local note, and has met at least the average success in their management; and his standing at the bar is endorsed by leading members of that and other circuits. He is credited with having one of the largest and best law practices in the county, scarcely any important case occurring that he is not employed on one side or the other. He is often called into adjoining counties in important cases, and it may be said that his success in the profession should be an inspiration to others who are struggling to reach the front rank by their own efforts.

He is a thorough Republican, and generally a prominent delegate to the county and state conventions.

Mr. Barnes was married, in 1878, to Adella E. Alford.

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NORVELL, Stevens T., one of the busiest men in Superior, and one who has been of especial service to the business interests of that rising and ambitious city, was born in Virginia in 1865. His father, Freeman Norvell, is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but for some years after his graduation left the navy to engage in the business of street railroads and shipping, in which he was very successful, accumulating a large property.

S. T. Norvell received his education in the public schools of his native place, in a boarding school and in college, but he did not graduate. His studies were pursued with especial reference to fitting him for the profession of civil engineering.

He came to Wisconsin in 1888, when but twenty-three years of age, taking charge of the construction of the Great Northern Railway, Eastern division, into Superior and Duluth. Upon the completion of his work Mr. Norvell became interested in Superior and its various enterprises. He has been president and general manager of the Superior Rapid Transit Railway company from its inception to the present time; is president of the Superior Improvement company; president of the Allouez Bay Land company; president of the Duluth and Superior Bridge company, and president of the Duluth and Superior Steamship company.

Those who have followed Mr. Norvell's career thus far look with certainty for his accomplishment of still greater things in the future. Mr. Norvell is unmarried.

MERRITT CLARKE RING.

RING, Merritt Clarke, a prominent lawyer and public man of Neillsville, was born in Milton, Rock county, Wis., October 30th, 1850. His father, Eleazer F. Ring, was born in Massachusetts in 1820, and reared in the Western Reserve, Ohio. He was engaged in agricultural and literary pursuits, and early espoused the anti-slavery cause, was one of its vigorous advocates and defenders, and a sturdy member of the Republican party from

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its information. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, settling in Rock county, where he resided until 1856, when he removed to Madison, and a year later to Sparta, where the family was reared. His wife, M. C. Ring's mother, whose maiden name was Almira Bicknell, was born in Vermont and came to Wisconsin with her parents in the forties. The paternal ancestors came from England and settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1629. They owned considerable land in what was afterward called Ring's Lane in Plymouth. Joslyn Ring, his grandfather, married Polly Thayer of Chesterfield, Mass., and they had five sons and two daughter, of whom E. F. was the third. The maternal ancestors are traceable to early residents 570 of Massachusetts and Vermont, including the Bicknells, the Dustins and the Shermans. Rev. S. S. Bicknell was president (or principal of Milton Academy, at Milton Wis. His wife, who was Lydia Sherman, was related to the distinguished general and the senator of that name.

M. C. Ring received his education in the public schools of Sparta, Wis., and was graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1873.

In November, 1874, Mr. Ring settled in Neillsville, then a village of only about five hundred inhabitants, without railroad communication and with few of its present attractions and advantages. He had nothing to start with but his profession, unlimited energy and a determination to succeed. With this capital he began the practice of his profession, and has met with more than the average success. He has been identified with the growth, development and improvement of the city and county, and had taken active interest in all measures for the promotion of the social and educational advancement of the community.

He is also practically interested in agriculture, owning and carrying on an extensive stock farm just outside the city limits, where he has been successful in raising some fine stock and where he finds the most satisfactory recreation from the arduous labors of professional life.

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He has always been a uncompromising Republican, and besides practicing law he has taken an active part in politics. He was elected to the state senate in 1885, and to the assembly in 1889. He served on important committees—was a member of the judiciary committee, and chairman of the committee on corporations, and in the assembly he also took an active influential part in the discussions on the floor. He has repeatedly represented Clark county in Republican state conventions, and has been one of the influential members in those bodies. In 1892, he was appointed special statistical agent for the United States Department of Agriculture for Europe, with headquarters at London, England. He also received the honorary appointment of deputy consul-general at London, serving until after the appointment of Mr. Morton as secretary of agriculture, and returning home in 1893. He was elected delegate from the Ninth congressional district to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896. He was appointed Wisconsin attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company at Madison in 1895.

He is a member of the following Masonic lodges: Neillsville Lodge, No. 163; Chippewa Commandery, Eau Claire; Wisconsin Consistory, Thirty-second degree, Milwaukee. He is a Unitarian—a member of the People's church, Neillsville.

Mr. Ring was married September 13th, 1877, at Neillsville, to Ida M. Austin, and their children are Blanche, Ethel and Alice.

L. B. Ring of The Neillsville Times is the only brother of M. C. Ring, and Gertrude Ring Prescott, wife of G. L. Prescott of London, England, is his only sister. His parents are still living.

BENTLEY, Thomas R., contractor and builder, is a native of Milwaukee and the son of John and Sarah Roberts Bentley, the father a native of Wales and the mother of English ancestry. John Bentley, though a plain and unassuming man, filled a large place in the early days of Milwaukee. He was a contractor and builder, and erected many of the best buildings in the city twenty years ago and more, and his work was well done. He also was

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a contractor for the erection of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, near Oshkosh; of the State School for the Deaf, at Delavan; court houses at different places in the state; the Hospital for the Insane at Traverse City, Michigan, and many other notable structures in Milwaukee and elsewhere. But he was more than that—he was three times a member of the legislature, was a member of the board of aldermen and sheriff, and in all of these positions he performed his official duties to 571 the satisfaction of his constituents. He was a man of positive views, and eminently practical in all his enterprises, whether undertaken for the public or for private parties. He was also a man of integrity, and no influence swerved him from what he deemed to be right, whether it related to public duty or private affairs.

Thomas R. Bentley was born on the 14th of November, 1848, in what is now the Seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee, then little more than a thriving village, to which civilization had then lent but few of its adornments. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the local common schools and this training was supplemented by a course in a commercial college. During school vacations he was busy, having secured a position as chore-boy in a shoe store. Before he had reached manhood he began assisting his father on his building contracts; and thus, at an age when most boys have scarcely begun to think of the business of active life, he had become thoroughly informed upon all of the practical departments of the trade of builder, and was a most helpful assistant to his father in all his undertakings. That he might know something of the theory of construction, he studied architecture with the late E. T. Mix, the architect of many of the best buildings in the city. With this preparation he was fitted for the partnership with his father, which was formed in 1869, and which lasted while the latter lived. He soon became the active man of the partnership, and the many fine structures which the firm erected are evidence of his skill and activity in what may be denominated the noblest of all the useful arts.

The more notable of the buildings which he has constructed, in whole or in part, are the Masonic temple for the Wisconsin Commandery in Milwaukee, the State Historical and Museum building on the university grounds at Madison, also the chapel and library building

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there, to say nothing of a dozen or more of the most notable business blocks in Milwaukee and public buildings in other parts of the state. Some of these structures have

THOMAS R. BENTLEY.

cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, yet the work has been done with a fidelity and a care for details which is as commendable as it is unusual. Careful and thoughtful in all his enterprises and conservative in his business methods, he has generally been financially successful in all that he has undertaken, and has a competency for the evening of life when it shall come.

Politically he is a Democrat, but is not bound by the party shibboleth, as is shown by the fact that in the last presidential campaign he differed so widely from his party on the financial question that he voted for the Republican candidate for president.

Mr. Bentley is a member of the Iroquois club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner also. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the National Association of Builders, and was first vice-president of the association at its meeting in Buffalo in September, 1896. The next meeting will be in Detroit, and if the association follows the usual custom, Mr. Bentley will be the next president, and the meeting in 1898 will be in Milwaukee.

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On November 14th, 1871, Mr. Bentley was married to Miss Emily Horton King, daughter of Walter King, of Milwaukee, a descendant of an Englishman, who came to America in 1700, and settled in Connecticut. Mrs. Bentley's father came from Buffalo to Milwaukee in 1860, remaining until his death in 1891. Four boys have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, two of whom, Arthur K. and Walter J., are connected with their father's business. The other two, John and Thomas, are still school boys. Mr. Bentley's city residence is on National avenue, and he also has a fine summer residence at Eagle Lake, Wisconsin.

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THORN, Gerrit T., for many years one of the leading lawyers of the interior of the state, was born in La Fayette, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 20th of July, 1832, the youngest son of Jehiel Thorn, who was also a native of New York, having been born at New Baltimore, Green county, November 29th, 1793, the youngest of the family. His oldest sister married Peter Vanslyke, a soldier of the revolution, who was severely wounded by the Waltmeyer men, a band of Tories infesting the borders during the revolution, and he was afterwards known as Gen. Vanslyke. The name was originally Thorne, but Gerrit's father dropped the final "e," although other members of the family retain it. Gerrit's father and his two brothers were soldiers in the last war with Great Britain and were stationed at Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. The former died near Syracuse, N. Y., May 8th, 1852; his mother, who was Sarah Houghtaling, was born at Coxsackie, Green county, N. Y., July 22nd, 1799, and was of Holland and English descent, her ancestors being among the earliest settlers from Holland in Green county on the Hudson. She died at Salem, Or., September 24th, 1887, at the home of her son James. The earliest members of the Thorne family came to this country between 1630 and 1640, and settled near New York on Long Island. They were Quakers, and some of them were quite prominent, and sympathized with the struggle of the colonies for independence.

Gerrit T. Thorn, after a thorough education in public and private schools, having given especial attention to mathematics and civil engineering, at the age of sixteen, entered the office of Isaac W. Brewster, a lawyer, who was practicing law in the village of Jamesville, near where he was born. He was also postmaster, and young Thorn became his clerk and deputy, which position he held for nearly a year. It was while he was thus engaged that he made up his mind to study law, and when he became of age to go to Wisconsin. One of the old citizens of the village received from Wisconsin The Watertown Chronicle, which was then published by Jonathan E. Hadley, and while Gerrit was thus clerking in the post-office, he was allowed to take this paper and read it. The reading of this paper, and the accounts that it gave of Wisconsin, was what first awakened his interest in the west. The constitution of Wisconsin, when it was adopted by the people, was published

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in The Watertown Chronicle, and it was the reading of that instrument, which was the first legal document he had ever read, that turned his attention to the study of law. In the spring of 1849, after there had been a change in the administration, and Gen. Taylor became president, Gerrit lost his position as clerk in the post-office and returned to his school books again until July, 1850, when he went to Rome, Bradford county, Pa., and took a position as clerk and book-keeper in a large country store owned by the Hon. Henry W. Tracy, afterwards a member of congress, and Judson Holcomb. In the fall of 1851, he took a trip down the Susquehanna river, intending to go to Meadville to attend Alleghany College, where his brother James was then attending, but getting stormed in, he went back through the mountains to Town Hill, Luzerne county, Pa., and there taught a select school, commencing in November, 1851, and remained there until the spring of 1852, when he returned to his old home in New York. In 1852 and 1853 he attended the Yates Polytechnic Institute at Chittenango, Madison county, N. Y., for the purpose of preparing for college. His health having become somewhat impaired he abandoned studies for a time, and in the last week of April, 1854, on a stormy afternoon, he landed on the old wharf, from a lake steamer, in Milwaukee. The following summer he spent most of his time on a farm in Dodge county, but made several excursions on foot through Dodge, Jefferson, Waukesha, Dane, Columbia and Fond du Lac counties, enjoying the sights of the beautiful prairies and oak openings. The next winter he taught school at the village of Columbus, and the Second ward school in Watertown, the following summer. While at Watertown, in the summer of 1855, he resumed the study of law in the office of the Hon. Samuel Baird, and after the close of his school, in September, 1855, he went to the village of Juneau, Dodge county, and entered the law office of the Hon. Charles Billingshurst, then a member of congress. While at Juneau, he was deputy register of deeds, under Paul Juneau, and was also, for more than a year, deputy clerk of the circuit court of Dodge county. He continued his legal studies in Dodge and Jefferson counties until 1858, when he was admitted to practice, and opened his first law office at Juneau in the fall of that year. In May, 1859, he went to Jefferson, and practiced there for ten years, with excellent success, gaining a reputation as a skillful lawyer and an able advocate. While a resident

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of Jefferson, he founded and named The Jefferson Banner, a Democratic paper, and was its political editor for three years, making it one of the leading journals of that party in the interior of the state. This editorial work, however, was entirely subordinate to his law practice.

After the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861. Mr. Thorn made one of the first war speeches in the city of Jefferson, and helped to raise Company E of the Fourth Wisconsin infantry,

GERRIT T. THORN.

more than half of the company being raised at that first war meeting. He then had a strong desire to enlist, and was only restrained from so doing by reason of the delicate health of his wife, to whom he was married in May, 1859. He continued to give his aid and help in securing recruits for the Union army, until the following year, when he enlisted himself in August, 1862, and was soon after commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-ninth regiment of Wisconsin infantry. The regiment immediately went into camp at Madison, and the last of October, 1862, was ordered to the front, proceeded at once down the Mississippi river, and encamped, on the 7th of November, on the eastern bank of that river opposite Helena, Arkansas. The regiment remained there during the winter, and performed picket and out-post duties, being stationed for a time at Friars Point, below Helena, and afterwards made an expedition up White river to Duvals Bluff, Ark., the latter part of January, 1863.

After this expedition the regiment returned to Helena, and was stationed five miles out on Little Rock road. After the return, Col. 574 Thorn, whose health was very much impaired, received news that his wife and only child had become seriously ill, and were not expected to live. He sought a furlough to visit them, but being unable to obtain it, resigned his position and hastened home, only to find that his wife had died two weeks before his arrival, in March, 1863.

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Col. Thorn has literary tastes and has been greatly interested in educational matters. While a resident of Jefferson, he was one of the leaders in founding the Jefferson Liberal Institute, drew up its charter, and was president of its board of trustees the first two years of its existence. At the laying of the corner stone of this institution he delivered a very able address, which was published at the time, in which he clearly and forcibly set forth what should be the aim and scope of a public educational institution. The Liberal Institute buildings and property have since been purchased by the city of Jefferson, and are now used as its high school.

During the years of 1867-8, Col. Thorn represented Jefferson county in the state senate, and was member of the committees on federal relations, railroads and claims. He was also at that time the youngest member of the senate. During his service in that body he delivered an eloquent and stinging rebuke to a certain "Copperhead" senator who had spoken sneeringly of the Union soldiers. For this speech he received many congratulations from patriotic men of all parties. In January, 1869, he removed to Fond du Lac, and while a resident of that city he was elected to the legislative assembly, serving on the judiciary committee and the joint committee on charitable and penal institutions. As a legislator he was alert, a ready debater, quick and accurate in judgment and in the details of business.

Politics and party scheming have always been distasteful to him. All public positions that he has held have come to him without his seeking. His devotion is to his profession, general literature and history.

In 1873, Col. Thorn's health not being good, he sold out his business and library to James F. Ware, and went to Maryland, and was most of the time in Washington during the following year. In October, 1874, his health having very much improved, his desire to return to Wisconsin became irresistible, and he returned and opened a law office in the city of Appleton, where he had large practice and was accounted one of the ablest lawyers in that circuit. In the winter of 1877-8 he became very severely afflicted with rheumatism and was unable to attend to any business. He was advised by his physicians

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that a change of climate would be beneficial, so in the fall of that year he sold his business at Appleton, with the intention of wholly giving up practice. He then went to Nebraska and spent four years on a farm. In March, 1883, he went to California, and his family returned east to Valparaiso, Ind. After reaching California, he spent some months there and in Oregon, and, in June of that year, went to what was then Washington territory, and remained in the Puget Sound country and British Columbia, until September, 1886, when he returned again to Wisconsin, being among the first passengers who came over the new Canadian Pacific road through to Winnipeg in Manitoba, and thence home. Having become reinvigorated by his rest and change, after returning to the state, and spending one winter in Milwaukee, he settled in New London, where he resumed his law practice.

He has always been a Democrat in politics, was a Democratic candidate for presidential elector in 1864, and a delegate to the national Democratic convention assembled at New York in 1868, that nominated Horatio Seymour for president.

Col. Thorn has been twice married. His first wife, whose death has already been mentioned, was Miss Maria Bicknell of Vermont. She was a teacher in the Fox Lake, Wis., high school, and a lady of much culture. March 7th, 1864, he married Elizabeth Clark of Prince George county, Md., a descendant of 575 one of the families that came from England and settled in Maryland in Lord Baltimore's time. They have a family of three sons and two daughters. One of his sons, G. T., Jr., is a lawyer, and his youngest son, Paul C., is taking the law course in that state university at Madison, Wis. Robert C. is a clerk in his father's office. The daughters are Blanch E. and Grace Edna; and all have received a thorough education. Col. Thorn has two brothers living, Dr. Robert Thorn of Pittsburg, Pa., who has nearly reached his four score years, and James Thorn, who is a lawyer, who has passed his three score and ten, and now lives in Oregon; and one sister, his oldest, Hester Jane Vandenburg, a resident of Milwaukee, who is in her 78th year.

Col. Thorn has delivered several public addresses which have stamped him as an eloquent, patriotic man, and a man of thought and scholarly tastes. A Fourth of July oration

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at Chilton, in 1876, was an eloquent tribute to our free institutions and to Christianity, which he declares to be the foundation of all true liberty.

KRAUS, Frederick, who has long been in the grain and commission business in Milwaukee, was born in Newhaus, Germany, December 23rd, 1843. His parents, Charles and Julia Thiele Kraus, came to Wisconsin from Germany in 1849, and settled in Jefferson county, where they remained until 1858, when they removed to Milwaukee, and resided here until their death in 1870. Frederick attended the district school in Jefferson county until the family removed to Milwaukee, when, for a time, he studied in the city high school, of which he speaks in commendatory terms.

After leaving school, young Kraus, in 1860, entered a commission house as clerk, and there remained until 1878, when he became a member of the grain and commission firm of Asmuth & Kraus. Two years after, the firm became F. Kraus & Co., Mr. Asmuth retiring. In 1882 he organized the Kraus-Merkel Malting company, of which he was president until 1894, when he resigned.

In 1885 he went to Europe to look over the different malting processes in use there. The result was that upon his return, he brought over the first malting drums used in this county—the Galland-Henning drums, which have proved an entire success. He organized a company for the manufacture of these machines, and there are now about twenty-five plants here that are using this system of malting, embracing a total of three hundred drums. The capital invested in business by the Kraus-Merkel company is \$600,000, and that of the Galland-Henning company, \$250,000.

In 1890 the Faist-Kraus Milling company was organized, with a capital of \$150,000, and a mill erected with a capacity of 2,000 barrels of flour per day. The firm of F. Kraus & Co. is said to be the largest grain firm now in Milwaukee—operating two of the largest elevators on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, besides a large number of smaller ones on the same lines in the interior. The total amount of grain handled by the firm yearly reaches

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12,000,000 bushels, of which 4,000,000 bushels is barley—the remainder embraces oats, rye, wheat and corn.

Mr. Kraus is a Democrat, but last year voted for McKinley for president on the currency question, as did many others of his party. He was an alderman from 1872 to 1875, and a school commissioner from 1875 to 1877. He belongs to the Calumet and Deutscher clubs, is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the thirty-second degree and the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Kraus was married on the 25th of December, 1865, to Martha Eising, and they have two children.

He is eminently a Milwaukee man, having spent his entire business life in the city, and done much to aid its development as a business center, and to secure its later prominence in the grain trade.

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EDWARD SYLVESTER BRAGG.

BRAGG, Edward Sylvester, ex-congressman from Wisconsin, is the son of Joel and Margaretta (Kohl) Bragg, and was born at Unadilla, Otsego County, New York, February 20th, 1827. He passed his earlier years on his father's farm, and prepared for college at the Delaware Academy at Delhi. Later he spent three years in Geneva, now Hobart College, but was obliged to discontinue his studies before graduation on account of the lack of funds. He returned to his native town and then took up the study of law in the office of Judge Noble, was admitted to the bar at Norwich, in 1848, and for the next two years practiced with his old preceptor, Chas. C. Noble. In 1850 he removed to Wisconsin, locating at Fond du Lac. This place was then a rapidly growing village, and Mr. Bragg soon established a good legal practice, the increase of which kept pace with the growth of the town. In 1854 he became district attorney for the county of Fond du Lac, and served in that capacity for two years. As a Douglas Democrat he was delegate to the Charleston

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convention in 1860. When the civil war broke out, he entered the army as captain of Company E, Sixth regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer infantry, May 5th, 1861. On the 6th of September, 1861, he was made major, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1862. The following year he was made colonel, and in 1864 was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, with which rank he was mustered out October 8th, 1865. Throughout his army service General Bragg displayed much coolness, courage and other qualities which entitle one to military leadership, and his honorable military record will long perpetuate his memory. He took part in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, except those of the Peninsula, Gettysburg and Five Forks. After the close of his service he returned to Fond du Lac, and was appointed, in 1866, by President Johnson, postmaster. The same year he went as delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, serving but one term. In 1868 he was delegate to the soldiers' and sailors' convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency. He was elected successively to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, and then went as delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1884, when, as chairman, he seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president. The same year he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland minister to Mexico, where he remained in the service of his country during President Cleveland's administration. In 1895 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator, to succeed Senator Philetus Sawyer. There were several candidates for the honor, but after a long and exciting contest the nomination went to Hon. John L. Mitchell, and he was elected. Gen. Bragg was afterward urged by his friends for a diplomatic or consular mission under the general government, but none was offered that he was willing to accept; and he returned to the practice of his profession in Fond du Lac. Though an ardent Democrat he repudiated 577 the platform and candidates of the Democratic national convention in Chicago in 1896 was subsequently a delegate to the convention of sound money Democrats in Indianapolis, and was presented to that convention as worthy of its nomination for president. Had the honor of that nomination fallen to him he would

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have been, in the estimation of many, a stronger and more popular candidate than Senator Palmer.

As a speaker Gen. Bragg is forcible, clear and incisive, and few men have greater power before a popular assembly than he. During the presidential campaign of 1896 he made a few speeches in support of sound money principles, which were very effective and fully maintained his extended reputation as a public speaker.

In religion the general is an Episcopalian. His wife was Miss Cornelia Coleman, to whom he was married January 2nd, 1855, and by whom he has three daughters and one son.

PARK, Byron B., of the law firm of Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park of Stevens Point, is the older of the two sons of the late Judge Gilbert L. Park, who held the office of judge of the Seventh judicial circuit of Wisconsin from 1874 to 1883. The paternal ancestors of the Parks were New Englanders for several generations, but about the beginning of the present century the grandfather of Judge Gilbert L. Park, who was a soldier in the revolutionary army and took part in the capture of Burgoyne and his army, became a resident of New York state, and Judge Park was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, on the 31st of August, 1824. After a somewhat eventful career as boy and young man, he came to Wisconsin in November, 1851, having been admitted to the bar in Michigan the September preceding. In the absence of funds and law business, and with a purpose to win his way by any honest work, he spent some months in the lumber woods as a common laborer, but about a year after he formed a law partnership, and his rise was steady both in business and reputation, until he was seated upon the bench of the circuit court, where he remained until his health would not permit of further official labor. He was district attorney of Portage county for four years, commencing with 1854. He was mayor of Stevens Point at the opening of the civil war; and, resigning the office entered the army, as adjutant of the Eighteenth regiment of Wisconsin infantry, rising to the rank of captain and serving with bravery and fidelity until the end of the war, when he returned to Stevens Point and resumed the practice of his profession.

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On February 25th, 1856, he married Mary D. Beach of Kalamazoo, Mich., who bore him two sons and a daughter. She died in 1893, leaving the memory of a model Christian woman.

Byron B. Park was born in Stevens Point, October 6th, 1858. After passing through the public schools of his native city, he entered the University of Wisconsin in September, 1876, spending three years therein. He then began the study of law, and, in September, 1880, entered the law department of that institution and graduated with the class of 1881. While in the university he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

May 1st, 1886, Mr. Park began the practice of law in partnership with Frank B. Lamoreux, the firm name being Lamoreux & Park. This partnership continued six years, when the firm of Raymond, Lamoreux & Park was formed, and this firm carried on the business until January, 1896, when the present firm of Cate, Sanborn, Lamoreux & Park was organized, with offices at Stevens Point and Ashland. The Raymond mentioned as one of the firm preceding the present one, was the late J. O. Raymond, for many years one of the leading lawyers of that part of the state.

Mr. Park is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the office of city attorney of Stevens Point in 1888 and 1889; mayor for the term of 1891-1892, and district attorney of Portage 578 county in 1892, and re-elected in 1894. He was also appointed member of the board of regents of normal schools, and held the position from 1891 to 1894.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity (Blue Lodge and Chapter) and of the order of Knights of Pythias. He is an attendant of the Episcopal church, but not a member, although his wife is.

Mr. Park was married, September 29th, 1886, to Bertha N. Wyatt of Stevens Point. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Park, namely: Gladys, born November 24th, 1887; Lawrence W., born August 13th, 1889, and Lyman R., born September 7th, 1894.

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CONOVER, Allan, D., architect and civil engineer of Madison, is the son of O. M. Conover, who, many years ago, was a professor in the University of Wisconsin, and later a lawyer, and for many years the supreme court reporter. Allan D. Conover was born in Madison in 1854, and received his early education in a private school and in the public schools of Madison. In 1869 he entered the University of Wisconsin, and graduated therefrom, with honors, in 1874. Prior to his graduation, however, he spent two years in practical work, one of which was as a member of the engineering and constructional force of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and the other in the geological survey in southwestern Wisconsin under Moses Strong. Mr. Conover's studies in the university were largely in the sciences and in civil engineering; and after graduation he did general engineering work in and about Madison and a season's work on the Wisconsin river improvement. In 1875 he received the appointment of tutor in the university under Prof. Nicodemus, and both gentlemen, for two years, in addition to their university work, acted as topographers to the state geologist, preparing the charts and maps for the first two volumes published, containing the records of that survey, which have become a part of the scientific literature of the state. They also prepared the large map of the state which is seen in many libraries and offices. In 1877-8 Mr. Conover was engaged in general engineering work in Madison, and the following years was assistant professor of mathematics under Professor Sterling; and, upon the death of that gentleman, Professor Nicodemus, in 1879, became his successor. He next served as professor of civil engineering for eleven years, and during his professorship this department and that of mechanical engineering under his charge developed very rapidly, the number of students increasing from fifteen to over one hundred. From 1881 to 1883 Prof. Conover held the position of city surveyor, and prepared the first plans for a general sewerage system for the city, which was at first rejected, but was subsequently revived, and, after slight modifications by Col. Waring, in 1895, was adopted by the council. In 1884 Science hall of the university was burned, and, as professor of civil engineering, the plans for rebuilding the structure greatly interested him, and turned his thoughts toward architecture. He aided in the preparation of the plans of Mr. Koch, the architect for the new building, and advocated them before the legislature.

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He was made superintendent of construction for Science hall and for the group of buildings of which it forms a part, including the chemical laboratory, the machine shop and the boiler house, the plans of the latter being wholly his. In 1885 Prof. Conover opened an architect's office which L. F. Porter, his present partner, and two years later a branch office was established in Ashland, and the firm furnished the plans for most of the better class of buildings in that city. The design of the elegant Knight hotel, the First National bank, Security bank, county jail, Breen block and new Vaughn building were their work. Resigning his professorship in the university in 1890, he has since devoted all his time to architecture, spending the three succeeding summers in Ashland. He, with his partner, has furnished plans for about forty school houses, Madison, Baraboo, Fond du Lac, Wausau and many 579 other cities having fine specimens of their work. The university armory and gymnasium are also notable examples of the firm's taste and skill in design. One of the structures in which the firm has taken especial pride is the diocesan school for young girls in Fond du Lac, costing sixty-five thousand dollars, which is of stone in the Gothic style. The Episcopal churches at Stevens Point, Chipewa Falls and Rhinelander, the bank buildings at Shell Lake, Rhinelander and Fairmount, Minn, plans for jails at Ashland, La Cross and Baraboo, asylums and some one hundred dwellings in Madison, Ashland, Washburn, and scattered about the state, many of them very artistic in design, are the work of this firm. Mr. Conover has, for many years, held the position of bridge expert and consulting engineer to the state railroad commissioner, and one of the duties of this position is the preparation of the railroad map biennially issued from that department. The last one issued, embracing an edition of seventeen thousand copies, is the handsomest and most servicable yet produced.

In heavy litigation Mr. Conover's services as an engineering expert are often in demand, and are highly appreciated by leading lawyers of the state.

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Mr. Conover was married, in 1881, to Miss Ella E. Stone of Chicago, and their home is one of culture and refinement, where the distractions of an arduous profession are forgotten amid books and social pleasures.

HEIDEN, Fred, Jr., inspector of the Milwaukee house of correction, is the son of Fred Heiden, Sr., and Fredericka Pollow, and was born in Milwaukee on the 30th of November, 1857, and has always resided in the city. His early education was received in the Humboldt public school of the city, and when he had passed through all the grades of that school, he entered the German-English Academy, from which he was graduated in

FRED HEIDEN, JR.

1875. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Milwaukee common council, and served in that body the full term of three years. In 1890 he was the Republican candidate for city treasurer, but, owing to a number of causes, principally the Bennett law, his party that year seemed to have lost popular favor, and he was defeated. In 1892 he was again nominated for the same office, and, for a like reason, again met defeat. There was small prospect for Republican candidates in those years, and the fact that he was willing to accept a nomination at such an unfavorable time for success, demonstrated his fealty to his party, of which he has been an earnest supporter since he attained his majority. But Mr. Heiden's worth as a man and his loyalty to his party were not forgotten, and when in the spring of 1896 the board of supervisors was called upon to select a man for inspector of the house of correction, his party then having control of the board, he was chosen to the position. As the prisoners are employed in chair-making, and as Mr. Heiden is a practical and experienced manufacturer of furniture, there was good reason to anticipate from his selection a successful administration of the affairs of the institution, and this result has thus far been experienced.

Mr. Heiden has been for a number of years a member of the Thirteenth Ward Republican club, and has done much to render the club efficient in the prosecution of the work for which it was established. He has also extended his political work beyond the confines of

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his ward, and has done much toward securing for his party the victories which it has won. The unselfish and earnest party man can be relied upon to make the unselfish and earnest citizen.

Mr. Heiden was married on the 31st of July, 1879, to Corillia Senner, and four children have been born to them—Alfred, Esther, Carrie and George.

BENNETT, John R., judge of the Twelfth judicial circuit, and a resident of Janesville, wa born in Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., November 1st, 1820. He is descended from Puritans who settled in Connecticut in 1668; representatives of whom have been conspicuous in the founding and building up of the social, religious and civil institutions of the country. His father, Daniel Bennett, was born in Stonington, Conn., February 16th, 1793, and his mother, who was Deborah Leeds Spicer, a grand-daughter of Gideon Leeds of Leeds, England, was a native of Groton, Conn., born April 15th, 1792. Judge Bennett's parents removed at an early day to Jefferson county, New York, settling on land which was an almost unbroken wilderness, and his boyhood was largely spent in assisting his father to clear a farm and make a home in this then unsettled region. He had, however, a well-developed ambition for an education and made the most of his limited school privileges, and became proficient in the ordinary branches. In the fall of 1839 he became a student in the Black River Literary and Religious Institute of Watertown, New York, where he fitted himself for teaching, in which he was engaged at intervals during several years, the remainder of the time being devoted to study. In April, 1844, he began the study of law in the office of W. W. Wager of Brownville, and afterward continued it in the office of D. N. Burnham of Sacket's Harbor, until May, 1848, when he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York. That same year he came to Wisconsin, arriving in Janesville on the 13th of October. He immediately began the practice of his profession, which he continued without interruption until his election to the circuit judgeship in April, 1882. He soon acquired such a position at the bar as his abilities and attainments entitled him to, and became known outside of his locality, not only as a lawyer, but for his sterling character as a man. He was elected district attorney of Rock county in 1862, and was re-elected at

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the close of his first term. His discharge of the duties of his office was characterized by such promptness and fidelity as to win marked approval from all those familiar with the county affairs. So high did he stand as a citizen, a lawyer and a Republican, that, without any effort on his part, the Republican state convention in 1875 nominated him for attorney-general, but that year his party went down in defeat and he with it. In 1882 he was, almost by unanimous consent, named for the position of judge of the Twelfth circuit to succeed the able but somewhat eccentric Judge H. S. Conger. He was elected by a large majority, was re-elected in April, 1888, and again in April, 1894, so that he has now served in that position some fourteen years. In many respects he has proved an ideal judge. He knows the law and precedent, if there is any, is fearless in the exercise of his judicial functions, has little regard for merely technical points, looking beyond them rather to what is just and equitable and to the great principles which should underlie, if they do not, all legal proceedings. His charges to juries are models of clear concise statement of the law and the evidence involved in the cases, 581 and his disposition of legal points raised in the progress of trials is prompt and recognized as just and according to the law. He never presents an argument for one side or the other of a case before him in the guise of a judicial charge. The leading characteristic of his judicial work is conscientious, painstaking effort for securing the right.

In public address his style is concise and forcible and not without touches of real humor, occasionally illumined with a gleam of sarcasm. When in practice at the bar he was regarded as among the ablest lawyers of the state. He was often before the state supreme court, and there is scarcely a volume of the reports of that court which does not show him connected with some important case. He was also distinguished as a cross-examiner of witnesses.

The following estimate of Judge Bennett as a lawyer, written by John Winans another distinguished lawyer of Janesville, appeared in a volumn entitled "The Bench and Bar of Wisconsin," which was published in 1882:

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“Judge John R. Bennett is something over six feet in height, is well proportioned, and has great physical strength and endurance. In personal appearance it is said he strongly resembles Lincoln, and in the opinion of the writer of this sketch, has many of the mental characteristics that made the latter so great and beloved. From the outset Mr. Bennett took front rank at the bar in Rock county, a position he has ever since easily retained; and when it is remembered that Whiton, Carpenter, Noggle. Knowlton and Jorden were then among its members, his abilities will best be understood. As a lawyer and advocate he has few if any superiors at the bar in this state, and his professional life has been in consequence a busy one in his office and in the courts. In addressing court or jury he always commands attention and respect by reason of his learning, ability and force. His resources in the trial of cases are wonderful, and however great his disappointed with the rulings of the court or by the evidence, he is

JOHN R. BENNETT.

generally able to surmount all embarrassment, and conduct his case to a successful issue. Litigants soon learned his great worth as a trial lawyer, and have kept him steadily employed in his profession. Scarcely has there been a case of importance tried in Rock county or in any of the adjoining counties but he has been employed either as attorney or counsel. He is especially able and acute as a cross-examiner, and his triumphs as such have been many and marked. His commanding presence and great abilities have given him many clients in the southern part of the state, and his eloquence, when occasion has demanded it, has always insured him audiences to be instructed and delighted by his utterances. It may be truthfully said of Mr. Bennett that he is a giant in his profession. He is still in the meridian of his abilities and power, and gives promise of years of future activity and usefulness in his profession.”

Judge Bennett is a Republican, and before he became a judge let his political faith be known by his works. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, and 582 took a very active part in the stirring

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affairs of the war and reconstruction period. But he persistently refused political office the duties of which did not in some direct way call for the exercise of his professional knowledge. He was once urged to become a candidate for congress, but he declined in favor of his law partner, Hon. I. C. Sloan, who was elected. Not many men would have thrust aside an honor like that.

Judge Bennett was married at Hounsfield, N. Y., November 28th, 1844, to Miss Elsie L. Holloway, daughter of Charles Holloway, Esq., of that place. She was a woman of sweet and gentle manners, yet of strong character, and her influence upon her husband and all to whom she was closely related was ineffaceable. She died May 28th, 1893, deeply mourned by all who knew her. The respect in which she was held by the community was shown by the large attendance, at her funeral, of distinguished citizens. The honorably bearers were Hon. Alex. Graham, Hon. John Winans, Hon. A. A. Jackson, Hon. M. S. Pritchard, Hon. Pliny Norcross, Hon. John C. Jenkins, Hon. E. G. Fifield, and Hon. J. J. R. Pease. Members of the Rock County Bar association attended the funeral in a body. Among the attorneys from out of town were Hon. L. B. Caswell, Fort Atkinson; Harlow Pease, Jefferson; John D. Dunwiddie, Monroe; Hon. R. J. Burdge, J. G. Wickham, Silas Menzies, John C. Rood, J. B. Dow and O. H. Orton of Beloit.

A friend of hers for forty years paid this tribute to her worth: "Although of a quiet unassuming nature, Mrs. Bennett had the faculty of inspiring the confidence, love and respect of all in a wonderful degree, and many a citizen who knew her only as a friend and neighbor will sorrow exceedingly over her death. Her life was an absolute consecration to her family and friends. In her charities she was liberal and gave ere importunity began.

In her home, where the good and the true are best known and most highly appreciated, she filled every place and performed every duty of a wife and mother with a faithfulness and grace that makes her loss irreparable, and her example and influence in that home leave the impression that she was the most sacred woman on earth, and the memory of that home illumined by her presence, is, and ever will be, the impression held in the

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deepest reverence. No home in this city was fuller of sunshine than that of Judge Bennett, but now, that the days of gloom have come, may the loving sympathy of friends and the sustaining care of Him that heeds the sparrow's fall be not withheld from him.

"Transferred from that home, her tomb at Oak Hill will be a shrine to her family and her grave will be moistened by the tears of those she made happy. May her final rest be as peaceful as her death, and her long, last sleep be sweet. To her husband, who was walked by her side for nearly fifty years, the words of dear old Whittier see, almost personal: "And yet, dear hart, remembering thee, Am I not richer than of old, Safe in they immortality? What change can reach the wealth I hold, What chance can mar the pearl and gold Thy love hast left in trust with me? And while in life's late afternoon, When cool and long the shadows grow, I walk to meet the night that soon Shall shape and shadow overflow, I cannot feel that thou art far, Since near at hand the angels are. And when the sunset gates unbar, Shall I not see thee waiting stand, And white against the evening star The welcome of they beckoning hand?"

The following tribute to her memory was passed by the Rock County Bar association, and appeared in the columns of a local paper:

"There was an air of unusual solemnity at the opening of the circuit court this morning. Members of the Rock County Bar association were present in large numbers, and when Judge A. Scott Sloan of Beaver Dam took his seat as presiding judge there was profound silence. B. B. Eldredge had been assigned the duty of presenting to the court the memorial of the Rock county bar on the death of Mrs. John 583 R. Bennett. He stepped forward and with manifest emotion addressed the court. After brief introductory remarks he presented these resolutions:

"May it Please Your Honor: The Rock County Bar association being notified of the death of the wife of the judge of this court, Mrs. Elsie L. Bennett, attended the funeral in a body, and commissioned us, its committee, to prepare a statement commemorative of the

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deceased, and appropriate resolutions, and move this court to make such resolution and statement subjects of record thereof, an enduring testimonial to the memory and worth of the departed.

“Elsie L. Bennett deceased at her home in this city, May 28th, 1893. She was the daughter of Charles and Chloe Holloway, and was born at Hounsfield, in the county of Jefferson, and state of New York, January 23, A. D. 1822. On the 28th of November, 1844, she was married to John R. Bennett, now the judge of the Twelfth judicial circuit court of the state of Wisconsin. In the year 1848 with her husband, she became a resident of Janesville. Wisconsin, then a comparatively new settlement, where she has ever since resided, and where her ‘sweet and gentle influence’ rendered her coming a blessing, not only in her home and to the immediate family circle of which she till her death had been the acknowledged center and guide, but to all who have had the good fortune to know her. She was the true Christian, imbued by nature with love, faith, hope and charity, wherewith she conquered, and led the way in the ‘proper and pleasant paths of life.’ These qualities not only afforded us pleasant glimpses of happy domesticity, but shone out brightly in her contact with the world at large and impressing all with her supreme worth in the fulfillment of her mission of virtue, morality, mercy and charity.

“Though abounding always in love faith and good works, Mrs. Bennett was also endowed by nature, cultivated by study and reflection, with highly discriminating qualities of mind, and was quick to detect, and with mercy admonish, fraud and imposition, and commend and reward virtue. For nearly fifty years of married life she was the safe and judicious adviser, counselor and guide in temporal as well as spiritual matters of her noble husband, who in God's providence has been left to mourn her departure hence, in death as in life, to lead him in the pleasant paths leading to that celestial home prepared ‘from the foundation of the world.’

“Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Elsie L. Bennett the Rock County Bar association is called to deplore the loss of the beloved wife of the honored judge of the Twelfth judicial

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circuit court of the state of Wisconsin, and to unite in expressing our individual appreciation of her many virtues and good works and deep-felt respect for her memory.

“Resolved. That we, as individual members of said association, cherishing for her memory a profound admiration and affection, proffer to her bereaved husband and daughters our sincere sympathy and condolence in this their supreme affliction.

“Resolved. That these proceedings, as a testimonial to her worth be made matter of record in the circuit court of Rock county, and that certified copies be, by the clerk of this court, directed to the other courts of this judicial circuit.

“Resolved, That the chairman of this association and the clerk of this court be a committee to communicate these proceedings and the condolence of this bar to the husband and daughters of the deceased.

“Resolved, That these proceedings and resolutions be published in the several papers of this city. ” B. B. Eldredge, “John Winans, “A. A. Jackson, “Committee.”

“Are there any remarks to be made on these resolutions?” asked Judge Sloan, as Mr. Eldredge finished reading.

William Ruger arose and spoke as follows:

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“May it Please the Court, Brethren of the Bench and Bar: When a mortal life, journeying so near our own pathways, ends in sleep and rest of death, it is fitting that we should pause to express our tribute of respect, and our sympathy with those who remain to mourn. I say remain to mourn, but on this occasion it is a most comforting reflection that those so referred to do not mourn as for an everlasting separation. They are not faithless, hopeless waiters for such end to come to them. We know that our honored presiding judge will await and continue his life's journey, comforted by the blessed hope, founded on well-assured

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faith, that the painful parting that now afflicts him is but temporal; soon to be followed by a reunion that shall be eternal. We cannot in weak, impromptu words fittingly express either our tribute of respect for the beloved one at rest or our sympathy with our honored judge and those of his household in their hour of trial. For this I must rely upon more appropriate and deliberate expression made by the memorial which has been presented. I heartily second the motion that such memorial be entered on record for an enduring testimonial of our tribute of respect and of our sympathy.”

William Smith followed Mr. Ruger, speaking as follows:

“May it please the Court: I have been thinking, while listening to the resolutions and remarks of the members of the bar, that human language had failed to keep up, in the march of time, with the other developments of the human race. Surely, what is best in us, what best marks the progress of our race is, its love, tenderness and sympathy: and in that respect it occurs to me that human language has failed in its development, to express the development of our race upon its best side. Perhaps it is better that it should be so. Some things, the greatest, the deepest and the grandest are best expressed by silence. The oak in its grandeur; the ocean when placid and mild; the river as it flows gently to the sea; perhaps in their silence best express their greatness and grandeur. And when we come to occasions of this kind, perhaps it is well that our language fails us. But it is well that we all can realize that that which is best in us is awakened; that the sympathy, the kindred and fraternal feeling of those associated together in the work of perfecting the science of the law, join together and go out to the honored judge of this circuit in this great hour of trial, suffering and pain.”

“If there are no further remarks to be made on this occasion,” said Judge Sloan, “we will close these proceedings. Before doing so I feel that I ought to say a word or two at this time. Having myself but recently passed through the same sorrowful circumstances, I feel, as has been intimated by Brother Smith, that language fails to express the thoughts that naturally arise upon an occasion of this kind. Judge Bennett, after a married experience of

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half a century, has been called upon, in order of Providence, to part with the companion of his life; and he must now take up the burden of life's duties in great sorrow and affliction. At such a time we older men appreciate more sensibly than can the younger members of the bar, the circumstances of sorrow and affliction which surround such an event. Ambition, earthly hopes, position and wealth, at such times, sink into insignificance; and all there is left, so far as human agencies are concerned, is the kindness and sympathy of our friends and acquaintances. And while Judge Bennett will go on with his duties, discharging them in the future as he has in the past, with great ability, with fearless honesty and impartiality, he will rely mainly upon the tender memories surrounding his home life, and upon the sympathy and kindness of his friends and especially the members of the bar. It will brighten his labors, diminish his sorrow, to receive the expression of the sympathy, kindness and affection of the members of the bar. The resolutions and proceedings will be entered upon the minutes of the court; and the clerk will transmit a copy to the members of the family of the deceased."

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VILAS, William Freeman, lately United States senator and member of the cabinet during President Cleveland's first term, was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, July 9th, 1840. His father, Judge L. B. Vilas, who had been a prominent man in Vermont, removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1851. William F. entered the University of Wisconsin, where he pursued the full classical course, graduating with the highest honors of his class in 1858, when but eighteen years old. The following year he entered the Albany law school, from which he graduated in 1860. Returning to Madison, he began the practice of law in company with Charles T. Wakeley, and subsequently the firm also embraced Eleazer Wakeley, formerly a United States territorial judge. In his twentieth year young Vilas argued his first case before the state supreme court, making a very favorable impression upon the court and the bar. The civil war breaking out soon after, he threw up his law business for the time and entered into the business of raising troops with all the zeal of his young manhood. At a war meeting held in the state capitol he made a speech in support

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of the Union cause which for its eloquence and patriotic fervor was notable even in those times of great speeches. He raised a company for the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin infantry and was mustered in as senior captain. Soon after entering active service he was promoted to major, then to lieutenant-colonel, and during much of his service he was in command of the regiment. He served in the Army of the Tennessee under General Grant, and, in the Vicksburg campaign, led the regiment in several rapid marches, skirmishes and battles, which contributed not a little to the success of the military operations in that region. After the end of the Vicksburg campaign Col. Vilas' regiment was sent to New Orleans, and he, seeing a long period of inaction before him, resigned his commission, returned home and resumed his law practice, in which he steadily rose to the front rank and very soon had all the business

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS.

he could attend to. From the beginning of his professional career he was a diligent student of the law, of general literature and of his cases. He never went into court without the most thorough preparation, and this was the secret of his success.

He was married in 1866 and established himself on a beautiful farm just outside the city limits of Madison, and here his evenings were spent in study. In 1875 Col. Vilas, Judge David Taylor and Hon. J. P. C. Cottrill were appointed a commission to revise the statutes of Wisconsin, and this work occupied three years, involving an immense amount of labor, and so well was it done that it was approved by the legislature, and no general revision has since been made.

Col. Vilas has always been a Democrat; was a delegate to the national conventions in 1876, 1880, 1884, 1892 and 1896. He repudiated the platform and the nominees of the convention in the year last named, more especially because of the position taken on the currency question. He was in favor of the single gold standard and supported the candidates of the Indianapolis convention, of which he was a 586 leading member, and chairman of its committee on resolution, which prepared the platform, much of which was

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his work. He has also been in requisition as a speaker for his party, but has generally declined office for himself. He refused the nomination for governor in 1879 and 1883. He was a trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans's Home while that institution was in existence, and for a number of years was a regent of the University of Wisconsin, of which he has always been an ardent friend. He caused the short course in agriculture to be established, greatly adding to the usefulness and popularity of the agricultural department. It was due to his labors that the policy was adopted and sustained of charging students a small incidental fee, which resulted in augmenting the receipts of the institution from ten to twenty thousand dollars a year. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1885, and was instrumental in securing for the university the largest appropriation it had ever received up to that time. Col. Vilas' prominence and ability as a lawyer and public man secured his appointment, in 1885, as postmaster-general in President Cleveland's cabinet. His administration of the office was efficient and able and gave very general satisfaction. In January, 1888, Secretary Vilas was transferred to the interior department, which he thenceforth held until the end of President Cleveland's term, displaying his rare executive ability in the discharge of the multifarious and difficult duties of that position. In 1890 Col. Vilas was prominent in the state campaign, speaking against the compulsory educational law and incidentally against the McKinley tariff. The campaign resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Republicans. The Democrats had a large majority in the legislature, and Col. Vilas was elected United States senator to succeed Senator Spooner. In the senate he ably supported the administration of President Cleveland, and was easily one of the leaders of his party in that body. Upon the expiration of his term he was succeeded, in turn, by Senator John C. Spooner, the Republicans having regained control of the legislature.

Col. Vilas has long been noted as an orator of great power, and one of his most famous speeches was at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago in 1879, upon the occasion of Gen. Grant's return from the trip around the world, when Col. Vilas responded to the toast: "Our First Commander, Gen. U. S. Grant." The speech was

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delivered before a most distinguished assemblage of men who had won distinction in civil and military life, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the auditors and by the press throughout the whole country.

He was married Jan. 3d, 1866, to Anna M., third daughter of William H. Fox, M. D., of Fitchburg, Wis. Dr. Fox settled there in 1842, was a physician of rare skill, a man of strong and excellent character, and through a wide region warmly beloved. Mrs. Vilas was born in Fitchburg in 1845. Of their four children, the eldest daughter, Cornelia, a young woman of great loveliness, died in 1893, and their eldest son, Levi, died at the age of eight in 1877. Two, Henry, twenty-five, and Mary E., twenty-two, remain.

Proctor, Lewis Amsden, for thirty-four years a resident of Milwaukee, is the son of Isaac and Fanny Amsden Proctor, the former a native of Boscawen, N. H., and the latter of Hardwick, Mass. The ancestors of the Proctors came from England, while the Amsdens are of English and Scotch descent. An uncle of L. A. Proctor was a wholesale hardware merchant in Boston during the greater portion of his active life, and after retiring from that, was a silent partner in the firm of John P. Jewett & Co., the first publishers of the historic story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He was also known throughout New England for his religious and benevolent work. A cousin of Isaac Proctor was Parker Cleveland, who was for fifty years professor of chemistry in Bowdoin College, Maine, and who was 587 called "the father of chemistry in America." Another cousin was the noted abolitionist, Parker Pillsbury.

Soon after the marriage of Isaac Proctor and Fanny Amsden, they went out under the auspices of the American Home Missionary society as teacher to the Cherokee Indians, then occupying the reservation which now forms southeastern Tennessee and northwestern Georgia. Their station was Missionary Ridge, where afterward, during the War of the Rebellion, there was fought a severe battle. At this place, in the northwestern corner of Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor spent some ten years in arduous and most beneficent work and there Lewis A. was born. Before his remembrance, however, his parents removed to Indiana, where his father was engaged for some twelve years in

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farming and mercantile pursuits. He then removed to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Racine county. Meantime young Proctor, by studying under the direction of his father and by attending the common schools, had acquired sufficient education to enable him to secure a certificate of qualification to teach a district school, and he began that work before he was twenty years old. Several summers he spent in working on the farm, his winters being devoted to teaching. After six months' preparation he entered the classical course in Carroll College, Waukesha, in the fall of 1855, and graduated therefrom in 1859, with the degree of A. B. During three winters of this course he taught a district school, keeping up with his class in college by night study. After graduation he taught the greater part of the time until the spring of 1863, when he took a position as commercial reporter and news editor of the Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee, and from this position passed up through all the departments of the paper to that of associate editor. His connection with the paper covered something over eighteen years. As a writer his style was clear and accurate, never varying from an elevated tone, which exercised a wholesome influence upon the public

LEWIS AMSDEN PROCTOR.

sentiment of the community. In 1874 he received the appointment of school commissioner from the old Fourth ward of Milwaukee, and was there times reappointed, holding the position seven years. The first year of his service he was chairman of the finance committee. Six years he was chairman of the executive committee and the committee on examination of teachers. To his efforts is largely due the establishment in Milwaukee of a state normal school, and although it was violently opposed at first, it has since justified the wisdom of the movement by becoming the largest strictly normal school in the state. In the spring of 1881 he resigned his position on the Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee and the board of school commissioners to accept an appointment from Gov. Smith on the state board of supervision of Wisconsin charitable, reformatory and penal institutions. This board, now called the state board of control, was then newly organized, and the members determined their terms by lot, Mr. Proctor drawing the full term of five years; and, at the

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expiration of that time, he was re-appointed for another term of five years by Gov. Rusks. This 588 board was a new departure in the management of charitable, reformatory and penal institutions, not only in Wisconsin, but in the whole country, and the members had to formulate the system from the foundation without precedent or guide, involving no little labor, and something of experiment. There was a complete overhauling of the institutions submitted to the charge of the board. New methods in the making of contracts for supplies and in the expenditure of public money were adopted, resulting in a large saving to the state treasury. Mr. Proctor took special interest in the institutions for the deaf and blind and the industrial school for boys, and made an exhaustive study of their treatment, conditions and needs. As one result all forms of harsh restraint in the industrial school for boys were abolished. At the expiration of his second term of service in the summer of 1891, the board was reorganized under a new law passed at the previous session of the legislature, and new men, with one exception, constituted the new board of control.

The following spring Mr. Proctor started a new weekly paper called the Record, which was designed to be a high class news and literary journal, devoted also to the discussion of all leading political, social and civil questions. But the venture seemed likely to involve larger expenditure than he deemed it wise to incur at that time, and he abandoned it. Soon after this he was appointed chief editorial writer on the Chicago Journal, and this position he held for some six months, when a partial change in the proprietorship of the paper necessitated his retirement, since which time he has done more or less incidental literary work.

In politics Mr. Proctor has been a Republican since the formation of that party, and has aided it in various ways, but always on principle.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, was one of the founders of Calvary Presbyterian church of Milwaukee, has been one of its ruling elders and clerk of the session for the past twenty-five years. He has for many years been a member of the board of trustees of Carroll College, Waukesha, and for the last six or eight president of the board.

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In June, 1868, Mr. Proctor was married to Miss Ellen S. Bingham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a graduate of Packer Collegiate Institute of that city, a woman of many virtues and accomplishments, whose death, after a brief illness, on August 4, 1893, cast a shadow over her husband's life which has never lifted.

BOTTUM, Elias H., one of the law firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas, of Milwaukee, was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, on the 28th of February, 1850. The Bottums are descended from two brothers who came to this country from England in 1647 and settled in Saybrook, Connecticut. Their descendants spread into Massachusetts and Vermont, and among the latter was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who settled in Shaftsbury, Bennington county. A grandson of this Vermont pioneer, Elias S. Bottum, married Mary M. Hoyt, the highly-educated daughter of Rev. Otto S. Hoyt, a Congregational clergyman of distinction in New England. This Elias S. Bottum was an intelligent, enterprising and successful farmer, who owned a large tract of land in Addison county. Vermont, which had been in possession of the family since 1750. On this farm, in the beautiful Chaplain valley E. H. Bottom was born and brought up. In early boyhood he was not strong physically and was unable to attend school steadily. He was, however, fond of reading, for which the rather solitary farm life furnished many opportunities, and this, in some measure, compensated for his lack of rigid study. By the time that he had reached the age of fifteen years his health had improved; and, entering upon his studies with renewed energy, he soon made up for what he had lost, so that he was fitted for a collegiate course and entered Middlebury College, Vermont, from which he graduated in the class 589 of 1871, when only a few months past his twenty-first year. After graduating he went to New York city and began the study of law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, one of the most eminent law firms of that city. The duties of his position there proved too exacting to allow the time for study which he desired, and, going to Washington, he obtained a clerkship in the government bureau of education. This position allowed him time to pursue his studies in the Columbia law school, from which he graduated in 1873. His studies in connection with his clerical duties in the

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government bureau impaired his health to a degree, and after his admission to the bar he took a trip to the northwest for the double purpose of regaining his health and finding a promising place in which to enter upon the practice of his profession. In the course of his trip he visited Milwaukee, and was so pleased with the city and the opportunities which it offered for professional work that he decided to make it his home, and, at once, opened an office in the city. He applied himself to the task of building up a law practice and was not long in obtaining recognition from the members of the bar as a young man of more than ordinary ability and promise. He soon gained clients and demonstrated his ability in the cases committed to him as a painstaking, conscientious lawyer. He formed a partnership with James G. Flanders in 1878, which proved so successful that both came to be known as among the strongest men at the bar. The firm continued in business for ten years, when its members united in forming the present prominent firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas. White for some years he was engaged in general practice and has never abandoned it he has of late given more attention to patent cases, in which he is much interested, and in the conducting of which he has an established reputation for skill success. In so large a firm as his there is an opportunity to give each member of the firm those cases for which he has a taste or special preparation, and this, perhaps,

ELIAS H. BOTTUM.

may be one source of the strength of this firm. Mr. Bottum does not love litigation for its own sake, but is always ready to make concessions when the ends of justice can be subserved and the real interests of his clients secured. A man of strong convictions, a close reasoner, possessing indomitable energy and perseverance, and knowing every point of his cases, he is hard fighter and one not easily conquered.

Mr. Bottum was married on the 17th of October, 1876, at Schuyler Falls, N. Y., to Caroline M. Bailey, the daughter of Rev. Augustus F. Bailey, and they have one child—a daughter.

ROBERTS, Edwin John, a well-known builder and contractor of Milwaukee, is the son of John Roberts, a native of Wales, who was also a prominent builder and contractor in his

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day. Among the buildings which he erected is the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company bank and the Chamber of Commerce, two notable structures—substantial like their builder. E. J. Roberts' mother was Elizabeth Bailey, a lady of Welsh and 590

EDWIN JOHN ROBERTS.

English descent. He was born in Milwaukee, and received his education in the public schools. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen, he learned the trade of bricklayer, and when he had reached his majority, he entered into partnership with his father and brother in the business of contractors and builders, which partnership was continued until the father's death, several years ago. After that the brothers continued in business together until 1893. Among the buildings which they erected are the Hotel Pfister, Plankinton bank, Plankinton residence, Pabst residence and the Loan and Trust building. Since 1893 he has been in business alone, and among the buildings which he has erected since that time are the Emergency hospital and the public library and museum building, which was begun October 6th, 1895, and which at this date, August, 1897, is not yet completed. In many respects this is one of the most beautiful and artistic buildings in the state, and one which contains a great amount of elaborate carving. It is substantial as well as ornamental, and when completed will reflect great credit upon both architect and builder. In some respects it revives the best examples of classic Greek structures.

In political matters Mr. Roberts has always affiliated with the Republican party, although he has not been especially active in that direction.

He belongs to the Calumet and the Bon Ami clubs and the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Roberts was married in December, 1885, to Sarah Hale Dodge, daughter of John Dodge. They have had two children—Sarah Elizabeth, age eleven years; and John Dodge, who died at the age of seven years.

BIGELOW, Frank Gordon, or F. G. Bigelow, as the name appears in business transactions, president of the First National bank of Milwaukee, is the son of Dr. Thomas

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and Jeanette C. Gordon Bigelow, and was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, on the 28th of September, 1847. His parents traced their ancestors back to the early days of New England, where the names of Bigelow and Gordon have been common for generations, and where they may be met with in historical annals. The family came to Wisconsin in 1861, and here the parents lived for the remainder of their lives.

Young Bigelow received at the public schools an education fitting him for business pursuits, and in 1864 he secured the position of messenger in the First National bank of Milwaukee, the successor of the Farmers' and Millers' bank, which had been established in 1853. His grasp of the details of the banking business was so quick and comprehensive, his trustworthiness so apparent and undoubted, that he was advanced from post to post until in 1882 he reached the office of cashier. The duties of this position he discharged with such efficiency and fidelity that not only was the business of the bank greatly increased and its influence among the financial institutions of the country enlarged, but the young cashier came to be regarded as one of the most capable and safe of western bankers. This reputation, thus early gained, he has more than maintained, as shown by the fact that upon the consolidation of the Merchant's Exchange bank with the First National, with the accomplishment of which Mr. Bigelow had much to do, he was made president of the combined institutions; and that position he now holds, commanding the confidence and esteem of its patrons, the number of whom is steadily increasing. Not only is he master of every detail of the banking business, but he has made the subject of finance the study of years, and his opinion upon all great monetary questions is regarded in western financial circles as of more than usual importance and weight. When an employe of the bank, and later, when a subordinate officer, he had for his instructors and mentors its first two presidents—Brodhead and Camp, men whose genius for financial business was long ago recognized by all; and that he did not neglect or despise his opportunities is shown by his rapid rise to the first place in his chosen pursuit. There is an important lesson for young men to be derived from Mr. Bigelow's career, and that is that with a natural aptitude for any particular business and a disposition to improve every opportunities for perfecting one's

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self in the knowledge of its principles and details, there is scarcely a limit to what may be attained therein.

Mr. Bigelow has not confined himself entirely to the business of banking, though that has always had his first consideration and the service of his best faculties and his most careful thought. He is vice-president of the Wisconsin Telephone company, and trustee of the Northwestern Life Insurance company; and his financial experience and large wisdom regarding business affairs have no doubt contributed greatly to the very pronounced success of these noted institutions of Milwaukee.

A prominent Republican in politics and giving his party the benefit of his sympathy and support in all great national contests, he is yet in no sense a politician or a seeker after office, nor has he any sympathy with the tricks by which smaller men seek to accomplish their personal or political ends, and which have thrown discredit upon political organizations, and given an unsavory odor to what should be regarded as one of the first and most responsible duties of the citizen, the proper care for the exercise of the elective franchise.

Mr. Bigelow was married, in 1871, to Miss Annie E. Watkins, daughter of Charles and Caroline Watkins, both of whom trace their ancestry back to the early settlers of New England.

CHAPIN, Charles A., was born May 24, 1841, in Oneida county, New York. He was brought up on a farm and attended the public schools. In 1858 he entered Alfred University, New York, teaching school winters to pay his way through college. In May, 1861, before the completion of his college course, Mr. Chapin enlisted in Co. K., Twenty-third regiment, New York State volunteers, and served for two years in the Army of the Potomac. His regiment belonged to General M. R. Patrick's brigade, and this brigade was assigned to the command of General Rufus King. After serving his term of enlistment he returned to college, where he was graduated with honors in 1864. He then entered the law

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office of General A. S. Diven at Elmira, N. Y., where, in June, 1866, after studying for two years, he was admitted to practice.

During Mr. Chapin's residence at Elmira he was socially connected with such men as Judge Seymour Dexter, now president of the Second National Bank at Elmira; David B. Hill, ex-United States senator; Charles J. Langdon, brother-in-law to Mark Twain, and Dr. T. A. Wales, now a prominent Elmira physician.

It was in September, 1866, that Mr. Chapin came to Milwaukee and engaged in the shipping trade and milling business. Two years later he married Miss Belle Wheeler or Wirt
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CHARLES A. CHAPIN.

Center, N. Y., and since that time has lived in Milwaukee. For five years he was superintendent for the late James B. Martin in his large milling business; later he established a general shipping business under the firm name of Chapin & Co., and has since continued in that line successfully. He has been a prominent figure in the affairs of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, having served seven years on the board of arbitration, five years of which he was chairman; he was elected president of the chamber in 1888, and re-elected in 1889. He is now completing his eighteenth year as an officer of the chamber.

Mr. Chapin has always taken a keen interest in public and political affairs, having served two years as school commissioner, during which time he was chairman of the finance committee; he was also a member of the country board for two terms, during which his prosecution of many reforms in county affairs was vigorous. For two years he was chairman of the Republican county committee, and for one year was chairman of the central committee of one hundred. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention held in 1888 in Chicago, and voted for Benjamin Harrison. He was for ten years an active member of the Milwaukee Curling club, and he has been a member of the

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Milwaukee Whist club for eighteen years, serving as its president for one term. When the organization of the Milwaukee Whist league was consummated, Mr. Chapin was elected treasurer, and served for three successive terms. He was also for two years a member of the committee on laws, and participated in the reconstruction of the whist laws which now govern the league.

Mr. Chapin has located branch houses, in connection with his business affairs, at Boston, Buffalo, Minneapolis and St. Louis. His two oldest sons, Jay Chapin and Robert Chapin, are partners with him, and are located at Boston and Buffalo. Two other sons are employed in the business, and there are besides these another son and four daughters. Their home is a pleasant and commodious one at 137 Nineteenth street.

Mr. Chapin is a thoroughly progressive and representative man, having earned his own education, served in the army and equipped himself for a business in which he established himself, and which his energy has made exceptionally successful. Mr. Chapin has a social disposition, is cautious and conservative in business, fertile in resources, and resolute and pertinacious in execution.

LAWRENCE, Frank Moore, a lawyer in general practice in Mayville, was born in Milwaukee in 1854. His parents, H. A. and Laura A. Dutcher Lawrence, came from New York in 1845, lived in Milwaukee for a time, and after that went to Mayville. He was a contractor by occupation, and has succeeded in accumulating considerable property, and is now retired from active life. F. M. Lawrence acquired his education in the public schools and in the Mayville high school. After he had finished his school course he pursued the course usual 593 to those who have worked their way into the learned professions, and taught district school for four years. He then entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1876. That same year he began the practice of his profession in Mayville, and has steadily and successfully followed it up to the present time.

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He is a Republican in his political sympathies, and has adhered to that party in all campaigns of importance, although he has not been especially active in campaign struggles. He has, however, been an active, public-spirited citizen, always ready to do his part in the promotion of the welfare of the community. As an evidence of this, he held the office of city attorney of Mayville for four years, and that of city clerk for two years.

He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., a Royal Arch Mason, belongs to the I. O. O. F., is a knight of Pythias, and a member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Lawrence was married in 1876 to Hattie A. Frost, who died in Mayville in 1889. He was again married, in 1893, to Lydia C. Reudebusch. The children are Jessie M., Laura A, and Victor Henry Lawrence.

CUDAHY, Patrick, a member of the firm of Cudahy Brothers, parkers. Milwaukee and Chicago, was born in Callan, in the County of Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 17th day of March, 1849. His mother's maiden name was Shaw. The father, while in Ireland, was engaged in agricultural pursuit. Young Cudahy, with his parents and other members of the family, came to this county in 1849, when he was but a few months old, and from that time forward Milwaukee has been his home. Mr. Cudahy is one of six children, five of whom still survive: Michael and John Cudahy are residents of Chicago. Edward resides in Omaha and is associated with his brother, Michael, in business in that city. Catherine, the only sister, dedicated her life to religion, becoming, some eleven years ago, a member of the Order of

PATRICK CUDAHY.

the Good Shepherd, and was known in religion as Sister Mary of St. Stanislaus. She died in January, 1892. William, the youngest brother, died at the age of thirty-seven, having, before his death, become prominent in business affairs in Milwaukee. Patrick Cudahy received a limited education in the common schools of the day. At twelve years of age he began to work in the summer, but he went to school in the winter when there

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was no work on land. His first employment of any consequence was with a retail grocer on the corner of Grand avenue and Fifth street in Milwaukee. He waited on customers in the forenoon and delivered goods in the afternoon with a two-wheeled cart, working from seven in the morning until nine at night, for which he received the mere pittance of \$1.50 per week. His first employment in the meat business was with Edward Roddis, a prominent beef and pork packer, along in the '60's. From this he went to work for Messrs. Layton & Company in the capacity of weigher, or, as more generally termed, scaler, at a salary of \$75 per month—this was in 1870. Having little to do in the summer, as there was 594 at this time little or no summer packing, Mr. Cudahy, being ambitious and desirous of success, undertook to learn the trade of stone-cutting—but before making much progress he received a position as superintendent of the pork-packing house of Lyman & Company, where he remained one year. About this time Philip D. Armour, who was then in partnership with the late Mr. Plankinton, moved to Chicago to take charge of his brother's business, and induced Mr. Cudahy's brother, Michael, who was in the employ of Plankinton & Armour, to go with him, and Patrick was called upon to fill the vacancy thus left. He took charge of the slaughtering and packing establishment in 1874, at a salary of \$2,000 per year, and so continued until 1878, at which time he was admitted as partner and given one-sixteenth interest in the business, the capital stock being then \$700,000. In 1883 his interest was increased to three-sixteenths, and in 1886 he became a full partner with Mr. Plankinton, the name of the firm being Plankinton & Co. In 1888 John Cudahy purchased Mr. Plankinton's interest in the firm, and the name was changed to Cudahy Brothers, continuing as such until October, 1893, when it was incorporated as Cudahy Brothers company, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, of which \$1,200,000 is paid up. Of this corporation our subject is president and the owner of sixty per cent, of the stock.

As early as 1890 the Messrs. Cudahy got options on acreage property two miles south of Milwaukee, and a year later purchased 700 acres of land there, with a frontage of two miles on Lake Michigan. Buildings were started, and in October, 1893, rapidly finished

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and active operations begun. The plant, with one exception, is the largest in the country, having a daily capacity of 7,000 hogs and 500 cattle and embracing fifteen acres of land. They have their own pumping station, by which lake water is distributed to every part of the plant, both for manufacturing purposes and for provision against fire. The land outside of the packing establishment is owned by the Cudahy Land and Investment company, which is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and of which Mr. Cudahy is president. The town of Cudahy, which has grown up about the packing plant, contains some six or eight hundred inhabitants, most of whom are the employes of the packing establishment. The Cudahy Building and Loan association, of which Mr. Cudahy is president, is an enterprise in which the employes are the principal stock-holders. The product of the company goes into all markets outside of Milwaukee, nearly sixty per cent, of it being exported.

The building up of this extensive business in a comparatively few years and its successful management is a more emphatic testimonial to his industry, enterprise and far-seeing sagacity in business than any words, however forcible and comprehensive. His prominence in the great world of business has been achieved solely by his own efforts, and is all the more creditable because of that fact.

Still a young man, he has the time and strength to add much to the history of his achievements. Modest in manner, kind in disposition and benevolent in his relations to the social world, he has the respect and confidence of all with whom he is in any way associated.

Mr. Cudahy was married in 1877 to Miss Annie Madden, and to them have been born nine children, eight of whom are now living. Their home is an exceedingly pleasant and happy one. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Cudahy are consistent members of the Catholic church.

DAILY, Charles C., a citizen and lawyer of Marinette, was born in Rome, New York, on the 16th of June, 1853. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1866, and the family took up their residence in Osceola, Fond du Lac county, where young Daily completed his

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education so far as the common school could furnish the means therefor. After a course in the commercial college at Fond du Lac, he began the study of law in an office in 1875 that city, and upon examination, was admitted to the bar in 1878. The following year he removed to Marinette, where he at once began the practice of his profession, in which he has continued since. He was elected justice of the peace in 1881, and, through re-elections, has held the office ever since. He was city clerk from 1882 to 1887, inclusive. In 1892 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature as a Democrat, receiving 1896 votes to 1785 for John A. Van Cleve, Republican; 277 for James Larsin, Populist, and 294 for John J. Sherman, Prohibitionist. He served on the committees on judiciary and town and county organizations.

Mr. Daily has a thorough knowledge of law, which, together with his long occupancy of the office of justice of the peace, fits him for a judicial service as well as the practice of his profession. Methodical and painstaking, with a care for the details of his work, and with a fidelity to duty from which he is not easily turned aside, he is a valued citizen, whether in public or private station.

WINANS, John, for many years a resident of Janesville and a leading and noted lawyer of that city and of the state, was born in Vernon, Sussex county, New Jersey, on the 27th day of September, 1831. His father, William R. Winans, and his uncle, Ross Winans, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, were Hollanders by descent, their ancestors having been among the early settlers of New Jersey. His father and his uncle had to do with the construction and operation of the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow in Russia for many years.

The subject of this sketch, having been educated in New Jersey, began the study of law at Newton and subsequently continued it at Trenton in the office of Martin Ryerson, who was afterwards distinguished as a circuit and supreme judge of that state. In the fall of 1855 he was admitted to practice in all the courts in New Jersey and in the spring of 1857

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JOHN WINANS.

came to Wisconsin, settling in Janesville, where he has ever since resided and where he has been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, occasionally interrupted by the duties of official station. His practice soon steadily grew in amount and importance, for his native and professional abilities early came to be generally recognized as of a superior character, and but few cases have been tried in southern Wisconsin, either civil or criminal, in which Mr. Winans has not taken a conspicuous part. Possessing an evenly balanced mind, keen sense of justice, ability to weigh impartially the value of evidence, a temper that nothing can ruffle, clearness of discernment, which enables him to present a case in its strongest light, argumentative powers of a most convincing character and an eloquence that appeals at once to the reason and sympathies of courts, jurors and auditors, makes him one of the very strongest advocates in the state.

The late Senator Carpenter, whose fame as a lawyer is national, said of him that if he had an important case of his own, he would as soon commit it to Mr. Winans or to the Hon. 596 John R. Bennett as to any other member of the bar in Wisconsin.

Politically, Mr. Winans is a Democrat, but can not be considered a strong partisan. He has been prominent in his party, rather on account of his abilities than because of any desire on his part for participation in the struggles of parties or any ambition for official honors. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for congress in the Second district, then composed of the counties of Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Rock, but the district had a large Republican majority, and, as he expected, he was defeated. In 1874 he represented Janesville in the assembly of this state, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee. He was again a member of the assembly in 1882 and received the vote of the Democrats for speaker. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Winans was the Democratic candidate for congress in the First congressional district, composed of Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth counties. The district had a Republican majority of about 5,000, but owing to dissatisfactions in the Republican ranks and to Mr. Winans' popularity and his

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recognized ability, he was elected by a handsome majority, and at the expiration of his term declined a renomination. It is doubtful if any other Democrat in the district could have overcome so large a Republican majority. He represented the city of Janesville a third time in the assembly in 1887 and was again the Democratic candidate for speaker. He also received the vote of the Democratic members of the legislature that year for United States senator in opposition to Philetus Sawyer. In 1891 he was for the fourth time a member of the assembly and again chairman of the judiciary committee, and was tendered the speakership, which he declined. As a legislator he was always the leader of his party and not unfrequently of the assembly, was attentive to the proceedings, an excellent judge of what was demanded by the public interests in the way of legislation, a ready, forcible and eloquent debater and in all respects a most useful and honest representative. An evidence of his abilities and the value of his services was the spontaneous recognition which they always received alike from political associates and opponents.

Mr. Winans was made chairman of the national convention of Democratic clubs, which was held in Baltimore the 4th of July, 1888. He has several times been an elector on national Democratic tickets and a delegate to national conventions, and on several occasions has been favorably mentioned as a suitable candidate for governor by the press of his party, but never with his consent.

He has frequently served his fellow citizens in local positions, such as alderman, mayor and city attorney, having twice been elected to the office of mayor by large majorities. Under his administration as mayor most of the city improvements were established, such as waterworks, fire-alarm system, gates at street crossings, the Evansville cut-off, so-called, street cars and the lighting of the streets by electricity.

KOCH, John C., mayor of Milwaukee from 1893 to 1896, was born near Hamburg, Germany, October 18th, 1841. In 1854, when thirteen years of age, he came with his parents to Milwaukee, and, after supplementing the education which he had received in Germany by a term in the public schools of the city, he learned the tinner's trade in his

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father's shop, working there until 1860. The following year he began working for the firm of John Pritzlaff & Co., as tinner, continuing in that capacity until 1866, when he became chief clerk in the establishment. His energy, industry and devotion to the business secured him promotion, and by the end of the year he became a member of the firm. Under the joint management of Mr. Pritzlaff and Mr. Koch, the business grew so rapidly that in 1884 the firm was incorporated as the John Pritzlaff Hardware company, and Mr. Koch was elected vice-president and superintendent, with John Pritzlaff as president, which position Mr. Pritzlaff still retains, though the active management of the firm devolves upon Mr. Koch. The firm is conceded to be one of the largest in the northwest trade of hardware and iron supplies, largely due to the active interest taken by Mr. Koch in the management of its affairs. Mr. Koch is also president of the Koch-Loeber company, of Milwaukee, a corporation doing a large business in wooden-ware and supplies.

In politics Mr. Koch is a Republican, and in 1892 was selected as the candidate of his party for the lieutenant-governorship. In the same year he was candidate for the mayoralty of Milwaukee, to which position he was elected by a majority of thirty-five hundred votes. In 1894 he was renominated, and elected by an increased majority.

In the summer of the year last named he was widely supported as the most available candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, but he discountenanced the proposition and finally declined positively to be considered a candidate, although a nomination was, under the conditions then existing, equivalent to an election. This circumstance is conclusive evidence that Mr. Koch is not an office-seeker, and is not enamored of official position. It is very rare that such an honor is so positively declined, and the declination so firmly, adhered to. His administration of the office of mayor was characterized by efficiency, independence and a strict regard for the public welfare. It was during his administration that the great financial panic occurred, and one of the suspended banks held city funds on deposit to the amount of \$1.628,000; but largely through his business sagacity the payment of the money in full, partly in cash and the

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remainder in long-time installments, was secured, and the bank permitted to resume without embarrassment, so far as the city was concerned.

In religious belief Mr. Koch is a Lutheran, and is a member of the board of vestrymen of the Trinity Lutheran church of Milwaukee: he is also trustee of Concordia College, which

JOHN C. KOCH.

is devoted to the education of ministers of the Lutheran faith. He is president of the Milwaukee Exposition, a director of the Concordia Fire Insurance company, and was a member of the Advancement association, composed of business men, whose aim was the advancement of the commercial and financial condition of Milwaukee. In 1864 Mr. Koch was married to Miss Elizabeth Pritzlaff, eldest daughter of John Pritzlaff. Nine children of this marriage are now living, one son filling a responsible position under his father.

HEYN, Herman, merchant, was born in the year 1837 in that portion of Germany which formed the kingdom of Hanover. After graduating from the high school, he served an apprenticeship in a mercantile house near Bremen. He came to America in 1857, going to Detroit, where he remained three years. From Detroit he went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he was in business on his own account. He then removed to Houghton and Hancock, on Lake Superior, where he became a member of two firms, respectively under the style 598

HERMAN HEYN.

of Little & Heyn and Little, Heyn & Eytenbenz. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Heyn located in Milwaukee, and purchased the notions and fancy goods business of Ramien Bros. & Co., when that firm was located on East Water street. He moved the business to its present location on Wisconsin street two years later, and has developed it to such an extent that his store now occupies Nos. 101, 103, 105, 107 and 109 Wisconsin street, and 388 and 390 Broadway. Mr. Heyn has always taken a deep interest in public affairs. During the closing years of slavery in the United States he was an uncompromising abolitionist,

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and since the war he has been a steadfast Republican. He was sent as a delegate from Houghton county to the Republican state convention at Detroit in 183, but since that time he has not taken an active part in politics. He is a cultured man of a retiring disposition, and has never given any time to clubs or to club life. However, he is a member in good standing of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Heyn has been twice married. His first wife was Minna Goldsmith, to whom he was united in 1866, and by whom he had five sons, four of whom are still living. The names of these sons are Edward T., Joseph G., Herbert A. and Bernard G. Heyn. He was again married in 1892 to Miss Amy Bunsen of Belleville, Ill., by whom he has one son—Hermann Bunsen Heyn. Mr. Heyn's business career has been one of uninterrupted success. This is due to his wise conservatism and to the ripeness of his judgment of business needs and conditions, based upon his observations during more than forty years of mercantile activity and enterprise.

PECK, George W., ex-governor of Wisconsin and a resident of Milwaukee, was born in Hudson, Jefferson county, New York, on the 28th of September, 1840, and came with his parents to Whitewater, Wisconsin, when a child of less than three years. His education was received at the common schools, and was completed, so far as the schools were concerned, when he was fifteen years of age.

His first essay in the more serious duties of life was as an apprentice to the trade of printer in the office of The Whitewater Register. After he had learned this trade, he worked as a journeyman on a number of Wisconsin papers, and finally became foreman of The Watertown Republican, for the duties of which position he received the ridiculously small sum of \$3.50 per week. This business did not present many inducements for an ambitious young man, and he became clerk in a hotel in Janesville, where he remained until the proprietor failed. While in the hotel, ere he had attained his majority, he married Miss Francena Rowley of Delavan, Wis., who bore him three sons, the eldest of whom is Geo. W., Jr. Soon after his marriage, he purchased an interest in The Jefferson County Republican, and took charge of the mechanical department of the paper. In 1863 he sold out his interest in the establishment and for a short time was a compositor on The Madison

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Journal. He next enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, in which he served until 1866—one year after the close of the war. Returning home, he established The Ripon Representative, on which he did the local and mechanical work. He retained his active connection with this paper until 1888, meantime having attracted some attention as a humorous writer, and “Brick” Pomeroy offered him a salary of forty dollars a week to go to New York and write for the Democrat. This offer he accepted, and remained in New York city two and a half years. Pomeroy then sent him to La Crosse to write for The La Crosse Democrat. After two years the paper passed into the hands of John Symes and Mr. Peck, and was published by them until 1874, when Mr. Peck withdrew from it and established The La Crosse Sun, a weekly paper. The venture did not prove very successful, and, after four years, he removed it to Milwaukee, where, by reason of Mr. Peck's peculiar humor, it became at once very popular, reaching, at one time, a weekly circulation of 80,000 copies, and proving very profitable. This paper he published until elected governor.

Mr. Peck has generally affiliated with the Democracy, although he voted for Lincoln for president in 1864. He was city treasurer of Ripon in 1867, chief of police of La Crosse in 1874 and chief clerk of the legislative assembly in 1875. He served as assistant state treasury agent under Gov. Taylor for one year, and was chairman of the La Crosse Democratic city and county committee in 1880. He was the Democratic nominee for mayor of Milwaukee in the spring of 1890, and was elected by the almost unprecedented majority of 6,500. His surprising popularity in this election won him the Democratic nomination for governor in the fall of 1890, when he was elected by 28,330 plurality. In 1892 he was renominated and re-elected by a plurality of 7,707. He was again renominated in 1894, but was overwhelmingly defeated, as was his party throughout the north. Since retiring from the gubernatorial office he has devoted himself to his private business.

In the literature of humor he has had few

GEORGE W. PECK.

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superiors. His quaint conceits and forms of expression combined to render him one of the most original and assuming writers of the generation. His genial manner and drollery have won him many friends and given him a personal popularity such as few attain.

LANGSON, William J., secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to Milwaukee in 1850. After a residence in the city of several years, he obtained the position of commercial reported on the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel. This position he held for ten years, displaying such ability in dealing with commercial statistics that, in 1864, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and has held that position continuously to the present time. He very soon gained a reputation for accuracy in all his statistical compilations, for the most comprehensive knowledge of the business of the chamber and for the utmost fidelity in the performance of all the duties of his responsible position. So valuable have his

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WILLIAM J. LANGSON.

services been regarded by the members of the chamber that there has never been any serious question of his annual re-election as secretary and treasurer; and he furnishes one of the best possible exemplifications of the wisdom of the retention in office of those who have proven faithful and efficient in the discharge of their official duties. There was a time, many years ago, when a considerable number of the leading members of the Chicago Board of Trade were former members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and were, therefore, very familiar with Mr. Langson's character and his value in all statistical work. So highly did they regard him that they wished to transfer him to Chicago as the secretary of the Board of Trade, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain in the city where his earliest work was done and where his reputation as a trade statistician had been made. It is but simple justice to state that there is no one who is more familiar with the commence of Milwaukee during the last thirty years than Mr. Langson, and very few, if any, who have so comprehensive a knowledge of it as he. He has made the trade and commerce of Milwaukee the subject of exhaustive study, and his annual reports and

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reviews thereof are mines of facts and general information that are valuable to all those interested in the business of the city and the best advertisement of its steady growth and prosperity that can be produced. Mr. Langson's care and ability in the preparation of these comprehensive and exhaustive reports of Milwaukee's commercial transactions entitle him to be regarded as one of the most potent forces in the spread of the knowledge of the commercial importance and power of the city.

KEMPSTER, Walter, physician and scientist, and health officer of the city of Milwaukee, was born in London, England, May 25th, 1842, the son of Christopher and Charlotte Treble Kempster. His lineage on his father's side is of Norman origin, his ancestors settling in Kent, where they were engaged in wool-growing, hence the original form of the name, Combster. His father was a botanist and horticulturist of note, who established himself in business at Syracuse, N. Y., about 1849, before the civil war, and at once identified himself with the anti-slavery movement, the prison reform work, and was one of the earliest promoters of the Young Men's Christian association.

Young Kempster received his education in the common and high schools of Syracuse, and was early interested and instructed in the public questions of the times, by attending, with his father, the public meetings for the promotion of political and social reform, and listening to the addresses which were everywhere stirring people to profound thought and vigorous action. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the Twelfth New York infantry, three month's men, in April, 1861, and took part in the action at Blackburn's Ford and the first battle of Bull Run. Having begun the study of medicine before enlistment, he was detailed from the ranks for service in the field hospital, 601 the first of its kind in the Army of the Potomac, and notwithstanding the retreat succeeded in removing all the wounded from the hospital to Washington. When mustered out of service in the Twelfth infantry he at once re-enlisted in the Tenth New York cavalry, and in November, 1860, received the appointment of hospital steward. He participated in all the movements of his regiment until April, 1862, when he was detailed to duty at Patterson park general hospital in Baltimore, which he assisted in organizing, being one of the largest in that city. He was

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relieved, at his own request, in January, 1863, that he might rejoin his regiment in the field, and took part thereafter in all the engagements of his command, including the Stoneman Raid, Fredericksburg, Brady Station (where he was promoted to first lieutenant for services on the field), Gettysburg, and all the other less important actions. During a part of this time his regiment was without its complement of surgical officers, and young Kempster did duty as medical officer as well as first lieutenant. His medical studies and general reading were kept up during his field service throughout the war, successive chapters of books too bulky for carrying on the march being cut out and sent to him by mail. In December, 1863, owing to injuries received in the service, he resigned. During the period of convalescence, he completed his medical studies, and was graduated from Long Island College hospital in June, 1864, and re-entered the service as acting assistant surgeon of the U. S. army, where he remained until after the end of the war. Upon the close of his military career, Dr. Kempster made a special study of nervous and mental diseases, and was appointed assistant superintendent of the New York State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, where he remained until the fall of 1867, when he was appointed assistant physician in the state lunatic asylum at Utica, which position he held until 1873, when he was appointed superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, Wis. While in the Utica hospital he established the first complete laboratory in any such institution in the United States for the study of histology and pathology of the brain, and for taking photomicrographs of brain tissue. He was the first physician in America to make use of carbolic acid in the treatment of certain forms of disease, the first in this country to use chloral as a sleep-producing medicine, and the first to use hyoscyamine in the treatment of insanity. He made many experiments regarding the effect of medicines upon the brain of the lower animals; and, while superintendent of the Northern hospital, he conducted a long and careful series of microscopic investigations into the pathological condition of the brain of the insane which demonstrated the existence of diseased tissue. Being the pioneer in this work, much of the apparatus necessary to successful results was devised by him. The object of his investigations and study in this field has been to demonstrate that insanity is a result of disease of the brain, and not a mere disturbance of the mental faculties. In

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1876 he delivered, by appointment, an address before the international medical congress held in Philadelphia upon the microscopic pathology of the brain of the insane, which was fully illustrated by photomicrographs, and the magic lantern. It was published in the proceedings of the congress and received general notice in the professional journals both in this country and Europe. The statistical information based upon the results of his observations was published by him from time to time from 1869 to 1884, being among the earliest contributions upon this subject made in the United States based upon personal investigations. Aside from Dr. Kempster's articles in the Journal of Insanity, of which he was associate editor for six years, his contributions to the literature of insanity have been extensive and varied. He has delivered numerous lectures before scientific and popular assemblies, which have attracted attention both for their matter and their literary excellence. The subjects of those fact that are best known are: 602 "On the Jurisprudence of Insanity," "The Treatment of the Chronic Insane," "Mental Hygiene," "Why Brains Wear Out," and "The Pathology of Insanity."

"As an expert on the jurisprudence of insanity, Dr. Kempster has long held a prominent position. Among the many cases in which he has been called were those of Gen. Geo. W. Cole, charged with the killing of L. H. Hiscock, in Albany, N. Y., and that of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, in which he was summoned as medical counsel for the government. He was also called as an expert to a case in Wales, which resulted in varying the form of the language of the charge to the jury usual among English judges to a form more closely approximating the methods used in courts in the United States, a fact since noted in works on jurisprudence.

In 1891 he was appointed by the United States government to investigate the causes of immigration from Europe, with special reference to the exodus of the Jews from Russia. He went to Europe, traveled extensively in Russia, made thorough investigation into the matter, the report being published by congress and extensively circulated. After this, in 1892, he went abroad, at the suggestion of the U. S. Treasury department, to inquire into the means employed by foreign governments to check the introduction of contagious

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and infectious diseases, and for the purpose of preventing the introduction of cholera into the United States during the World's fair in 1893, that disease being prevalent in Europe during that time. The steps then taken prevented the introduction of a single case, although cholera appeared in several trans-Atlantic ports during that year. He visited all the countries of southern Europe and southwestern Asia, and made an exhaustive investigation of the subject, and, in a report to the government, suggested a system of international quarantine to prevent cholera from spreading from those countries where it is epidemic.

In addition to his professional work Dr. Kempster has made a study of anthropology, geology, mineralogy, chemical analysis of rocks, art in several branches—such as engraving, printing, die-cutting, etc., and has accumulated a great store of books and articles illustrative of these various subjects.

He is a member of the State and National Medical associations, the military order of the Loyal Legion, G. A. R., the Episcopal church and several benevolent and literary societies.

In 1812 the doctor was married to Frances S. Fraser of Milwaukee. For the past two years he has been commissioner of health in the city of Milwaukee.

STANHOPE, Charles Davis, M. D. , is the son of Charles Stanhope, a former by occupation, who was born August 1813, came west in 1841, entered a farm in that portion of Milwaukee country which now forms the county of Waukesha, and there passed the remainder of his uneventful life. He died on the 2d of August, 1875, leaving a moderate estate. His wife, Dr. Stanhope's mother, was Nancy McLaughten, who was of Scotch descent, and was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, on the 6th day of May, 18923. She died in Waukesha on the 5th of January, 1895. The Stanhope's, as may be inferred from those familiar with history, are of English ancestry, and their lineage extends back to the thirteenth century. They were royalists and loyal to the British crown. Charles Stanhope, first Earl of Chesterfield, for harboring and aiding the escape from the country of

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the legitimate heir to the throne, was arrested, by order of Cromwell, tried for high treason, condemned and executed. His estates were confiscated by the protector, but restored, after his death, to his second son, who was soon afterward raised to the peerage. The family tradition is that the eldest son of Charles Stanhope, being of a quiet disposition and weary of the turbulence and unsettled state of affairs in England, made his way to 603 Australia, whence his descendants emigrated to North America. From these descendants of the eldest son of the executed earl it is said that the Stanhopes of this country have sprung. Certainly a very probable tradition and an exceedingly interesting one.

C. D. Stanhope, the subject of this sketch, was born at his father's home in Waukesha county, February 12th, 1844, and there were spent the first sixteen years of his life, alternating between attending at the district school and work on the farm after he had reached an age equal thereto. His early education was principally derived from the public schools and from general reading. The habit of reading thus early acquired has remained with him to the present time, and has proved not only a source of unbounded pleasure, but of great practical advantage and the means of a broad culture. His reading outside of medicine has embraced history, geology, archeology and kindred subjects, and among his favorite authors are: Dick, Proctor, Darwin, Spencer, Dana, Winchel, Guizot and Bancroft.

On the 13th of August, 1862, young Stanhope enlisted in Company A, twenty-eighth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and served throughout the remainder of the war. The first service of the regiment was in suppressing the draft riots in Ozaukee county in November, 1862. In December following, the regiment went to the front, was assigned to the Thirteenth army corps and saw arduous service in and around Helena and Little Rock, Arkansas, and at other points in that region and at Mobile, experiencing some heavy fighting, in all of which young Stanhope bore a valiant and honorable part. During the summer of 1865 the regiment did garrison and picket duty in Texas, and was mustered out of service in August, reaching Madison in September, where it was paid off and disbanded, and whence the soldiers returned to their homes.

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In 1867 young Stanhope began the study of medicine under Dr. E. A. Ballard, of River Falls, Wis. In 1872 he entered Hahnemann

CHARLES DAVIS STANHOPE., M. D.

Medical College and graduated therefrom in 1874, with the degree of M. D. He was a member of the Hahnemann Institute, a class society connected with the college, of which he was twice elected president. In the spring of 1874 he was elected house physician of the Hahnemann hospital of Chicago by the faculty of the college, which position he was compelled to resign, for the reason that he had previously bought the practice of Dr. Liliencrantz of Milwaukee, which he took charge of late in the same year and has held to the present time. He has also been interested, to a limited extent, in other business enterprises, with varying but generally satisfactory results.

Dr. Stanhope has affiliated with the Republican party in political matters, but has taken little active part in party measures.

He has been a Mason for the past thirty years, and for a time was a very active one. He has been a member of city and state homeopathic medical societies, but is not now affiliated with either. He has always been fond of athletic and field sports; was a member of the only cricket club ever organized in Milwaukee, and was for a number of 604 years its president. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Rifle club, and has taken part in nearly all of the contests that have occurred in the past twenty years.

The doctor is not a member of any church, although he has a profound respect and admiration for all things pertaining to religion and the hereafter.

November 1st, 1867, Dr. Stanhope was married to Mary Jane White, of River Falls, Wis., and they have had two children: Edith Hall, born August 15th, 1868, and died July 15th, 1871, and Charles Eugene, born November 14th, 1880—a very promising boy. Dr.

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Stanhope has two brothers—Erwin, residing in Texas, and Archibald, in Nebraska, and two sisters, Mrs. N. J. Griswold and Mrs. Miranda Parkinson, both residents of Waukesha.

Dr. Stanhope is a quiet, reserved man, yet having a strong will and the power of prompt and vigorous action when occasion requires it. Studious and thoughtful, he possess the strength both as a man physician, which always result from such characteristics.

GEORGE, John S., the chief representative of the interests of the Chicago & North-Western Railway company in Milwaukee, is a man whose responsible position and extensive business interests outside of railway affairs have made him one the well-known citizens of this city. Having ben eminently successful and belonging to that class of men whose success has been the result of their own earnest and intelligent effort and not of fortuitous circumstances, a sketch of his career in this historic connection will be of peculiar interest to the community with which he has now been identified for nearly twenty-four years. Born in Theresa, N. Y., May 4, 1845, Mr. George is a son of Silas L. George, who was the leading merchant of that village. His mother was Miss Caroline Flower before her marriage, and was a sister of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, the distinguished commoner of New York politics, whose broad common sense, generous impulses and charitable deeds have commended him to people of all shades of political belief in the Empire State. It may be interesting to note in this connection that Governor Flower, himself one of the eminent self-made men of the country, was a clerk in the store of the elder George at a salary of five dollars per month, in his early boyhood.

John S. George was brought up in Theresa, and received his early education in the public schools of that village. For a time he also attended the Wesleyan Seminary at Gouverneur, New York, but the death of his father when he was fourteen years of age threw him in a measure upon his own resources, and made it necessary for him to turn his attention to other matters. In 1860 he went to Ironton, Ohio, where a brother of his father, Captain John S. George, was living at the time and had been prominently identified with that prosperous and growing Ohio river city. Young George was in Ironton in 1861

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when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops to suppress the rebellion. Mr. George promptly enlisted in the three months' service, but being then only 16 years of age and unable to gain the consent of his uncle to become a soldier, he did not enter the service at that time. Returning to New York state he began reading medicine with Dr. Jas. B. Carpenter, another uncle in Theresa. He continued this course of study for six months; then enlisted in the Second New York Cavalry regiment, of which Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, afterwards one of the most famous of the Union cavalry commanders, was lieutenant-colonel.

Immediately thereafter he went into camp with the regiment at Arlington Heights, near Washington City, and the following spring entered upon a period of active service. Beginning with the engagement at Falmouth Heights, April 7, 1862, he participated during the summer, fall and early winter months in the battles at Cedar Mountain, Brandy Station, Bull Run (second battle), South Mountain, 605 Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the early part of 1863, when but eighteen years of age, he received from Gov. Horatio Seymour a commission as second lieutenant of his company, but was prevented from serving in that capacity by a serious illness, which necessitated his discharge from the service in June of 1863. Returning home he was restored to health, after a time, by careful nursing, and then went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as a clerk in the commissary department at about the time the battle of Gettysburg was fought. Rations for the whole army of the Potomac being issued at that time from Harrisburg, made the duties of the commissary department at that place exceedingly onerous and exacting. Mr. George rendered faithful and efficient services in this connection and remained with the department in different clerical capacities until nearly the close of the war.

After the close of the war he went to Ironton, Ohio, where he first embarked in the transportation business by becoming a clerk for a time on a Ohio river steamboat, of which his uncle, Capt. George, was owner. He then returned to New York state and was appointed deputy collector of customs at Cape Vincent. After serving in that capacity for several months he went to Avon Springs, where he started a newspaper, and published

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in until 1870. He was married that year to Miss Margaret A. Morton, of that place, and soon afterward came West, locating in Chicago. It was at that time that his connection with the Northwestern railway began. His first employment was as a clerk in the freight depot of the railway company at the East Chicago freight station. He was soon promoted to assistant ticket agent at the city ticket office, and remained there until the great fire of 1871 destroyed the office and brought about its temporary discontinuance. He then went to the Wells street station ticket office and remained there until the following spring, when he was made agent of the Northwestern company at Watertown, Wisconsin. He remained there one year, when he was placed in charge

JOHN S. GEORGE.

of the more important station agency at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. From Cedar Rapids he came to Milwaukee at the end of another year as city ticket and passenger agent of the same company. In 1874 he was made general agent in charge of all business of the company at Milwaukee, and for about twenty-four years he has held his important and responsible position.

While giving to the railway business of the Northwestern company the careful and intelligent supervision which has contributed so largely to its growth and development, he has been prominently identified also with other enterprises which have been advantageous to the community and profitable to himself. In 1878 he became associated with the late Thos. Shea in the purchase of two hundred and forty feet ground fronting on the Milwaukee river near its mouth and east of the Northwestern railway bridge, and together they organized the Shea & George Dock company and built up an improvement of great importance to the lake traffic. Their enterprise was expanded from time to time until they had eleven hundred feet of river frontage under roof as a 606 warehouse building. They disposed of the improvements a few years since at a handsome figure. Mr. George was also connected with navigation interests as one of the owners of the steamers Roswell P.

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Flower and Frank L. Vance, both of the Milwaukee Steamship company, of which he is an officer and director.

In 1892 he was interested with others in founding that prosperous and growing suburb of Milwaukee which was christened South Milwaukee, and which has now become a city of five thousand population, with eleven manufactories already in operation and harbor improvements so far that the government has made an appropriation for its extension. This new city promises to become an important manufacturing center, whose future will reflect credit upon the foresight and sagacity of its founders. Mr. George has been one of the directors and treasurer of the South Milwaukee company since its organization, one of the founders and directors of the South Milwaukee National bank and one of the most active promoters of various other enterprises in that vicinity. He is also one of the promoters of the Prospect Hill Land company, near Lake Park, and is president of the company. When the Gogebic mining region first began to attract attention Mr. George became one of the share-holders and active managers of the Superior Iron company, and aided in the development of its property. Disposing of his interest in this corporation, he became interested in the Great Minnesota Iron company. He is also interested in several lead, silver and gold mines, mostly successful.

Active as he has been as a business man, he has found time also to devote to politics and public affairs, having served three years as member of the board of aldermen from the Seventh ward and enjoying the distinction of being the only Democrat elected to the board from that ward since the war. He was also nominated at one time for the state senatorship in his district, but was defeated on account of the unusually large labor vote cast in the district that year for their own candidate. For many years he has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and has wielded an important influence in shaping its policies and controlling its affairs in his county and in the state of Wisconsin.

Upon the nomination of Wm. J. Bryan he was the first prominent Democrat in the state to repudiate the platform and nominee, and came out boldly for McKinley and sound money.

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A genial, kindly and courteous gentleman, Mr. George has not been less popular with the general public than with the railway circle in which he has so long been a prominent figure.

But one children of Mr. and Mrs. George is now living, a son, Chas. H. George, who graduated at Yale University in the class of '94 and also of the Wisconsin state law college class of 1896. He is now member of the firm of Spooner, Roseerans & George, of which the Hon. John C. Spooner is consulting counsel, and is one of the prominent law firms of Milwaukee.

Mr. George has two brothers prominent in professional and business life. One is Nathan M. George of Danbury, Conn. of which city he has served as mayor. The other is Silas L. George, a prominent business man of Watertown, N. Y.

PECKHAM, George W., educator and natural scientist, was born in Albany, New York. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Milwaukee, where he received a common school education and was prepared to enter college when the War of the Rebellion broke out. He promptly enlisted as a private in an artillery regiment, and devoted himself to his military duties with so much patriotism and assiduity that at the age of nineteen he was commissioned first lieutenant and placed in charge of a battery. On his return from war in 1865, Prof. Peckham entered Antioch College, but deferring to the wishes of his father he left Antioch in the following year, and attended the lectures in the law school in Albany. He was admitted to the bar on examination, but the life of an attorney had no attractions for him, and he devoted his attention to science and philosophy. In 1870 Mr. Peckham took up the medical course at Ann Arbor, where he graduated two years later. In 1873 he accepted a position in the east side high school, the only high school in the Milwaukee school system at that time, and was shortly afterwards made principal of the school, which position he held until he was elected to the superintendency of the Milwaukee public schools in 1892. Prof. Peckham remained at the head of the Milwaukee public school system until 1896, when he resigned, because the position had become distasteful. The school board immediately appointed him to the position of vice-principal

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of the east side high school in recognition of his long and faithful service in the interest of public education, but before he could assume his new duties, the board of trustees of the Milwaukee public library elected him librarian of the public library to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Theresa West. Prof. Peckham was a successful teacher and school superintendent, owing to his love for educational work, and his ability to arouse the interest of the students and to fill them with enthusiasm for their school work. He belongs to the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences and the Wisconsin Natural History society, and has served the first-named society one term as its president. He has also been president of the boards of trustees of the public library and public museum. His special research has been in the line of the life and habits of spiders and wasps, in which favorite work he has had the assistance of his wife, who is also an enthusiastic student of the same subject. Their joint research has resulted in the discovery of many new species and genera of spiders and many curious psychological facts concerning them. The manner of Prof. Peckham's investigations in regard to the color sense of wasps was unique and highly

GEORGE W. PECKHAM.

interesting. He proved clearly that wasps are capable of distinguishing colors. Prof. Peckham was married in 1880 to Elizabeth M. Gifford, by whom he has three children.

ROSENKRANS, Omar L., merchant, was born in Steuben county, New York, April 16, 1843. His father was William Rosenkrans, a descendant of the Rosenkrans family which furnished famous officers for the New Jersey troops during the War of the Revolution. Gen. W. S. Rosenkrans, the famous fighter of the War of the Rebellion, was of this same family, and a cousin of William Rosenkrans. The mother of O. L. Rosenkrans was Priscilla Whittaker, a native of Scotland. His grandfather was one of the heaviest lumbermen of New York, along the Susquehanna river and its tributaries. Mr. Rosenkrans' inherent military spirit manifested itself at the breaking out of the war, at which time Omar L. Rosenkrans was a resident of Wisconsin, to which state he had removed in 1857. He enlisted in the army in August, 1862, was mustered out in August, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin 608

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OMAR L. ROSENKRANS.

to resume his business life. In August, 1869, he established himself in the watch, clock and jewelry business on Wisconsin street, and has since that time been continuously in business on the same street. He has probably conducted a mercantile business on Wisconsin street longer than any merchant now located on that thoroughfare. Mr. Rosenkrans enjoys rural life, and for the past twenty-five years has lived on a beautiful farm in the vicinity of Oconomowoc, Waukesha county. Here, during the brief intervals of rest snatched from business activity as a manufacturer and merchant, he finds pleasure in raising fine horses and cattle, and in the ordinary farm pursuits. One of the features of his farm is a half-mile track, over which he delights to speed his horses in competition with those of interested neighbors and friends. He is a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, and is well known among the Masons of Wisconsin and the entire northwest. His interest in public affairs has been active and aggressive since his return from the war, and he has been steadfastly and uncompromisingly Republican throughout his entire life. He was elected to the legislature of Wisconsin three times, and has served two terms as a member of the assembly, of which body he was one of the most prominent members on both occasions. The discrepancy between the number of times he was elected and the number of terms he has served is accounted for by the fact that in one instance he was counted out for purely partisan reasons, when the Democrats were in the ascendant in the legislature. O. L. Rosenkrans was married in 1868 to Mary Ruth Winn, by whom he has had four children, all of whom are living. His children are Mary L., Omar L., Madge and Elizabeth.

BUCKLEY, William Silas, one of the young and enterprising business men of Milwaukee, was born near Black Hawk, Sauk county, Wis., April 18th, 1864. He is the son of James Buckley, a native of Clonmel, Ireland, who was born in 1825, and came with his parents to Quebec, Canada, when he was but a few months old. His early years were spent in Quebec and on the Canadian frontier. W. S. Buckley's mother was Elizabeth Crotty, a native of St. Catherines, province of Quebec, but of Irish descent, a woman of remarkable

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energy and corresponding ability, one of those strong characters who impress their individuality upon their families and upon all with whom they come in contact. The families of both father and mother were eminently respectable, and on the father's side were remarkable for their physical stature and strength, and for their strong moral characters, in which respect James is a worthy successor. James Buckley with his wife settled on land near Black Hawk, in Sauk county, Wis., in 1850, or thereabouts. They prospered financially and ere long they had a fine, productive farm, where they have continued to reside to the present time, in the enjoyment of that comfort and independence which is the result, in nearly all cases, of industry and thrifty management.

W. S. Buckley had his early education in 609 the district school in his native town, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age, and where was laid the foundation for the more extended culture which he afterward attained. This school was one of a very considerable number in the state, which have long been noted for the excellence of the work which they have done and the influence which they have exerted upon the community where they exist in favor of popular education. After leaving the home school, young Buckley entered the University of Wisconsin, where he took a four years' special course in the sciences, literature and history. During this course he was also a very active member of the Hesperian society, and, in 1887, appeared as a representative of that society in one of the joint public debates.

After leaving the university he engaged in business in Milwaukee, in which he has continued now eight years. At first he was in partnership with J. O. Buckley and Charles Buehner, under the firm name of Buckley, Buehner & Buckley, who, from 1890 to 1896, did a general real estate business. This firm was dissolved in 1896, and since that time Mr. Buckley, in company with his brother, J. O. Buckley, has been engaged in the business of gold mining in the San Juan, Colorado, the firm name being J. O. & W. S. Buckley. Gold mining is the sole occupation of the firm at present, they being the promoters of one of the leading gold mining companies of Colorado, the headquarters of which are at Milwaukee.

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He has spent the last year in Colorado as the representative of the San Juan Gold Mining company.

He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has taken deep and intelligent interest in political questions, though he has not been known as an active partisan. His sympathies on the currency question have been with the silver wing of the party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

In July, 1892, Mr. Buckley was married to Georgiana Arpin, a lady of French parentage, daughter of John Arpin of Grand Rapids,

WILLIAM SILAS BUCKLEY.

Wis., a leading lumberman of that region. They have three children: John, Bessie and Clarice.

A young man of energy and culture, with fine business capacity and a worthy ambition to succeed in whatever he undertakes, he has a promising future before him.

HAYES, George W. —One of the best-known underwriters of the northwest is Mr. George Warren Hayes, manager Northwestern department of the Western Assurance company and British America Assurance company of Toronto, Canada. His business headquarters and home were established in Milwaukee in 1874. His father and mother, Benjamin and Eliza Warren Hayes, came west from New England in 1835 as missionary teachers, and made their home in Terre Haute, Indiana, where they both contributed largely to the educational and religious work in the then new west.

Mr. Hayes was graduated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1860; had a post-graduate course of one year at Lane Seminary, 610

GEORGE W. HAYES.

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Cincinnati; was principal of an academy at Terre Haute, and afterward principal of the school at Waverly, Illinois. It was here that C. C. Hine, then connected with the branch office of the Aetna Insurance company, met Mr. Hayes and appointed him local agent of the Aetna, in October, 1864. His success as agent was such that a special agency for the Aetna for Northern Illinois was offered and accepted in the following year, which was continued until 1874, when he accepted the special agency for the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia, for Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, with headquarters at Milwaukee. This position was retained until 1879, when the managership of the Western Assurance company of Toronto for the Northwestern department was accepted and the department offices removed from Chicago to Milwaukee. In January, 1893, the British American Assurance company of Toronto also placed their Northwestern department in charge of Mr. Hayes at Milwaukee. The agents of these companies in the principal cities and towns in the northwest report their business to the general office in Milwaukee. The business of the department has increased rapidly, current premiums now being nearly half a million dollars annually, and all losses are paid from this department.

Many men who received their first appointment as local agents from Mr. Hayes have risen to distinction as underwriters.

Mr. Hayes was the efficient secretary of the Fire Underwriters' association of the northwest from 1877 to 1883, inclusive. This gave him a very general acquaintance with underwriters in the United States, among whom he now has many old and fast friends. He has always enjoyed to a large extent the esteem and confidence of his agents and associates and of the communities in which he has lived.

SCHWEPPE, Ernst, H., a lawyer of Medford, Taylor county, Wisconsin, is of German descent, his parents being natives of Biefield, Westphalen, Prussia, who came to this country in 1849, arriving in Milwaukee in December of that year. The next spring the senior Schweppe pre-empted forty acres of land in Mazomanie, Dane county, where the family took up their residence. There E. H. Schweppe was born on the 27th of September, 1859.

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Ten years thereafter the family removed to Sauk county, where his father continued the occupation of farmer, in which he was fairly successful. Here the boy attended the district school until he was thirteen years of age, after which he attended the academy at Spring Green for one term. The following two years were spent in teaching in the district school during winter and working on the farm the remainder of the time. At the age of eighteen he entered the state university in the modern classical course, which he pursued for two years, when he left it for the law department, in which he spent two years, graduating therefrom June 23rd, 1883. In January following he located at Medford, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the practice of law, which he has followed since, realizing a fair degree of success. He was chosen district attorney of Taylor county in 1891, and held the office for four years. In April, 1895, he was elected mayor of Medford, and filled the office for two years. His interest in public education and his efficiency in promoting the cause are shown in the fact that he has held the position of member of the city school board for the past seven years.

Mr. Schweppe is a Democrat in politics, but is not known as a politician. In 1896 he was a member of the Democratic state central committee.

He has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Medford since 1895, also of the Royal Arch chapter, and of the St. Omer commandery at Wausau.

On the 22nd of November, 1885, he was married to Miss Clara Ball of Fond du Lac, and they have five children—four girls and a boy.

LEWIS, William Turnor, an honored resident of Racine and president of the Mitchell & Lewis company of that city, one of the largest vehicle manufacturing companies in the United States, was born of Welsh parents in Utica, N. Y., March 10th, 1840. Among his ancestors on his father's side have been many, who, in successive generations, have attained high and commanding positions for character, education and intellectual ability and for professional accomplishments. His father, William J. Lewis, was a native

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of Wales, a graduate of Oxford and a clergyman of the Church of England. He was a man of fine culture, of broad and liberal views, and finally withdrew from that church and united with the Baptist denomination. He immigrated to this country and settled in Utica, N. Y., in 1838, where he died in 1868. W. T. Lewis' mother was Jane Turnor, also a native of Wales, an educated, refined and cultivated lady, of a deeply religious nature. She belonged to a family whose ancestors are traceable into the seventeenth century and who were highly esteemed by the government for their ability and loyalty. Between 1790 and

WILLIAM TURNOR LEWIS.

1835 three of Mrs. Lewis' brothers received appointments under the crown, including a chancellorship, a position of post commandant at Liverpool or London and a captaincy in the royal navy. The family for the meritorious deeds of its members received a crest, emblematic of the army, the navy and the judiciary. Mrs. Lewis died at Lyndonville, N. Y., in 1879, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Garlock, wife of Dr. Garlock, now of Racine.

In 1855 the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Lewis and two children, James F. and Wm. T. Lewis, moved to Racine. James was for some time manager of the telegraph office there, but being of a studious nature, also studied law, and was admitted to the bar. After practicing law in Racine for a short time he went to California and thence to Nevada, where, at the age of twenty-eight years, he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and subsequently became chief justice. After holding the position of judge for ten years he returned to the practice of law, gaining a great reputation as an accomplished lawyer, an able advocate and a conscientious, honorable man. He died suddenly of congestion of the brain in 1886 at the zenith of his fame and success, and deeply lamented by all who knew of his brilliant abilities and his noble character.

Wm. T. Lewis, after coming to Racine, learned the trade of carriage trimming, and followed it for about three years, when he entered the telegraph office in Racine, while his brother was manager, and learned of him the art of telegraphy. After he had acquired a mastery of the art his brother, who had been admitted to the bar, resigned his position

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as manager in his brother's favor. Of a thoroughly patriotic character, William could not remain indifferent to the struggles of the government to maintain its integrity, and he resigned his position as manager in the early part of 1864, securing a position in the Union service as military operator. He was first located at Etowah, Ga., where he opened a telegraph office during the reconstruction, by the army, of the bridge across the Etowah river, which the Confederates had destroyed in their retreat. After the completion of the bridge he was transferred to Cartersville, Ga., where he was appointed to the position of operator and railroad agent, which he held until the fall of that year, when sickness compelled his return to the north. The progress of military operations—the fall of Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea did away with the necessity for telegraph operators except such as accompanied the marching columns of the army. Upon the recovery of his health, therefore, young Lewis found that his services were no longer needed in his former capacity. At the close of the war he turned to the affairs of private life, and soon became connected with important enterprises, among them the Mitchell & Lewis company, of which he was chosen vice-president, and at the death of Mr. Mitchell was elected president, which position he still holds. He is thorough man of business, paying the closest attention to the details of what he has in hand. He was president of the Badger Electric company, of Racine, and is identified with other enterprises.

Mr. Lewis is a Republican in politics, and from boyhood has been deeply interested in all public questions. In 1882 he was nominated for the state senate, but was defeated with other Republicans in the Democratic avalanche of that year. In 1896 he was urged to accept the nomination for the assembly, and, after much importunity on the part of his friends, consented, and was elected by the largest majority ever given to a member of the assembly from that district. As might have been expected from a man of his character, intelligence and public spirit, he made a most useful and efficient legislator. Among the bills which he introduced was one doing away with all caucuses and nominating conventions, which he thinks would give the people larger opportunities for the expression of their real views with regard to the selection of candidates for office. Another bill

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introduced by Mr. Lewis related to the employment of convict labor. It prohibited the letting of the labor of the convicts to manufacturers, the object being to remove from the markets the competition of prison-made goods with those of free labor. Although neither bill passed, they were discussed in committee and on the floor of the house and their introduction had the effect of drawing public attention to these important subjects.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and was three times elected chairman of the Baptist state convention. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Lewis was married in the fall of 1864 to Mary I. Mitchell, and four children have been born to them, namely: Mrs. A. H. Fixen, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; W. M. Lewis, assistant treasurer of the Mitchell & Lewis company and president of the Badger Electric company, and Helen Turnor Lewis, a student in Smith College. The youngest boy died when eight months old.

Mr. Lewis is one of Racine's useful and influential citizens, deeply interested in whatever contributes to the material, moral and educational prosperity of the city.

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GIMBEL, Louis S., was born in Philadelphia, the home of the well-known Gimbel family of dry goods merchants, in 1868. He is a son of the late Adam Gimbel, who established a dry goods store in Philadelphia sixty years ago, which was the foundation of the present Gimbel houses in Milwaukee and Philadelphia. Later Adam Gimbel was in the wholesale dry goods business in Philadelphia. Upon finishing his education Louis Gimbel went into the store to learn his father's line of business. It has been the custom in this family to make the sons partners in the business when they become of age, and like the rest, Louis Gimbel became a member of the firm upon reaching his majority. At one time the Gimbels had stores in Danville, Ill., Vincennes, Ind., and Washington, Ind., but upon the growth of their Milwaukee and Philadelphia interests they sold out these branches. The Milwaukee house was established in 1887 upon its present site on Grand avenue,

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between the river and West Water street, in the very heart of the city. The business has grown so that it has been necessary five times to enlarge the store by taking in adjoining buildings, and it is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in the west, and it handles everything pertaining to the dry goods line and kindred branches. The Milwaukee store is now managed by Louis S. Gimbel, Jacob Gimbel and Nathan Hamburger. It was five years ago that the Philadelphia house was opened. It has grown in that short length of time to be one of the largest dry goods establishments in the United States, and which is as well known in the European dry goods centers as it is in America. The Milwaukee house formerly claimed the attention of Jacob, Isaac, Ellis, Benjamin, Daniel and Charles Gimbel, but these brothers of Louis Gimbel are now devoting their time to the Philadelphia store, Charles and Isaac Gimbel being located in Europe buying cloaks, fancy goods, novelties, laces, silks, bric-a-brac, etc., for five months of the year. The Milwaukee store, over which Louis S. Gimbel

LOUIS S. GIMBEL.

is one of the guiding spirits, has forty separate and distinct departments. The energetic policy of this firm has made the name of Gimbel as well known in the west as it is in the east.

BELDEN, Elsworth Burnett, county judge of Racine county, the youngest man ever elected to that responsible office, is a native of Rochester, Racine county, Wisconsin, where he was born May 18th, 1866, the son of Henry W. and Emily Brown Belden. His ancestors on the paternal side were from Connecticut, and on the maternal side from Vermont. His grandfather, Philo Belden, was one of the earliest settlers of Racine county, and for many years one of its most prominent and useful citizens. He was once elected to the state senate and three times to the assembly, and held many local offices. E. B. Belden's father served throughout the war and was a captain in the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin infantry. He is now a resident of Milwaukee.

Young Belden was educated in the village school of his native town and the Rochester 614

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ELSWORTH BURNETT BELDEN.

Seminary. His professional education was received in the law department of the state university, from which he graduated in the class of 1886, and was admitted to the bar the following month, on his twentieth anniversary. During his college course he was a member of the Chi Psi Greek letter fraternity. During his legal course he spent one year in the office of the attorney general at Madison, but after his graduation he returned to Racine and entered upon the practice of his profession. In April, 1888, when not quite twenty-two years of age, he was elected county judge by a large majority over a prominent opponent, and was twice re-elected without opposition. He has discharged the duties of his office with great credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of those having business before him. It is said that not a decision rendered by him has been overruled by the higher court, although he has had the settlement of large estates, and passed upon many important questions.

In politics he is a Republican, and, though his convictions are strong on public questions, he is not a partisan, as shown by the fact that he has been twice re-elected to his present position without opposition. He is a trustee of the Racine public library, and of Racine College, and a member of the executive and visiting committees of the latter institution. He has been director of the Racine Building and Loan association since its organization; is a member of the Racine Business Men's association; member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a delegate from Wisconsin to the head camp; member of the Royal Arcanum, three terms regent of the local council, during which he popularized the order and largely increased the membership. At present he is grant regent of the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of Masonic lodges, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is at present the exalted ruler. He is also a member of the Episcopal church.

Judge Belden was married June 26th, 1890, to Hattie M. Raymond, of Racine, and they have two boys—Stanley Raymond and John Ellsworth.

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SCHNEIDER, Joseph, M. D., one of the most distinguished oculists of the country, was born in Weigelsdorf, in the province of Silesia, Germany, December 10th, 1845. Having completed a thorough preparatory course of study, he entered the University of Wuerzburg, Bavaria, one of the most ancient and best equipped in Europe. It has a library of more than two hundred thousand volumes, and its faculty is composed of men renowned for scholarship in their several departments. Having completed the literary and scientific courses of this university, young Schneider entered the medical department, where he studied under Scanzoni, Heinrich von Bamberger, Carl von Gerhardt, Wenzel von Linhart, some of the most accomplished medical men of the time, and afterward practiced under their supervision. Soon after completing his university studies, the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and he entered the service in the Second Bavarian army corps as surgeon 615 on the staff of his former preceptor, Dr. Wenzel von Linhart. He served in this position until the close of the war, when he turned to his studies again, taking up that of ophthalmology and otology, intending to make a specialty of these subjects in his practice. It was no small compliment to his thoroughness as a student and to his aptness for the work to which he had especially devoted himself, when, in 1872, he was appointed assistant to Dr. von Welz, who was at the head of the eye hospital of the University of Wuerzburg. This position he held for two years, and then received the appointment as lecturer in the same institution—another testimonial to the breadth of his acquirements of his profession. He continued his connection with the university until 1878, when he went to Vienna, and continued his studies in ophthalmology and otology under Drs. Ferdinand von Arlt, Ed. von Jaeger, Adam Politzer, Josef Gruber and Carl S. Schroeder, the most famous specialists in that city, renowned for its learned men. Going to Halle, he continued his studies under Professors Alfred Graefe and Hermann Schwartz, who were noted for their achievements in these specialties.

Dr. Schneider's next step in the preparation for his chosen work was to visit Paris and London, making investigations as to the progress made, in those great centers of knowledge, in the treatment of disease, especially of the eye and ear. He then, in

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1882, took passage for the United States, came directly to Milwaukee, and, at once, opened an office for the practice of that profession for which he had made such long and comprehensive preparation. His skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and especially in operations upon these delicate organs, brought him speedily into general notice, and to-day he stands among the foremost men of his profession in the country. During his practice in Milwaukee he has examined something like fifty thousand individual cases, and more than ten thousand operations have been performed by him during that period. Since early manhood

JOSEPH SCHNEIDER.

he has been a profound student of the diseases incident to the human family, and he has made many contributions to the literature of the medical profession. Since his residence in Milwaukee he has been prominent in medical societies, both state and national, and is a member of the International Medical Congress at Berlin, and of a number of the medical societies of Germany.

Dr. Schneider was married, in 1886, to Miss Louise Preusser, daughter of Christian Preusser of Milwaukee.

STEWART, Frank Wilson, M. D., superintendent of the Milwaukee county hospital, is the son of Wilson F. Stewart, attorney-at-law, who caught the western fever in 1845, left Pittsburg, Pa., his birthplace, and settled in Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he invested heavily in timber land, expecting the place to become the future metropolis of the west. He died in Milwaukee, March 27th, 1897. Dr. Stewart's mother was a native of Albany, N. Y., of Mohawk-Dutch parentage, and was married in Milwaukee, in 1849. On 616

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his father's side, Dr. Stewart is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, when young, took an active part in the effort for the freedom of Ireland in the last century; and to save

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his head, he was obliged to flee the country. Coming to the United States, he settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he married a Scotch lady of some wealth, O'Neal by name, and started in business, establishing a linen factory—the first in America. The factory, however, was, for him, a financial failure, owing to the dishonesty of his partner. He then built a nail factory, also the first one in this country, and this was a better venture.

Dr. Stewart was born in the village of Port Washington, Wis., on the 16th of July, 1852. When eight years old his parents moved onto a farm near Port Washington. When not working on the farm the boy attended the village school. After this he attended the high school in Port Washington, and upon completing his course there, he taught school for three years, reading medicine in the meantime as opportunity offered. Receiving no encouragement in his ambition for a medical education from his father, who wished him to follow his own profession, the law, and the local physicians being indifferent, if not absolutely hostile to his entering their profession, he came to Milwaukee in the spring of 1879, where Dr. J. H. Stearns, then surgeon of the National Soldiers' Home, referred him to Dr. Day, superintendent of the county hospital, at Wauwatosa, who wanted a medical man as resident assistant at the institution. He being satisfied as to the young man's qualifications, placed him in charge of the hospital, which then contained seventy patients, Dr. Day being the visiting physician, or superintendent. This was an unusual responsibility for a young man and a student to shoulder. The following year, 1880 Dr. Day was succeeded by Dr. F. A. Marden as resident superintendent and physician, and Dr. Stewart was retained as assistant. The following three years he found time from his hospital duties to take the full course in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in 1883. He was then appointed assistant physician, and remained in that position one year, Dr. M. E. Connell, in the meantime, having succeeded Dr. Marden as superintendent. In July, 1884, Dr. Stewart resigned his position after five years of hospital life, and entered private practice in Milwaukee.

Dr. Stewart is a Republican in politics, but never took an active part in party matters until the spring of 1895, when he was asked to be a candidate for the superintendency of

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the county hospital against Dr. Connell, then the incumbent of the office. He yielded to the request, and, after a somewhat exciting contest, was elected by the county board of supervisors, receiving twenty-four out of the twenty-nine voters cast.

He is a member of various medical societies —the County, State and National—and was appointed a delegate to the American Medical association in 1884. He is also a member of various Masonic bodies—as the Kilbourn Lodge, the Ivanhoc Commandery, Mystic Shrine, etc. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Korassen, Order of Heptosophs, 617 American Legion of Honor, International Conference of Charities and Corrections, and American Academy of Social Science, and other orders and societies. He is connected with the faculty of the Milwaukee Medical College, and is medical examiner for several insurance companies.

In religious faith he was raised a Presbyterian, as were his Scottish ancestors.

Dr. Stewart was married in October, 1882, to Miss Anna L. Miller, and they have one child, a daughter, now nearly thirteen years old.

VANCE, David, ship-owner and vessel-broker, is a native of Belfast, Ireland, who was brought to this country in infancy by his parents, who located in Jefferson county, New York, where his early years were spent upon the paternal farm. He moved to Milwaukee in 1854, and having a predilection for life on the water, he took to sailing for a livelihood when he was a boy sixteen. He soon became a master, and commanded vessels from the time he reached his majority until he had passed his thirty-first year. He then abandoned sea life and established the vessel brokerage and marine insurance business, which still engages his attention. However, he continued to take a direct financial interest in the vessel business, and has been instrumental in the development of the marine industry of the great lakes. One of the finest schooners of the fleet of large sailing vessels which represented the marine industry of the lakes prior to the general introduction of steam as the motive power for lake freighting, was named for Mr. Vance. The firm of David Vance &

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Co. is now one of the oldest and most firmly established vessel brokerage and insurance houses on the great lakes. It has had the management of the marine business of the Commercial Union Assurance company in the United States and Canada since 1883. Mr. Vance's figure is familiar to the habitudes of Board of Trade circles all along the chain of lakes. He is a man of decision, whose

DAVID VANCE.

opinions in regard to marine matters are received as competent authority. He is now president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, but his disposition is against the acceptance of public duties which necessarily put men into prominence. He takes an interest in politics, but of late years has not been active in that direction. His political record includes two terms in the Wisconsin assembly, from 1875 to 1878, as the representative of the assembly district comprising the Fifth and Twelfth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

PFISTER, Charles F., manufacturer and financier, is one of the most prominent of the younger members of Milwaukee's financial and commercial circles. He is not yet forty years of age, but since he assumed the business cares of manhood he has had an extremely active life. He is a son of Guido Pfister, a pioneer of the leather industry of the west, whose name is indelibly written in the history of the business development of Milwaukee. After receiving a common school education he followed his business instincts, 618

CHARLES F. PFISTER.

and connected himself with the great tanning establishment of Pfister & Vogel, now the Pfister & Leather company. In the capacity of manager of the salesmen of the house he won for himself an enviable business reputation by the inauguration of methods which brought the house large accessions of trade, and through business ventures and investments on his own account soon accumulated an ample fortune. As a citizen he is moved by a public spirit that has made him conspicuous in many instances. The magnificent Hotel Pfister is a mark of his enterprise, and the extensive street railway

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system, which has done so much to develop the city of Milwaukee, was earnestly promoted by him at a time when only men of great business insight could see for it a profitable future. He is also one of the founders of the railroad to Whitefish Bay, which is soon to be a part of the regular electric system of the city, and when the railroad on North avenue was constructed to serve as a feeder to the Whitefish Bay line, Mr. Pfister's public spirit manifested itself in the payment of half of the cost of the new iron bridge which spans the river at North avenue. Mr. Pfister was one of the managing officials of the Merchants' Exchange bank, which was merged with the First National bank, and he is now one of the controlling minds of the latter financial institution. He is also the manager of the Pfister estate. Mr. Pfister takes little interest in clubs or in club life, but engages in politics as a diversion. His name is familiar among the workers of every political party in the estate, as one of the most earnest and untiring workers of the Republican party. He has never accepted office, although his services to his party have been such as to warrant prominent recognition if he chose to seek political preferment.

STARK, Charles G., merchant, is a native of Brattleboro, Vt., where he was born May 22, 1835. He is the seventh of nine children of Jedediah L. and Hannah (Gager) Stark, who removed to New York when he was four years of age. He received a rudimentary education in the village of Mohawk and at Little Falls, and served a business apprenticeship a Little Falls, Fort Plain and Frankfort. By his own efforts he accumulated money enough to pay for his education at the academies at Little Falls and Cazenovia, which he attended in the intervals between business engagements. After leaving the academy at Cazenovia he served for a years as clerk in the store of his brother-in-law in Mohawk, and then decided to seek his fortune in the west. He first located at Toledo, but failing to secure suitable employment, in the spring of 1854 he proceeded to Milwaukee, where his brother Joshua had previously located to engage in the law business. He became an employe in the dry goods store of Bradford Brothers, and there developed the innate qualities that have made him succesful man of business. In 1862, John Bradford, who had been the senior member of the firm, proposed the purchase of the carpet, curtain

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and linen stock of the firm, and the formation of an equal partnership under the firm name of Bradford & Stark. This 619 was accomplished, and the venture proved a complete success. In 1869 Mr. Bradford expressed a desire to retire from active business life, and Mr. Stark was in position to purchase half of his interest. The name of the firm was changed to Stark Brothers, although Mr. Bradford continued to be a special partner in the business until 1875, when he retired, and Edward J. Stark became a partner. This partnership continued until 1884, when the firm was changed to a corporation known as the Stark Brothers company, of which Charles G. Stark became president and Edward J. Stark secretary and treasurer. The store of the company was involved in the fire in the fall of which consumed the dry goods establishment of T. A. Chapman & Co., and its entire stock was destroyed. This was a severe blow, but with a resourcefulness that elicited popular admiration the Stark brothers re-established themselves within five days in a store on Broadway. On the 21st of March, 1885, the Stark Brothers company was able to again occupy its old stand on Wisconsin street, and the event was celebrated by a public reception, at which the merchants of Milwaukee and citizens generally extended sincere and hearty congratulations. Charles G. Stark is a merchant whose sagacity, honesty and uprightness are proverbial in Milwaukee and throughout the northwest. He is public-spirited and has been identified with every movement calculated to advance the interests of Milwaukee. He is identified with the Johnson Electric Service company, the Wisconsin Telephone company and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company. He was one of the founders of the Merchants' association, and is credited with having first suggested the establishment of the Milwaukee Industrial Exposition. He was elected treasurer of the Exposition company, and served in that capacity during the disbursement of the money expended in the construction of the Exposition building. Mr. Stark has been a member of the Plymouth church since 1854, and has been conspicuously active in Sunday school work. He is one of

CHARLES G. STARK.

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the organizers of the Young Men's Christian association. He was married in 1864 to Miss Sarah T. Hayt, a daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Chapin) Hayt of Milwaukee, who made a faithful and devoted wife and contributed to her husband's success by her helpfulness and encouragement. Mrs. Stark died in 1889, after a lingering illness, and in the following year Mr. Stark married her sister, Miss Lucy A. Hayt. He has had no children by either of these unions.

TITSWORTH, Rev. Judson, was born October 23, 1845, in Shiloh, Cumberland county, N. J. He is of English ancestry, his family having come to New Jersey prior to the revolution, from North Staffordshire, England, sailing with the Dutch to the New Netherlands, instead of with the English to Plymouth. Mr. Titsworth's mother was Hannah Ann Sheppard, of the Sheppards of South Jersey, a more than locally notable family, to whom belonged Caleb Sheppard, of Revolutionary fame, and the maternal grandfather of Mr. Titsworth. The later went for 620

REV. JUDSON TITSWORTH.

his preparatory education to Alfred Academy, Allegheny county, N. Y., then ranking high as a school of preparation. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he tried to enlist, but was rejected on account of his youth, since his father would not sign the papers. Swearing that he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted two years later, and served in the navy until September, 1865. Then returning home, he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1870, being orator of his class at graduation. He entered Union Theological Seminary in New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1873. He went at once to the First Congregational church of Westfield, Mass., as pastor, and, in 1878, to Chelsea, Mass.; five years later he came to Plymouth Congregational in Milwaukee, and has been its pastor to the present time. Since his ordination there has been no Sunday in which he has not been pastor of a church, the changes always having taken place between Sundays.

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Mr. Titsworth was married, in September, 1873, to Miss Julia Van Duzer, a member of an old Knickerbocker family in New York, and there are five children, two of whom are college graduates, having received their degrees at Amherst and Smith.

Mr. Titsworth has twice been offered a doctorate, the degree having, indeed, been bestowed upon him by Beloit College, in 1885. He refused it, however, upon the double ground that a college having no theological faculty has no right to grant a theological degree; and that he regards the simplicity of Him who said, "Be not ye called rabbi," as violated by what he considers indiscriminate distribution of titles. In Milwaukee he has been prominently identified with the work of Rescue Mission, the Municipal league, and other organizations having in view the good of the city. He has persistently declined all invitations to lecture, because he is unwilling to be taken away from his church work. He has traveled much, however, having been in nearly every state in the Union, and three times abroad.

As a theologian, Mr. Titsworth declines to be classified. He calls no man master, and is indifferent to possible charges of heresy; he may be quoted as claiming as the center and circumference of his religion, "Jesus Christ the Divine Man." He holds that the redemption of man is to come by the divinizing of man, and that as doctrine the desire for the Christ-likeness is adequate. His sympathy is strongly with the present idea of applied Christianity: the evolution of Christianity in the lives of men, rather than the sole pointing of its efficacy at death. He is optimistic as to the results of this faith in the rehabilitation of the common faith and life of men.

It is this breadth of view of its pastor which has been a great factor in giving to Plymouth Congregational church the place it now holds in the front ranks of the churches of the northwest. His church was a pioneer, being among the first churches built specially for institutional work. There was a good deal of a struggle to overcome the prejudice and skepticism and even the ridicule of those to whom, at first, the new thought seemed alien to that of the true church. Happily, this has died away, and the new thought is coming

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to be recognized as the fuller interpretation of the old, and to be welcomed as the regnant idea of Christianity in religious circles and without. The condition here, it is recognized both by the members of his church and those of other bodies, Mr. Titsworth has been largely instrumental in bringing about, and it is this which goes to make his church one of the most generally popular in the city. He is a man of broad culture and magnetic personality—"a scholar and gentleman."

PECKHAM, William S., is a New Englander by birth, having been born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1831. He was educated there in the common schools, and afterward went to Norwich, Conn., where he secured his first position at a salary of \$150 a year. He remained in the east until 1852, when he came to Indiana and settled in Lafayette the following year. Here he remained for twenty-two years engaged in the real estate, insurance and banking business. His success was unusual, and he became one of the most prominent citizens of Lafayette. In 1874 he returned to the east and remained in New York for four years, engaging in a lucrative and successful manufacturing business. At this time it became necessary to reorganize in Milwaukee the firm of wholesale grocers known as Smith, Roundy & Co., and at Mr. Roundy's invitation, Mr. Peckham was received as the new member of the firm, the corporation being henceforth known as Roundy, Peckham & Co. For two years he took an active interest in the firm, but since 1880 his connection has been entirely based on the large financial interest which he has in the business, and he himself has not been actively interested.

Mr. Peckham has never had a home in Milwaukee, nearly all his time being spent in travel, especially since 1880. He is much abroad, and when he returns to the city it is only for a month or two, to look after his business

WILLIAM S. PECKHAM.

interests. He is a man of great ability, executive and otherwise, and of conservative judgment, and travel and observation and continual study have made of him an unusual scholar and conversationalist.

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HOLLISTER, Albert Henry, one of the leading business men of Madison, is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Pendleton, September 23rd, 1843. He is of patriotic lineage, his ancestors on both sides having fought for the country in the colonial wars, in the war of the Revolution, and the last war with Great Britain. When but four years of age he had the misfortune to lose his mother; and, a few years later, his father became blind, and the little boy was practically left to his own resources as soon as he was able to do anything. When his head was but little higher than the counter, he obtained a position in a grocery store, which he retained for three years. Following this work he attended school for a time. A physician, becoming interested in the lad, gave him instruction in pharmacy, which proved the foundation 622

ALBERT HENRY HOLLISTER.

of his success in the drug business in later years.

When fourteen years of age he, his father and his brother came to Milwaukee, where the boy attended school in winters, devoting his summers to work. Leaving Milwaukee, he was, for a time, a student in the academy at Allen's Grove, near Beloit. The war of the rebellion breaking out roused all his patriotic impulses, and, in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-second regiment. Wisconsin volunteers. His knowledge of medicine secured him a position under the surgeon of the regiment. He was taken prisoner in Tennessee, and shut up for two months in Libby prison, and when released was so broken in health that he was sent into the hospital at Annapolis for treatment. When he had recovered he was, on examination, commissioned first lieutenant in the Thirtieth U. S. C. T., being then only nineteen years old; and at a later date was recommended for promotion to the rank of captain.

Since the war he has been active and prominent in the Grand Army of the Republican, is a welcome figure at its rallies and has held office in the local post, and in the state and national departments. He is also a member of another patriotic association, the

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Loyal Legion. He received from Gov. Geo. W. Peck the appointment of acting assistant engineer-in-chief on his personal staff, with the rank of colonel.

At the close of his military service he was but twenty-one years of age, yet he lost no time in considering what department of civil life he should enter; but, with that promptness in decision and that energy in action which have always characterized him, he took up again the profession which he had entered before his enlistment in the army, and engaged in the drug business in Clinton, Wi. There he remained some ten years, building up a prosperous business. But the place was too small to satisfy the ambition of one possessing Col. Hollister's abilities, and he removed, in 1875, to Madison, where he continued the business of druggist—in a small way at first, yet steadily enlarging it until it has become a very extensive and prosperous one, embracing all kinds of drugs, fine chemicals, surgical instruments, etc. He has also added a department for the wholesale manufacture of medicines, which has reached large proportions. Possessing great industry, a capacity for details, and unusual executive ability, he is able to carry on his extensive and varied business and retain a close personal supervisor of its every department.

Col. Hollister is an honored and very useful member of his profession, and was indefatigable in his efforts for the formation of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical association, for the first president of which he was nominated, but declined in favor of another, who was elected. It was largely through his personal efforts that the law was enacted regulating the practice of pharmacy in Wisconsin, a measure which has done much to protect and elevate the profession in this state. He was seven years a member of the pharmacy board. In connection with other pharmacists he was active and very efficient in securing the establishment of the department of pharmacy in the University of Wisconsin. The American Pharmaceutical association, of which he was elected first vice-president, in 1885, has assigned him to important committees; and, in 1886, he was president of the National Retail Drug association. He has also been honored by election to the presidency of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical association. His professional associates have shown in

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other way their appreciation of his services as one of their number, and of his character as a man and a citizen.

As head banker of the Modern Woodmen of America, Col. Hollister is, perhaps, most widely known. He was elected to this position in June, 1894, on account of his popularity as a man, his well-known business ability, and in compliance with the unanimous request of the state camp of the order. During his incumbency of the office he received and disbursed over eight millions of dollars, and his bank account was the largest brought to Madison, not excepting that of the state treasurer. His bond as the Woodmen's banker was six millions of dollars was readily secured in Madison, an evidence of the confidence which Col. Hollister's fellow citizens repose in him. The increase in Madison's postal business from this one source was very large, and a decided benefit to the city. The transaction of this business alone was enough to demand the entire time and attention of one man, yet Col. Hollister managed it, with the assistance of the Capital City bank, without neglecting his private business or remitting any of his duties as a citizen.

Since his removal to Madison, Col. Hollister has been closely identified with all its interests. He was one of the first to suggest the idea of the Monona Lake assembly, being a graduate of Chautauqua; and to his energy and enthusiasm, is largely due the realization of this scheme for popular education. He has served in the city council, and was treasurer of the Dane county Republican committee for many years. He set the example of improving the street in front of his own dwelling, and the plan of assessing the expense of street improvements, upon abutting property was due to him. he was active in the establishment of a city hospital, engaging with others in the work of soliciting subscriptions therefor. The extension of the university drive and other schemes for city improvement have been cordially supported by him. He was one of the organizers of and director in the Capital City bank, and is largely interested in several business enterprises other than those already mentioned Loan and Building association—in short, is thoroughly identified with the social, political and business life of the capital. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church, and their good works are known of many. They live in a

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beautiful home on Langdon street, which possess one of those charming lake views for which Madison is justly famous, and here they are the center of a delightful social and literary circle.

Col. Hollister was married, in 1864, to Jennie Farnsworth, of Darien, Wisconsin, a schoolmate. They had one child, a boy, Albert Sherman, who died at seven years of age from scarlet fever. His wife died soon after. He married his present wife, Kittie F. Van Hoesen, of Clinton, Wisconsin, in 1876. They have no children.

HUEGIN, Albert, business manager, is of Swiss parentage. His father is a pump manufacturer, now retired from business, who has been throughout his life in this country an ardent Republican, having espoused the principles of that party at a time when Republicans were objects of persecution. His mother's maiden name was Mary Degen. His parents came to this country in the early forties, and settled in Milwaukee, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 21st of September, 1853, on the site now occupied by the city hall. Mr. Huegin was educated in the German and English Academy, then known as "Engelman's School," an institution which was considered far superior to the public schools of 624

ALBERT HUEGIN.

those days. On attaining his sixteenth year, he secured employment on the Herold, one of the German newspapers of Milwaukee, and through his close attention to duty won gradual advancement from office boy to mailing clerk and book-keeper, and finally to the position of private secretary and business manager when the Herold company was organized. He served in the latter capacity for about twelve years, making twenty-two years of service with the Herold in various positions. The late W. W. Coleman, one of the founders of the Herold, placed so much confidence in Mr. Huegin that he entrusted to him the entire control of the business, which at that time included, besides the daily issue of the Herold, the publication of ten different auxiliary newspapers. In March, 1891, two and one-half years after the death of W. W. Coleman, to whom he was much attached. Mr.

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Huegin accepted a flattering offer from The Milwaukee Sentinel, and assumed its business management, a position which he now ably fills. During his control of its business, the Sentinel has constructed a fine ten-story fire-proof newspaper and office building, the interior arrangement of which was entirely planned by him. He is a tireless worker, and gives the business of the Sentinel early and late attention. Mr. Huegin has never taken an active interest in politics, and has never held an elective office. He has to his credit, however, a term of efficient service on the school board as a commissioner from the Sixth ward. He is a member of the Turnverein Milwaukee, of the Milwaukee Musical society, and of the German-American School society. He was married April 6, 1878, to Ida Glaettle, who is also of Swiss parentage. He has three children—Ella, aged eighteen; Gretchen, aged thirteen, and Kurt, aged nine years.

KIEHLE, Rev. Amos Augustus, D. D., pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, Milwaukee, was born in Dansville, Livingston county, New York, on the 22nd of March, 1847. His father, James Kiehle, was a tanner by trade and occupation, owning a tannery which he carried on for years, gaining thereby a moderate competency of this world's goods. He was one of those highly respected citizens who form the conservative element in every prosperous community. A. A. Kiehle's mother was Elizabeth Litchard, a woman of sterling Christian character, who impressed herself indelibly upon her children to their lasting good. Both paternal and maternal grandfathers were residents of Pennsylvania, but removed to New York when their children were young, settling on farms in Livingston county, where they remained during the rest of their lives. Their ancestors came from "Old Holland." An older brother of A. A. Kiehle is Rev. D. L. Kiehle, LL. D., of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly, for a number of years, state superintendent of public instruction of Minnesota, and now professor of pedagogy in the University of Minnesota.

A. A. Kiehle received his early education in the district school, which was followed by a course in the Dansville, N. Y., Seminary, an institution of higher education, with something more than a local reputation for the thoroughness of its instruction. He then taught for two years in Canandaigua Academy, and in the meantime prepared himself for a collegiate

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course, which he took at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., entering that institution in September, 1867, and graduating therefrom in 1871. While in college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and a most faithful and successful student, making a record for thorough scholarship and for a broad and liberal culture. As student and teacher, he paid special attention to the study of elocution, in which he won several prizes and acquired a facility and power as a public speaker which has proved of great practical advantage to him in his professional life. He believes that the study of language and elocution are not accorded the place in a liberal course of study which their importance demands. In the fall of 1871, he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1874. Soon after he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian church of Minneapolis. Minn., and, on the 21st of October, 1874, he was ordained to the gospel ministry and installed pastor of that church. The duties of this position he discharged with much fidelity until February, 1878, when he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church of Stillwater, Minn., where he labored with great ability and success until the summer of 1881, when he became pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church of Milwaukee, which position he is still most acceptably filling. During his pastorate the church has more than doubled its membership, a heavy debt has been paid, the church building has been enlarged and the congregations greatly increased.

May 13th, 1874, Mr. Kiehle was married to Miss Julia Reed of Livonia. N. Y. She died August 1st, 1878, leaving two daughters, Bessie M. and Grace J. July 28th, 1881, Mr. Kiehle married Frances Decker of South Livonia, N. Y., who died March 10th, 1885,

REV. AMOS AUGUSTUS KIEHLE.

leaving one child, a son, Ernest. On the 24th of June, 1890, Mr. Kiehle married his present wife, Miss Bessie Harrison of Milwaukee.

Mr. Kiehle is a Republican in politics; and, while he is in no sense a "political preacher," he takes a deep interest in all public questions, whether political, social or industrial, and

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never neglects his duties as a citizen. He is eminently a preacher of the gospel, but is fully alive to the fact that the gospel has a very close relation to daily, practical life, and he does not hesitate to point out and emphasize that relation in a manner that leaves a lasting impression. As a preacher, Mr. Kiehle has popular manner, is an impressive reader of the scriptures, has a voice that easily fills the largest audience rooms and is most pleasant to the ear. His style is clear, direct, forcible and often most eloquent, while the plain truths of scripture seem to acquire a new power as they fall from his lips. He does not unduly advance the doctrinal phase of religion, nor does he indulge in mere theological speculation. He is a broad, liberal-minded, growing man, and one who stands in the front rank of his profession.

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RALPH C. VERNON.

VERNON, Ralph C., state treasury agent, and a resident of Madison, is the son of Daniel Vernon, a farmer in good circumstances, and Mary Ann Goodwin, both of whom are from English ancestry. Ralph C. was born in the town of Middleton, Dane county, Wis., January 30, 1859. His education was received in the common school of his native place, and in the Madison high school. After leaving school he was engaged in the stock business with Richard Green, of Middleton, from 1878 to 1883, and with M. F. Van Norman, at the same place, until December, 1886, when he was appointed under-sheriff of Dane county by Sheriff J. M. Estes. This position he held during the years 1887 and 1888. He was elected sheriff in the fall of the year last named and held the office the full term of two years. Upon retiring from the shrievalty, he formed a partnership with H. C. Adams in the real estate business, which continued from 1891 to 1894. About this time he took up the study of law, entered the law department of the state university, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1896. He received the appointment of treasury agent from Governor Upham, was reappointed by Governor Scofield, and is now performing the duties of that office.

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He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Madison Business Men's club. In religion the family are Methodist.

February 5th, 1880, Mr. Vernon was married to Emma C. Gordon, who died November 16th, 1890, leaving one child, Jennie E. Vernon, born June 26th, 1885. His second marriage occurred on the 5th of July, 1893, to Amy G. Rand, and there is one child by this marriage—Joseph Rexford Vernon.

Mr. Vernon has long been known as a thorough Republican from principle—as one who shows his faith by vigorous, intelligent and effective work, and is an influential participant in the party councils. In general, it may be said, that he is a man of energy, industry and resource, and with the ability to work his way to the front in whatever he undertakes, as may be gathered from this outline of his career. He also possesses, in large measure, that element of success—constancy to principle and to friends.

KEOGH, Edward, has had a career equally prominent in business and politics. He was born in that country which has given America so many of its political leaders, Ireland, Mr. Keogh first saw the light in County Cavan, May 5, 1835, but his recollections of the Emerald Isle are only those of early childhood, for, in 1841, he came to America with his parents, Thomas and Ann (Boylan) Keogh. For a year the Irish immigrants lived in Utica, N. Y., but they heard of the golden opportunities of the west, and particularly of the advantages of Milwaukee, where a good many of their countrymen were settling at that time, so in 1842 the family removed to the city by the lake, which has ever since been Edward Keogh's home. Thomas Keogh had been a teacher in Ireland, and in the Third ward, where the family made their home, he instructed Milwaukee youth for a good many 627 years. As the father's financial resources were limited, young Edward early struck out to make his own living, and as a beginning he engaged to serve a printing office in the capacity of “devil.” His apprenticeship as a printer was completed in the Sentinel office, when Gen. Rufus King was at the head of that establishment.

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Mr. Keogh's aptitude for politics manifested itself at a very early age, and he became a prominent worker in the Democratic ranks. In 1861 he was sent to the legislature as a member of the assembly, and the next year he was elected a member of the senate, the youngest member of that body ever chosen in Wisconsin. In later years he returned to the assembly in which branch of the legislature he became a veteran, serving in 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1887, 1889, 1891 and 1893. During his last term, in 1893, he was elected speaker of the assembly. For many years, by virtue of his having received important printing contracts, Mr. Keogh has sustained intimate relations to the city government, and he is considered one of the best-posted men in Milwaukee on municipal affairs.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Keogh embarked himself in the printing business by starting a small job office, which grew steadily in consequence of the proprietor's industry and application, and which now ranks among the best typographical establishments in the city. In 1889, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway's general offices were removed to Chicago, Mr. Keogh established a branch office in that city, as he had long done work for the St. Paul company, and desired to continue business relations which had been mutually satisfactory.

Perhaps the most conspicuous work done by Mr. Keogh in the legislature was in connection with legislation governing elections and caucuses. He was the father of the first caucus law whose provisions were applied to Milwaukee, and was instrumental in having the Australian ballot system adopted.

In 1857 Mr. Keogh married Katherine

EDWARD KEOGH.

Manion, like himself a native of Ireland, and two sons and one daughter were born to them. The printer-legislator is socially popular, a member of the Old Settlers' club, the Wisconsin Mutual Aid alliance, and the Knights of Pythias, and a communicant at St.

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John's cathedral. Starting in life without the advantages of fortune or influence, he has achieved prominence and more than the ordinary measure of success by showing those qualities which deserve success.

KIMBERLY, John Alfred, at the head of the Kimberly & company of Neenah, one of the greatest paper manufacturing concerns in the world, is the son of John R. Kimberly, who was a general merchant and manufacturer of flour in Troy, N. Y., and who was prominent in political circles there prior to his removal to the west. Mr. Kimberly's mother was Aurelia and Aldrich, a resident of Rochester, N. Y., prior to her marriage.

J. A. Kimberly was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1838 and in 1849, came west with his parents, who settled in Neenah. Having received 628

JOHN ALFRED KIMBERLY.

his primary education in private schools in his native city, upon coming to Neenah he entered Lawrence University at Appleton, where he gained an education fitting him for a business career, which he entered in 1857, ere he was twenty years of age. His first business venture was in company with H. Babcock, in general merchandizing which was followed, in 1862, by the purchase of an interest in a flour mill, and later he became interested in a saw-mill and the lumber trade, which he continued for twenty-five years. In 1872 was formed the co-partnership of Kimberly, Clark & Co. for the manufacture of paper, which was subsequently changed to the corporation of Kimberly & Clark company, which has now been in existence for twenty-five years. This company began in a small way, the daily product of its one mill not exceeding two tons of print paper. The company now has some thirty pulp and paper machines, with an aggregate capacity of 140 tons per day of all grades of paper, from the huge rolls of paper for the daily journals to the finest grades of book and writing paper. Their product includes the finest brands, such as loft-dried bond, linen, ledger and the highest class of letter and not paper. This latter branch of the business is comparatively new to the company, but the enterprise has met with remarkable success, and the paper is on a par with the best on the market. The

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capital stock of this company is \$1,500,000, that of its kindred, the Atlas Paper company, manufacturer of manila and colored poster paper, \$250,000; Telulah Paper company, manufacturers of book paper, \$250,000; Shattuck & Babcock company, manufacturing fine writing paper, \$500,000, making a total capital stock in all the companies of \$250,000. It is a pleasure to note the growth of an industry like this, because it shows the resources of the commonwealth, the enterprise and skill of its citizens and its marvelous industrial progress. Among the most important and gratifying facts connected with this industry is that it furnishes remunerative daily employment to one thousand men and women and that the yearly disbursements of the company in wages aggregate a half a million dollars: and, in addition to this, the expenditure in the construction of the works has exceeded three million dollars. The Kimberly & Clark company is also a half owner of the Little Chute Pulp company, the products of which, pulp and sulphite, are consumed in the grate paper mills of the organization. In short, the company manufactures everything in the line of paper from the raw material to the most finished product, and has done as much to spread abroad the industrial fame of Wisconsin as any enterprise in the entire state. The courage and business sagacity of Mr. Kimberly and his associates have conferred a great public benefit upon their fellow-citizens, and especially upon the communities where their works are located, and they are entitled to all honor as citizens and to all the pecuniary success which their enterprise and skill have achieved.

In 1867 Mr. Kimberly was married in Logansport, Ind., to Miss Helen Cheney, and they have seven children, namely: John Alfred, Jr., Helen Cheney, James Cheney, Jessie 629 Aurelia, Nancy Evans, Lulu Manville and Mary Emma.

Mr. Kimberly is a Republican in politics, but has not been prominent in public life, although his late partner, Charles B. Clark, was once a member of the legislature and twice a member of the congress. But in the success of the great corporation of which he is the had he has achieved greater honor than any which attaches to mere official position, however exalted.

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HANNIFIN, Patrick R., merchant, is a native of Milwaukee, who is known in commercial circles as a man of rare business sagacity. He received a common school education, and then turned himself toward business pursuits. He entered the employ of the late T. A. Chapman, when the business of that enterprising merchant was located on East Water street, and has been connected with the Chapman store throughout his entire business life. Through his steadfast attention to very duty that was entrusted to him he rose from the position of cash boy in the establishment to the place he now occupies, and also became a stockholder in the company. During T. A. Chapman's life he was a trusty business conferee of that successful builder of business. When Mr. Chapman passed away he assumed the management of his great dry goods establishment—the largest in the state of Wisconsin—and the continued success of the business is due to his managerial ability. He has strong intuitions in the important matter of credit, and in the purely mercantile branch of the business, and this gives his advice and his recommendations in regard to purchase and sales an authoritative value. He not only manages the immense dry goods store of the T. A. Chapman company on Wisconsin street, but he personally attends to the buying in the great manufacturing and wholesale centers. Mr. Hannifin is a man of business habits who has not permitted politics to interfere with his natural interest in mercantile affairs. However,

PATRICK R. HANNIFIN.

he has served the people as school commissioner for two terms by appointment as the representative of the Eighteenth ward. Mr. Hannifin is a prominent member of the Bon Ami club, of which social organization he is now president.

BRUMDER, George, who was born in Germany in 1839, came to America and to Milwaukee in 1857. The advantages of fortune were not his in youth, and it was by the labor of his hands that he got a start in life. After maintaining himself in Milwaukee for some years, and gaining a good reputation for industry and integrity, Mr. Brumder, in 1864, engaged in the publishing and book-binding business, in which he did well. In

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1873, prominent Milwaukee German-Americans formed the German Protestant Printing association, and began the publication of a newspaper called the Germania. Both weekly and daily editions were published for a time, but as the association did not succeed very well with the enterprise, the original promoters dropped out, and Mr. Brumder became the proprietor of the Germania. Into its 630

GEORGE BRUMDER.

development he threw his best energies, and, indeed, the history of the Germania's growth is the history of the best years of Mr. Brumder's active life. Suspending the publication of the daily when he took hold of the paper, he centered his efforts upon the weekly with such signal success that it not only became the recognized organ of the Lutheran church, but attained a larger circulation than any other American publication in the German language. The phenomenal success of this paper, after the people who founded it had abandoned hope, shows with what energy and sagacity the man at the helm conducted his affairs. In 1891 the daily edition was revived and has since been published, having been successful from the start. In 1897, Mr. Brumder bought the Abend-Post, which had been published by a company with Paul Bechtner at its head, and the two dailies were consolidated under the name of the "Germania und Abend-Post." At the same time Mr. Brumder began the "Germania and Sontagspost."

A man of progress in every sense of the word, Mr. Brumder set about providing a suitable home for the large establishment that grew up under his captaincy, and early in 1897 there was completed the Germania building, fronting on West Water, Wells and Second streets, one of the largest and most substantial structures in the city, and one of the ornaments of Milwaukee's business district. In this building Mr. Brumder carries on his enterprises of publishing, book-binding and book-selling. The employer of many men, his relations with his employees have always been pleasant, and, indeed, his establishment has always been a model of harmony in that respect. Mr. Brumder attained this unusual measure of success in the full prime of his life, and at a time when he has the prospect of living many years to see the fruition of his labors. He is devoted to his home and his interesting family,

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for whom he has provided one of the finest residences on one of the finest streets of the city, Grand avenue. The story of his life is one that may serve to stimulate young men who struggle against adversity, for he achieved unaided a position in his city and country that entitles his name to a high place among the men of the west.

BLACK, John, ex-mayor of Milwaukee, is justly entitled to the honor and distinction of being classed as one of the most progressive, honored and valued citizens of Wisconsin, as well as of Milwaukee. Foremost in several pronounced movements for the general improvement and advantage of his state and home city, Mr. Black enjoys the satisfaction, in his declining years, of a full realization that his efforts haven not been in vain. The excellent and complete waterworks system of the present day in Milwaukee is largely the result of his personal and continued efforts as an early member of the common council of the city, while, as a member of the state legislature, in both branches, he worked industriously for the general advancement of the state, and now, in his latter days, and with the best 631 interests of his much-loved Milwaukee at heart, he is the originator and chief mover in the systematic, organized efforts to secure for the city one or more additional lines of trunk railway for the best interests of all, and because, as he has noted by close observation, the city has naturally outgrown the idea of restriction and favoritism toward roads, and needs additional lines to handle the business, even up the great question of equal and just rates, and to aid the continued up-building of our manufacturing industries, which must look to sufficient transportation facilities and fair rates before complete success can be assured.

As a prominent and active member of the Milwaukee Merchant's and Manufacturer's association, Mr. Black recently introduced the important subject of more railway facilities for the city. He found a peculiar feeling of silence existing upon the subject, but, by a rousing speech he changed apparent lethargy into enthusiastic activity, and the result is said to have been the prompt organization of a strong association of leading business men of the city, for the avowed purpose of pushing a matter which has been allowed to sleep serenely and quietly for years in Milwaukee, and which now promises, as a result of the

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energy; earnestness and influence of John Black, to array itself in the garb of activity and success—the force of Mr. Black's able argument having made itself fully felt.

John Black was born and partially reared near the city of Bitche, France-Lorraine, sixty-nine years ago, and was the son of Peter Black, an intelligent and well-to-do farmer of that part of France. Young John was sent to college at Metz, at that time belonging to France, where he received a good education, and in 1844, with his parents and three brothers and a sister, he immigrated to the New World, his parents settling on a farm near Lockport, N. Y., where John entered a school for the purpose of acquiring an English education, but he soon found he was better educated than the teacher, and he entered another

JOHN BLACK.

school and completed his studies, acquiring an excellent English education in addition to the complete education he had received in his native country.

When still a young man, Dr. Black entered the employ of a wholesale grocery and liquor firm at Lockport, N. Y., where he agreed to work for \$30 for the first year, \$50 for the second, and \$80 for the third, including his board and washing. At the end of the three years he engaged with a dry goods house at \$10 a month, with board, but his salary was soon doubled as a result of his value to the firm, and his thorough mastery of several languages.

Later, he was engaged to look after the sale of the lands known as the Tonawanda swamp, largely owned by ex-Governor Washington Hunt, and by his energy and excellent business tact., Mr. Black succeeded in disposing of a large amount of the land, enriching his employer and making a good-seized sum for himself in commissions. The first wholesale firm he worked for then entered into negotiations with him to go into business as a partner, and after doing so, the young and 632 active business man found that he was performing the greater part of the work, and he suggested that the others sell out to him or buy him out. They concluded to buy, and Mr. Black left, with his young wife, for

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Milwaukee, arriving and settling in this city in 1857. He at once began business on his own hook, opening in the wholesale wine and liquor business, in which he was remarkably successful, going through the great business panic of that period in good condition, although many of his customers went under, Mr. Black never failed to meet a financial obligation, and early in business life established the excellent reputation he still enjoys for honorable transactions, promptness in meeting his obligations, and being fairly disposed to all with whom he had dealings. In a quiet way, Mr. Black has assisted a number of struggling young business men to get upon their feet in Milwaukee, and he was never known to push one of them, although they did not all show that appreciation his assistance suggested was due.

Always a pronounced Democrat, a worker in the ranks and liberal in donations to the political cause he loved, Mr. Black was naturally brought into political prominence. He served several terms in both houses of the state legislature, where he introduced measures of importance, in the best interests of the state. He was elected to the common council, in which body his broad-minded ideas of public improvements at once became known and resulted in the move to establish in Milwaukee what is to-day considered one of the best and most complete systems of city waterworks to be found in the country, owned and controlled by the city. Later, when elected to the office of mayor, with the city largely Republican, Mr. Black proceeded to uniform the police force and to make other needed and desirable changes in the internal affairs of the city. And, while in that office, he sat down upon one of the most pronounced ring movements, aimed to control the appointive features of the municipality, that was ever secretly engineered in the city. The scheme was arranged to be sprung during Major Black's absence in Boston, and all his appointments to office were to be overthrown and the acting mayor was to appoint other men in their places. The trick was heard of by Major Black; he took the first train to Milwaukee, not even taking time to go to his hotel for baggage or to pay his bill, and he walked into the mayor's office one hour before the scheme was to have been carried out. He was in full charge and the surprised conspirators were so neatly defeated that they

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dropped the entire scheme, and Major Black carried through every feature of his policy, which was intended, throughout, for the best interests of all.

In 1886, Mr. Black was the Democratic nominee for congress, but was defeated. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions of 1884 and 1888, and had the satisfaction of working for the nomination of his favorite, Grover Cleveland.

Socially, Mr. Black is approachable, genial of nature, warm-hearted and earnest. He is pronounced in his likes and dislikes, and never endorses a man or measure, for the sake of friendship, that does not meet his full idea of integrity or justice. He is always frank and outspoken, and no one need leave his presence under any mistaken impression as to just where he stands and what he thinks.

Mr. Black resides in an elegant and comfortable home at 134 Juneau avenue, which home, since the death of his most lovable and estimable wife, which occurred in January, 1891, has been lovingly presided over by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Black. Another daughter, the only other child living, is Mrs. Clarke, of Chicago, widow of a prominent banker in that city, who died several years ago. Mrs. Black was the daughter of Bernhard Schoeffel, for years a leading attorney of Rochester, N. Y. She was a lady of high culture and rare attainments, with those womanly graces which won for her the love and affection of all near her, and the highest respect of her neighbors and friends. As a monument to her memory, the husband gave a 633 large sum of money, some years ago, for the erection of the present handsome spire on St. John's cathedral, of which church he and his daughters are devout members, and the wife and mother was prominently identified with its work.

HERBST, S. C., is a native of Prussia, in which German state he was born in the year 1842. His residence in Milwaukee dates from the year 1859, when, a youth of seventeen, he came to make the Cream City his home. From 1863 to 1867 he was in the clothing business, but he left that branch of trade to become a dealer in wines and liquors. In this

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business Mr. Herbst has been eminently successful, his house having had a steady growth from its foundation, until it now ranks among the best in its line of trade in the country. Mr. Herbst is president of the S. C. Herbst Importing company, which has large quarters at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. L. B. Walter is secretary, and B. Stumes treasurer of the company. The head of this house has done not a little to increase the trade in the finer grades of wine, and particularly champagne, in the western country. The Herbst company imports large quantities of the better qualities of champagne, and is famed for its dealings in that exhilarating beverage.

Mr. Herbst is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and

S. C. HERBST.

a member of the Order of B'nai Brith. He has never been a politician, having been too much occupied with his business affairs to have let the desire for office or the craving for political power get any hold upon him. He is a man devoted to his family and lives in a beautiful home at Wells and Fourteenth streets, one of the pleasantest residences on the west side.

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